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Isidor Blum

„The Jews of Baltimore"

Jud. 1276

S 3.15

L. H. MILLER SAFE & IRON WORKS

BUILDERS OF

Fire and Burglar Proof Protection

Office and Plant: FREMONT AVE., BRISCOE, HENRIETTA AND WARNER STS.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This company was established in 1857 by Luke H. Miller. The original and present location of the factory is at the intersection of Fremont, Warner and Henrietta Streets, Baltimore, Md. The special and general lines of this company are Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Safe Deposit Boxes, Grille Work, Coin Safes, Etc. Facilities of the plant are modern and first class in every particular, and its aim is to build the strongest and best finished work at the lowest cost possible, and to give full value and quality in every instance. Some of the contracts fulfilled by the L. H. Miller Safe & Iron Works are given below:

National City Bank................................New York, N. Y.
National Copper Bank..............................New York, N. Y.
Girard Trust Co...................................Philadelphia, Pa.
Clearing House Association........................Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamilton Trust Company............................Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin National Bank............................Philadelphia, Pa.
Provident Life & Trust Co.........................Philadelphia, Pa.
Commonwealth Trust Co.............................Pittsburg, Pa.
Union National Bank...............................Pittsburg, Pa.
Third National Bank...............................St. Louis, Mo.
Union National Bank...............................Wilmington, Del.
New Britain National Bank.........................New Britain, Conn.
National Shawmut Bank.............................Boston, Mass.
Industrial National Bank..........................Pittsburg, Pa.
Fall River Savings Bank...........................Fall River, Mass.
American National Bank............................Indianapolis, Ind.
Penobscot Safe Deposit & Trust Co.................Detroit, Mich.
Humbolt Savings Bank..............................San Francisco, Cal.
First National Bank...............................San Francisco, Cal.
Southern Trust & Savings Bank.....................San Diego, Cal.
National Bank of Baltimore........................Baltimore, Md.
Bureau Engraving and Printing.....................Washington, D. C.

YORK SAFE & LOCK COMPANY

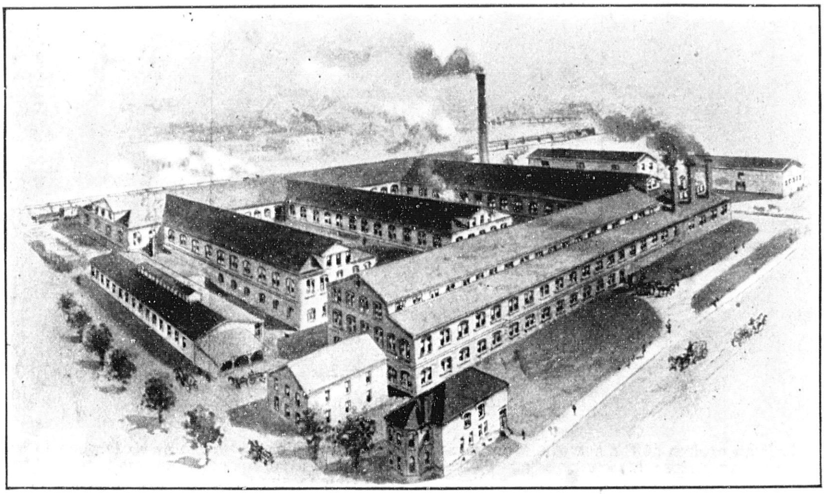
Manufacturers and Designers of

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Safe and Deposit Vaults, Safe Deposit Boxes, Etc.

Baltimore Offices and Show Rooms

NUMBERS 5 AND 7 WEST GERMAN STREET

Factory and Plant: YORK, PA.



The York Safe & Lock Co. was established in 1882, at York, Pa., with Israel Laucks, President, and S. Forry Laucks, Vice-President and General Manager of the company. The York Safe & Lock Co. are specialists in the designing and construction of high grade Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Steel-Lined Vaults, Safe Deposit Boxes, etc. The success of this company has been most remarkable, and with the completion of buildings now in course of erection, the York Plant will be the largest in the country, covering 10 acres of ground. The York Safe & Lock Co. have equipped many of the largest financial Institutions, Office Bulidings and Business Establishments throughout the United States with Fire and Burglar Proof Protection, and its reputation has been earned and is maintained by building, at no time in its career, other than the highest grade of work. The Baltimore office and salesroom are situated at 5 and 7 West German Street, where is shown a full line of York Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and from which point is handled the business of contiguous territory.

In Baltimore, the York Safe & Lock Co. have installed their Safes and Vaults in the following prominent institutions and buildings:

International Trust Co.
Baltimore Savings Bank.
Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Maryland Savings Bank.
Maryland Trust Co.
Continental Trust Co.
Union Trust Co.
Calvert & Equitable Buildings.
Gunther Building.
United States Custom House, Etc.

NATIONAL REFERENCES.

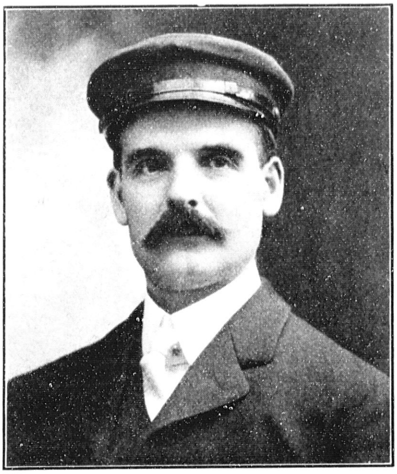
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Isthmian Canal Commission.
Chemical National Bank, New York.
Hanover National Bank, New York.
Knickerbocker Trust Co., New York.
New York Stock Exchange.
Logan Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Union National Bank, Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Detroit.
New England Trust Co., Boston.
International Trust Co., Boston.
Union National Bank of Indianapolis.

JOHN MILES

Wholesale Millinery Goods

610-612-614 BROADWAY } NEW YORK
2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 EAST HOUSTON STREET }

Pioneer of the Cash System in the Millinery Trade



JOHN MILES, INCORPORATED

Left an orphan at the age of eleven years in 1872, John Miles started in as a cash boy in a Grand street department store, his salary being $2.50 per week, but in a very short time was increased to $4.50. Not being satisfied with this amount, he utilized his spare time to any available work that would increase his means. When it came to his vacation, instead of spending what little he had, he worked on a farm and added to his savings. The proprietor of the Grand street store saw that he had in this boy a remarkable and valuable character, and his advancements were quick; but with his energy and ambition to climb, it was no surprise to his associates when he left to take a position with the Eminent Millinery House of James G. Johnson & Co., New York, to travel for them, but all the time he was with this house his previous employers wanted him back, and finally he severed his connections with James G. Johnson & Co. and returned to the Grand street store as buyer of dress goods, silks, upholstery and millinery at the rate of two million dollars a year. At the same time he managed their wholesale millery department, which made it second to none in New York, but this could not last long in a man like John Miles. His aim was to be a great merchant, so in 1891 he rented a small room on the fifth floor of 96 Spring street with a capital of $50, and there on a $3 second-hand table he placed his stock, every article chosen that would be bound to attract attention and sell quickly.

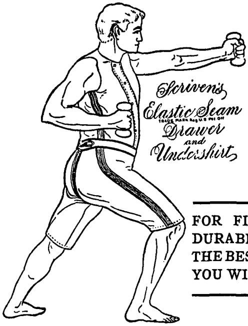
It was only a few months before his success was assured. His first stock was quickly sold and larger stock added, and after six months' time he had to look around for larger quarters. He rented half of a loft at 603 Broadway, and shortly afterward occupied the entire floor. In 1892 he outgrew these quarters and secured more spacious ones at 654 Broadway, where he occupied three floors. He left these in 1897, and opened in the large building 636-638 Broadway, and from there he moved into his present enormous establishment 610-612-614 Broadway and 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 E. Houston street.

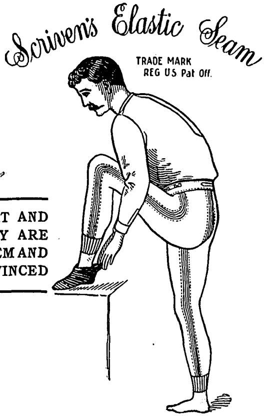
The lessons that John Miles had learned in the school of actual experience were aptly applied as is evidenced by the growth of his business from a small beginning to its prosperous and commendatory current state. He has made a most creditable record. and is to be counted among the representative merchants in Greater New York. He has contributed a fair share toward upholding the commercial renown of the city in all the essentials of serving his customers well and showing a high sense of responsibility.

The entire stock is admirably selected. It contains the best products of the importers and manufacturers, selections always being made to the best advantage by buyers entirely familiar with their branch of the trade, so that the retailer may rest assured of being well served. Much thought, time and effort are expended upon bringing together all that is suitable, and nowhere can a purchaser get better value or more courteous treatment. In fact, thorough knowledge of the sources of production and of the wants of the community enables this house to give its patrons special inducements in the way of variety.

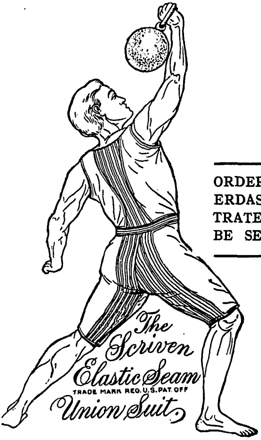
Absolute reliability has been the Keystone of John Miles' success, and the elevated principles adopted by him in the beginning have always been adhered to.

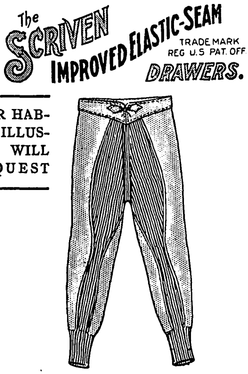
WEAR THE SCRIVEN UNDERWEAR





FOR FIT, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, THEY ARE THE BEST. TRY THEM AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED





ORDER FROM YOUR HABERDASHER. OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

J. A. SCRIVEN COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers, 16-18 E. 15th STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

N. SHULMAN

Photographer

924 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Established since 1899. Group and Life Size Photographs a specialty. Awarded prizes at four state conventions of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia (1903) and at Boston National Convention (1905). Official photographer "History of the Jews of Baltimore."

JOSEPH C. CHRISTHILF

Official Commercial Photographer

OF THE

History of the Jews of Baltimore

201 PARK AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Christhilf began business on his own account in 1904 with studio at 201 Park Avenue. He makes a specialty of view photography and general commercial work and has special facilities for copying and enlarging. He maintains one of the most up-to-date establishments, equipped with high-class printing-machines and enlarging apparatus, and his aim is to do only the finest work possible. The exterior photographs in the HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF BALTIMORE show the character of Mr. Christhilf's art. He has preserved the negatives of all the photographs used in this work and duplicate copies may be had from him at any time.

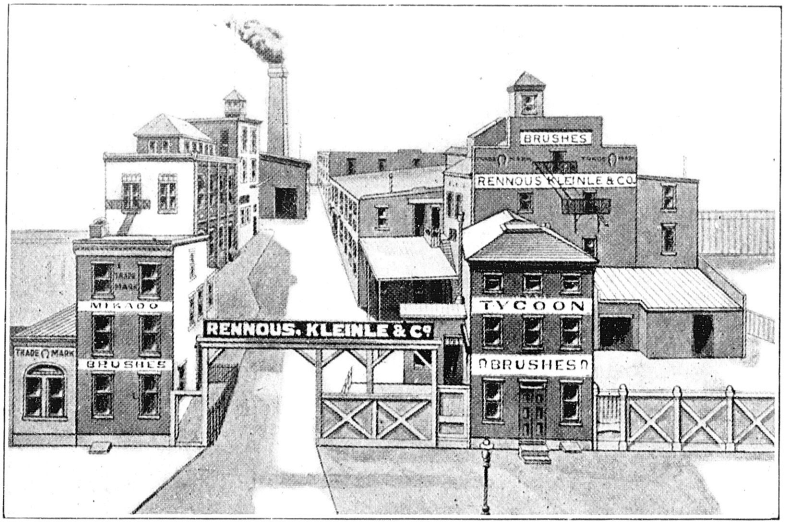
RENNOUS, KLEINLE & COMPANY

Brush Manufacturers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Rennous, Kleinle & Co. is one of the largest and oldest brush manufacturing concerns in the United States. It is a great satisfaction to us to call the attention of the trade and general public to the history and success of their business.

The business was established by W. A. Megraw & Co. in 1850, and was succeeded by Rennous, Kleinle & Co. in 1876, Messrs. John R. Rennous and Wm. Kleinle composing the firm, which met with great success, especially between 1880 and 1890, and became one of the leading brush manufacturers in the United States. It was during this time that the merits of black Chinese bristle were exploited by this firm. The firm built up a large trade in the introduction of Chinese bristle in the manufacture of brushes, and the exceptionally fine line of goods placed on the market at this time gave an impetus to the business which has resulted in placing this concern in the front rank as brush manufacturers in the United States. Rennous, Kleinle & Co. were the pioneers in the use of Chinese bristle and practically for many years had little competition, as the process of preparing the bristle was unknown to their competitors, who were consequently slow to enter into the manufacture of this line of goods.



HOME OF RENNOUS, KLEINLE & COMPANY

The business continued to increase by rapid strides until 1886, when larger facilities had to be sought in greatly extended premises for a factory. The three buildings Nos. 413, 415 and 417 Exchange Place were secured, where the business was successfully carried on until the great fire of 1904. The concern, which had previous to the fire been incorporated, purchased the large property now occupied by the company at 848 to 856 Frederick Avenue, and 847 to 855 Stafford Street, which is one of the largest and best equipped brush plants in this country.

The company make all kind of brushes which are known as the "Horse Shoe Brand," various lines being designated under their trade-marks, "Mikado," "Tycoon," "Arkaco," "Czar" and "Czarina," which names are synonyms for superiority and durability.

The company is represented by a large staff of traveling salesmen and agents, who cover this entire country, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico and Australia.

The officers of the company are: Mr. W. P. Bigelow, President; Mr. Edw. Pitcairn, Treasurer; Mr. E. H. Welbourn, Superintendent, and Mr. F. A. Pilling, Secretary.

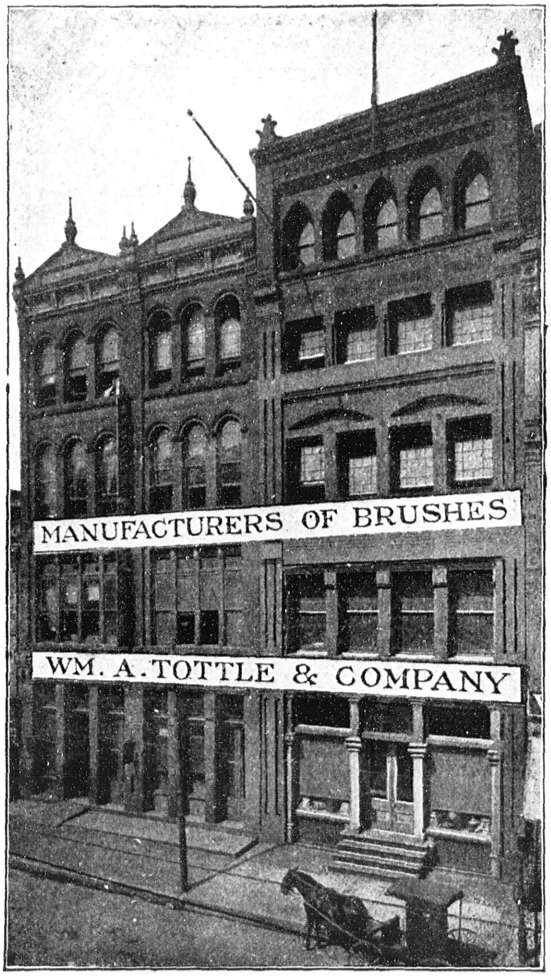
Stadt- u. Univ.-Bibl.
Frankfurt/Main

WILLIAM A. TOTTLE & COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Brushes for the Trade

120-124 HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



The firm of William A. Tottle & Company was established in 1884 by Mr. William A. Tottle, since which time his son, Mr. Morton P. Tottle, has been taken into the firm.

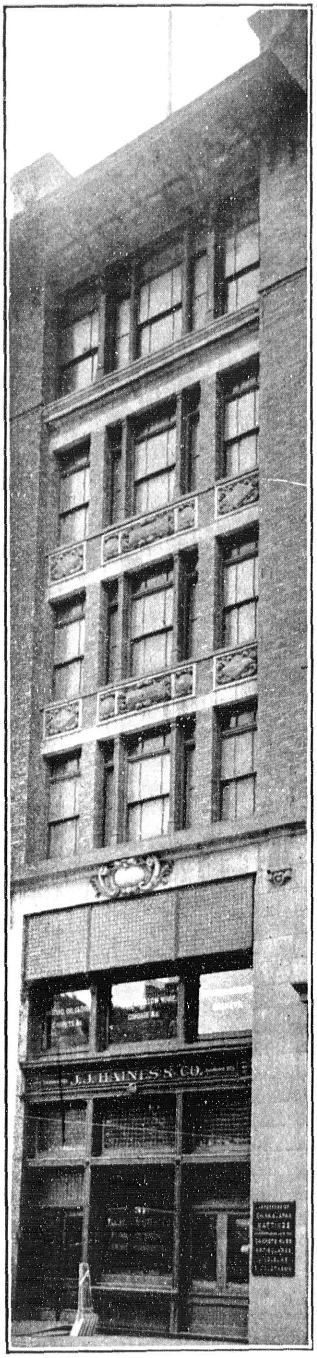
William A. Tottle & Company are large manufacturers of brushes and are selling their product, which consists in part of the following: flat and round paints, flat and oval varnish, whitewash, sweeping and dusting brushes, and a full line of artist goods, in all parts of the country. They are also exporters.

The above company has a large, up-to-date plant and salesroom, which are well adapted to its increasing business.

The integrity which has characterized the policy of this firm has won for it a high standing, not only here but throughout the entire country.

We are also members of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association.

Our business began in the building to the extreme left, as shown in cut, but owing to increasing needs we have taken in the two adjoining warehouses.



Established Thirty-five Years

J. J. HAINES & CO.

Wholesale Wooden and Willow Warehouse

NUMBER 31 HOPKINS PLACE BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm is one of the largest of its kind in the East, occupying a structure which extends two hundred and forty-one feet from Hopkins Place to Sutton Street, and has a floor space of not less than forty thousand feet. J. J. Haines & Company are direct importers of china, Japan matting, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in cedar ware, cordage, brushes, brooms, mats, baskets, paper, sieves, twines, flasks, carpets, floor oilcloths, linoleums, etc.

This business was established in 1874 by Mr. J. J. Haines, who came here from Upperville, Fauier County, Va., where he had kept a general store, and founded the firm of Haines & Small. Operations were commenced at 24 South Howard Street, and from the beginning the enterprise prospered. In 1878 Mr. E. D. Robinson was admitted as a partner, the firm being changed to Haines, Small & Robinson. Four years later the other two partners bought out Mr. Small and the firm became Haines & Robinson. After another four years, in 1886, Mr. Robinson retired and a further alteration of the name took place, the device being J. J. Haines & Co. In 1891 Mr. H. L. Haines, a son of the founder, was admitted as a partner, and in 1900 Mr. J. J. Haines retired, turning the business over to the son and Messrs. C. T. Marston. The old name was retained, and the house is still known as J. J. Haines & Company.

The goods of the firm have a fine reputation for reliability and its renown has been built up by rigid integrity and fair dealing. Its trade extends from Pennsylvania to Texas.

Mr. H. L. Haines is the buyer of the general woodenware, giving every detail of this work his close, personal attention and keeping closely in touch with the trend of the trade. Mr. Marston buys all the floor coverings carried.

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DR. SALZMAN

D. D. S., Inc.

Painless Dentist

327 WEST LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Salzman has had 12 years of the most exacting experience in dentistry and in all its branches, and gives his personal supervision to the establishment over which he presides. The offices of Dr. Salzman, D. D. S., Inc., are located at 327 West Lexington Street, where absolutely painless work and honest treatment are conferred upon all. Prices are arranged to suit.

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BEING A LIST OF BALTIMORE'S MORE REPRESENTATIVE COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND MANUFACTURAL INTERESTS, WHOSE CO-OPERATION WITH THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF BALTIMORE HAS MADE THE WORK A PRACTICAL SUCCESS.

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R. BARNSTEIN

Ladies' Tailor

505 NORTH GILMOR STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. R. Barnstein established this business August 15, 1907, at 503 North Gilmor Street, and later he moved to 505 North Gilmor Street, where he is at present located. Mr. Barnstein is a ladies' tailor, and has earned a position of high standing by the superior excellence and the artistic thoroughness of his productions.

Mr. Barnstein maintains a perfectly equipped establishment, where is employed a large and efficient corps of makers, modelers and finishers of robes, gowns and costumes from his own designs and patterns.

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SCULLY'S

50 Stores in One Company

BROADWAY
AND EASTERN AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

"THE HOUSE OF LITTLE PRICES AND BIG VALUES"

"The House of Little Prices and Big Values"

The idea of this store is to build up the trade of this the great eastern section of this the great metropolis of the south. The policy of this store will be equal to any store in Baltimore, and also to serve a great, deserving and thrifty public. It will be a spot-cash house, and while its mission is to perform a service to the eastern locality, it will not begin its career without the kindest of feelings and respect to all men either in the commercial or professional world.

The promoter of this proposition, Mr. Peter J. Scully, really desires to use this opportunity to pay a personal tribute to a people to whom this book is dedicated rather than to advertise; his associations with the Hebrews of this community have been extensive both in a commercial and social way, and he desires to pay an humble tribute to them for the great part they have played in the different walks of life in the world generally.

PETER J. SCULLY

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H. FRIEDMAN

232 AND 234 NORTH GILMOR STREET

Mr. Friedman began business on his own account at 504 Smallwood Street. His growth was very rapid, and he now occupies the double houses known as 232 and 234 North Gilmor Street. Mr. Friedman's reputation as a Ladies' Tailor of high order needs no higher testimony than the statement that he turns out seventy-five suits and upwards per week.

Mr. Friedman was born in Galicia, Austria, July, 1879, and came to this country in 1895, where he received his education. In 1896 he began business on his own account in a small way on Smallwood Street and now ranks as one of the Leading Ladies' Tailors in Baltimore City, having in his employ forty people.

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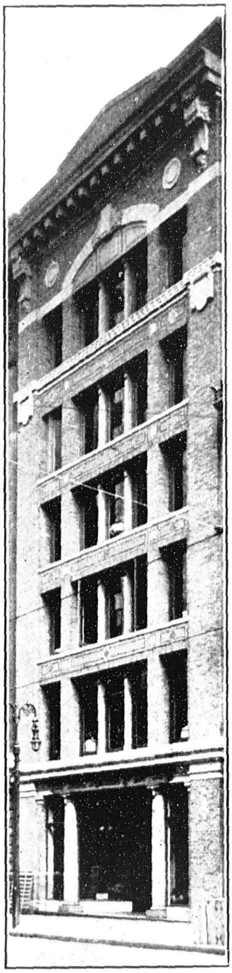
JAMES F. FARLEY

Contractor and Builder

43 FRANKLIN BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Farley entered into the General Contracting and Building Business August 20, 1904, and is prepared to build any kind of a structure from foundation to roof—no contract being too large for his facilities and no contract being too small to not receive his best attention. Among the many contracts fulfilled by Mr. Farley may be notably mentioned the following:

Engine House No. 13,
Engine House No. 34,
Engine House No. 1,
Truck House No. 8,
Truck House No. 14,
Truck House No. 1,
Truck House No. 4,
Factory Building for Messrs. Hamburger Bros. & Co.,
Store Building for Mr. Samuel Jacoby,
Store Building for Mrs. B. Altman,
Store Building for Mr. Benjamin Schleisner,
Bank Building for The Bernstein-Cohen Co.,
Warehouse for The Colonial Trust Co.,
Warehouse for the Misses Bogue,
Warehouse for The Ciotti-Vinventi Co.,
Warehouse for George Gunther,
Warehouse for Cronin & McDonald,
Warehouse for M. D. Martin,
Residence for Dr. Charles O'Donovan,
Residence for Mr. Clifford Dietrich,
Residence for Mrs. George Harrison,
St. Mary's Home,
The Snow-McCaslin Building, and numerous other buildings in all parts of the city.



SNOW, MCCASLIN & CO. BUILDING

JAMES F. FARLEY
Contractor

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JENKINS & JENKINS, Inc.

Manufacturing and Retail

Silversmiths

216 NORTH CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm needs no introduction to Baltimoreans. Located at 216 North Charles Street, their establishment is a Mecca for Fastidious Buyers of Silverware—the kind that has all the substantial character of the ware our grandparents loved; besides possessing a charm of design and excellence of finish all its own. Jenkins & Jenkins are "makers and retailers" of silverware that fulfils every essential requirement.

H. BARRY GEORGE

MOTOR REPAIRING AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

223 N. CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. George established this business in 1908, at 1204 Greenmount Avenue. The business was later moved to its present quarters at 223 N. Calvert Street, where is maintained every facility and equipment to make high-grade repairs for motors, fans and electrical apparatus of all descriptions. Mr. George is also an electrical contractor in all branches, his policy being to extend the highest efficiency into every department of his work at satisfactory prices.

LOOK FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN

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S. GINSBERG

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER

419 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Telephone Communication, Mt. Vernon, 3827 Y

Mr. Ginsberg established at the above address in 1910, backed by an experience in the ladies' tailoring field of fifteen years, during which time engaged high-class patronage for nine years with Mme. Glyder, and also with the well-known house of Isaac Hamburger & Sons—with the latter house he was fitter in the ladies' tailoring department.

Mr. Ginsberg was born in Riga, Russia, thirty-two years ago and came to Baltimore twenty-two years ago, and to-day enjoys a large clientele of Baltimore's best people.

This establishment is complete in every detail and the most exclusive European models and fabrics are on display.

WASHINGTON SANITARIUM

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

THE LOCATION—*Beautifully situated* in Takoma Park, one of Washington's most attractive suburbs, amid thickly wooded surroundings and attractive walks, on a bluff overlooking the Sligo, a famous, rippling stream.

THE BUILDING—*Imposing in appearance,* and of modern fireproof and sanitary construction throughout.

FACILITIES—Treatment rooms are *thoroughly equipped* with modern appliances, and all physiological healing agencies of recognized value are used, including the various applications of hydrotherapy, phototherapy, massage, electricity, etc.

THE DIET—*Each patient is carefully advised* by a physician as to the choice and combination of foods. More healthful substitutes replace tea, coffee and flesh meats. Reforms in eating are made so pleasantly that the patient soon loses the desire for harmful foods.

EDUCATION—Instructive and interesting health lectures are given by the physicians; also instruction in scientific cookery, physical culture exercises and drills. The aim is to teach patients how to keep well after they return home.

THE LIFE—The Sanitarium has a corps of Christian nurses and attendants who render cheerful service to patients. The *atmosphere of harmony,* "good will" and home comfort that prevails causes patients soon to forget their illness as they find themselves members of a happy family.

Correspondence is Invited.

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DR. FRANK M. KELLER

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania

Veterinarian

HOSPITAL AND OFFICE

NUMBERS 404-6-8 NORTH CASTLE STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL ON CASTLE STREET

This business was established by Dr. Keller in 1906, and the Keller Veterinary Hospital is an "L"-shaped structure—two-story brick, 40x50x74 feet—fully equipped with all the latest appliances for the scientific treatment of animals. The hospital is sanitary throughout, and the seventeen stalls are very seldom unoccupied. A special feature of Dr. Keller's practice is the care of dogs and cats, which are boarded by day, week or month and every care given them.

The local 'phone number is C. & P. Wolfe 1087, and calls are promptly responded to during all hours of the day or night.

Dr. Keller is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is ranked among the expert veterinarians of the East, as attested by the large patronage he enjoys.

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JOHN & JAMES DOBSON

The Pioneer
Manufacturers of Pile Fabrics
in America

MILLS

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK SALESROOMS

134-136 SPRING ST., NEW YORK CITY

Under Management { LOUIS C. GANZEL
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L. RUBENSTEIN

"The Different Ladies' Tailor"

L. RUBENSTEIN, Designer

1531 WEST LEXINGTON STREET

Two Doors from Gilmor Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was founded January 1, 1910, and is owned by L. Rubenstein. Mr. Rubenstein has been identified with the manufacturing of Ladies' and Misses' Suits under the firm name of Rubenstein & Brookman, at 312 West Baltimore Street.

On the interior finishing of a ladies' garment depends the permanence of the fit. Mr. Rubenstein personally superintendents every minute stitch—every tailoring detail in the garment being made so that the frequent loose, baggy effect is forestalled and the garment insured to retain its shape. All the latest English Imported and Domestic Fabrics are shown, and at prices astonishingly low.

C. & P. Telephone Gilmor **2210**

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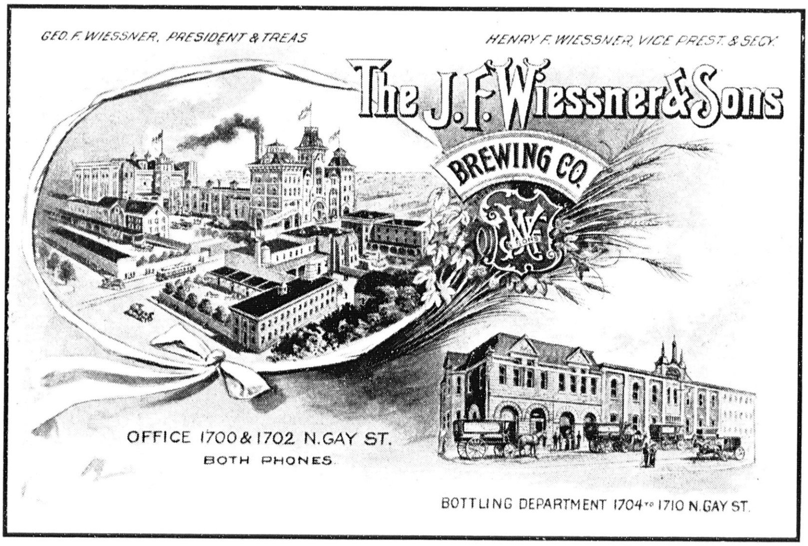
JOHN F. WIESSNER & SONS BREWING COMPANY

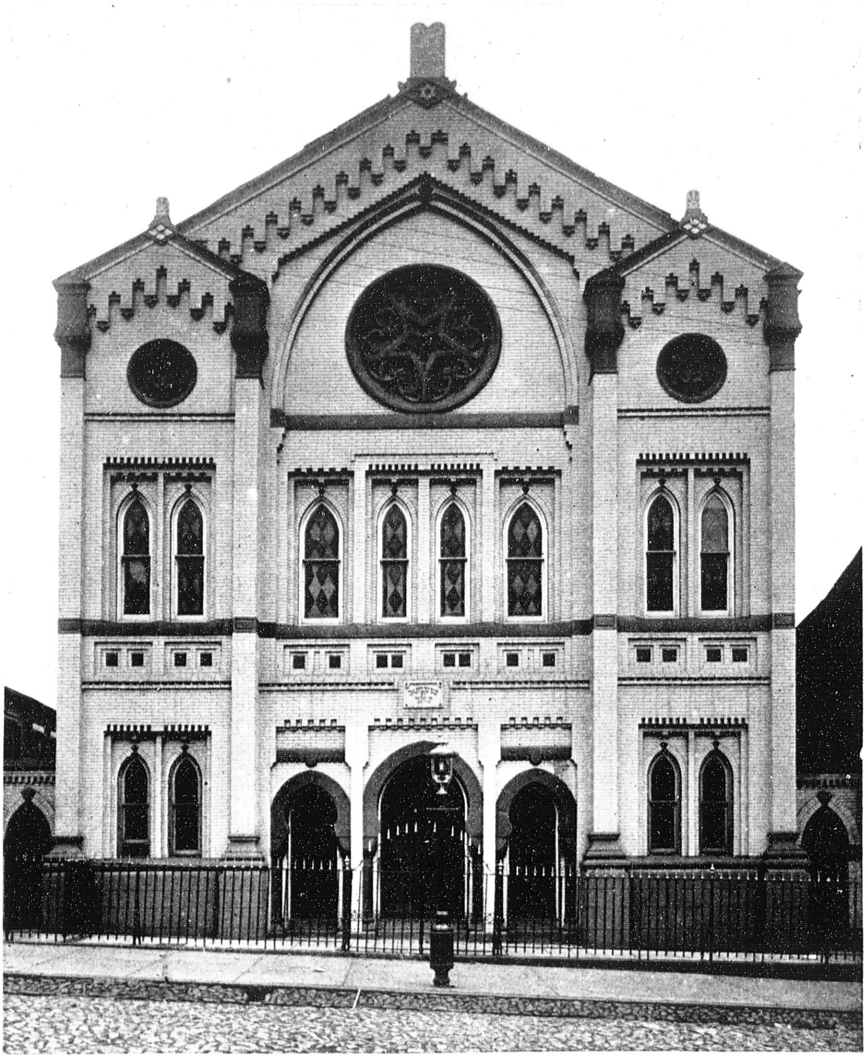
1700 NORTH GAY STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

This renowned brewery was established in 1863 by John F. Wiessner, on the same spot now occupied by the magnificent structures which have grown out of the business begun nearly fifty years ago. The company now trades as John F. Wiessner & Sons Brewing Company, which was incorporated 1891, of which Mr. George F. Wiessner is president and treasurer, and Mr. Henry F. Wiessner vice-president and secretary. The



product of this brewery ranks with that of the leading breweries of the country. The offices are at 1700 and 1702 N. Gay Street, and the bottling department 1702 to 1710 N. Gay Street, where the "Superlative Beers" of the Wiessner Brewery are bottled for hotel and family use. That the policy inaugurated by the father has been maintained by the sons is shown by the present high standing and the increasing prosperity of this famous brewery.

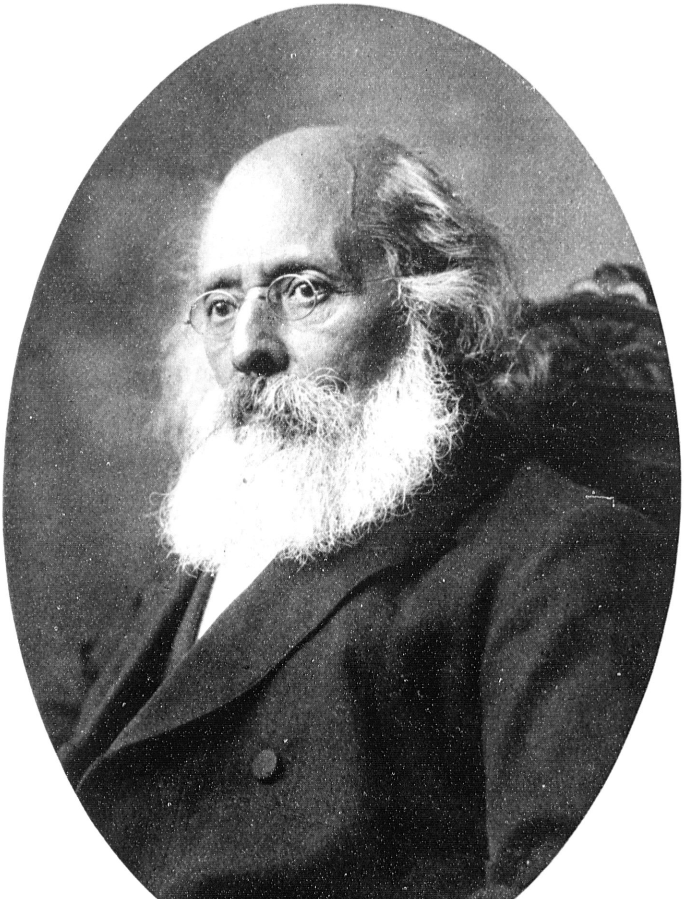


OLD LLOYD STREET SYNAGOGUE,
(CHIZUK EMUNAH CONG.)

THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

"The Road of a Thousand Beauties"

The Western Maryland Railroad was chartered in 1852, and, although only recently freed from a receivership, into which it went in March, 1908, is to-day enjoying the highest degree of prosperity, and occupies the unique position of a road rebuilt, the receivership having brought order out of chaos. From an humble beginning the Western Maryland Railroad has developed into a great system, which ere long will become a section of an important trunk line between Baltimore and the Pacific Coast. The line of the road traverses three States—Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—through a section of America marked by the most glorious scenery and noted for its surpassing natural resources. The Blue Ridge and Alleghany are among the noblest mountain ranges in the United States; in the summer ranking among the country's most favored resorts by reason of the superb climatic condition and vacation advantages. The region is dotted with splendid hostelries and home-like cottages, which are patronized by thousands of summer residents seeking sure relief, which is to be found among these enjoyable hills, from the heat and oppression of crowded cities. Pen Mar and Gettysburg, both on the line of this road, offer opportunities for excursional recreation full of historical interest to thousands of visitors during the summer and fall. The ever-growing appreciations by the public of the advantages to be found in the territory covered by this road is shown by the enormous increase in traffic. Pen Mar is an ideal summer resort situated on the crest of the Blue Ridge Range, where every amusement and diversion is provided; while Gettysburg is too well and favorably known, as the scene of one of the world's greatest battles, to need further comment here. The equipment of the Western Maryland Railway is of the latest and most approved type, maintaining the most powerful mountain-climbing engines and running handsome vestibule coaches, with observation, parlor and buffet cars connected with each train. It is the scenic road of America with a thousand beauties to fascinate the picturesque eye.

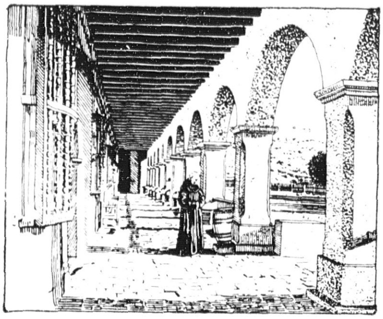


REV. DR. BENJAMIN SZOLD

Born November 15, 1829
Died July 31, 1902

WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE

TO CALIFORNIA



SANTA BARBARA MISSION

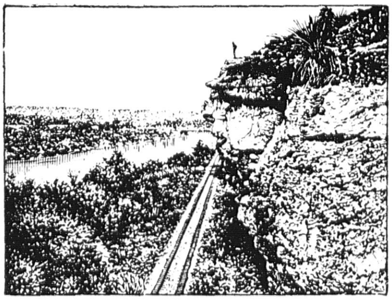
The Washington-Sunset Route began to be aggressively exploited as a tourist route to and from the Pacific Coast in September, 1895. From that time on every measure has been adopted to attract and satisfy the traveling public from a point of service and equipment.

Starting from Boston, nineteen States and Territories are traversed before Los Angeles or San Francisco is reached—a rich opportunity, indeed, to study, from actual observation, the distinctive features of commerce, agriculture, manufacture, flora, climate, topography and all manner of places and peoples, in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Arizona and California. There are stop-over privileges permitted en route, which make these opportunities especially enticing.

Standard sleeping cars are operated from New York to New Orleans and from New Orleans to San Francisco; and tourist sleeping cars are operated from Washington to San Francisco without change, constituting the longest run in the world for any cars in regular service; and a particularly pleasing feature of this tourist sleeping car service is that the same conductor and porter go through with the car without change, thus adding largely to the comfort and pleasure of the passengers. These features have been prime factors in building up this Tourist Car Line from one car a week to four cars per week.

Many people in the East who have not traveled in the tourist cars of the Washington-Sunset Route do not appreciate the extreme superiority of these cars.

The offices of the Washington-Sunset Route are conveniently accessible to the traveling public at 170 and 228 Washington Street, Boston; No. 1, 366, 1158 and 1200 Broadway, New York; 632 and 828 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 119 East Baltimore Street and 29 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 705 15th Street and 905 F Street, Washington.



ALONG THE RIO GRANDE, TEXAS

ROCK ISLAND SASH & DOOR WORKS

Main Factory

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

The total area of floor space of the factory and warehouses of the Rock Island Sash and Door Works is over thirteen acres. This company manufactures sash, doors, mouldings, blinds and mill work of all descriptions and makes a specialty of the celebrated "Crown Door," made in veneer hardwoods. The Rock Island Sash and Door Works maintain branch offices and warehouses in the following cities, all carrying stock and always at your service:

Baltimore, Md.
Columbus, Ohio
Wichita, Kans.
Muskagee, Okla.
Denver, Colo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
St. Louis, Mo.

The Baltimore branch carries in stock, or can furnish on special order, the following products:

Adjustable Gable Ornaments
Altar Railings
Balusters, Porch
Barber Poles
Balusters, Stair
Base Beads
Bead Mouldings
Beam Ceilings
Bent Windows and Sash
Bevel Plates, Leaded
Blinds, Inside
Blinds, Outside
Blinds, Venetian
Blocks, Corner, Head, Base
Brackets, Outside
Cabinets, Medicine
Caps, Composition
Caps, Newel or Post
Cap Trim
Ceilings, Paneled
Chipped Glass
Church Furniture
Clock Shelves
Colonnade Openings
Columns, Interior
Columns, Porch
Counters, Store
Cresting, Outside
"Crown" Doors, Open and Glazed
Cupboards
Door Jambs
Drapery, Outside
Drops, Porch
Entrances, "Crown"
Factory Windows
Fancy Butt Shingles
Fifteen-Light Windows
Finials
Fireplaces
Flooring
Floor Finishing Supplies
Floors, Inlaid
Florentine Glass
Frames, Window and Door
Fruit Pickers' Ladders
Glass, Leaded, Double Strength
Glass, Geometric Chipped
Glass, Prism
Glass, Ribbed
Glass, Maze
Glass, Wire
Grates, Mantels and Fireplaces
Grilles, Inside and Porch
Gutters, "V"
Hot-Bed Sash
Ladders, Step and Extension
Legs, Table and Sink
Mantel and Clock Shelves
Mantels, Hard and Soft Wood
Mouldings, Pearl and Bead
Mouldings, Pressed
Newel Caps
Newels, Porch
Newels, Stair
Office Partitions
Paneled Wainscoting
Parquetry Floors
Pew Ends
Plate Rails
Porch Spindles
Post Caps
Pulpits
Rosettes
Screen Doors
Shutters
Sink Trimmings
Spark Guards
Spindle Guards
Spindle Turnings
Store Doors
Table Legs
Thresholds
Ventilators
Wainscoting
Weights, Sash

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

THE WONDERFUL INNER-PLAYER

An hourly occurrence at the Home of the **INNER-PLAYER** — The Photograph tells its own story — You are cordially invited to call, SEE! HEAR! — and PLAY! the **INNER-PLAYER** — If you do these three things, — You will buy NO OTHER!

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Founders: Geo. Brown (1787-1859), Benj. C. Howard (1791-1872), Alexander Bridge (1766-1839), Talbot Jones (1770-1834), Philip E. Thomas (1776-1861), Wm. Patterson (1752-1835), Robert Oliver (1757-1834), Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton (1737-1832), Alexander Brown (1764-1834), J. V. L. McMahon (1800-1871), Chas. F. Mayer, Sr. (1791-1864), Fielding Lucas (1782-1854), W. G. McNeill (1800-1853), Isaac McKim (1775-1838), Benj. H. Latrobe (1806-1878), Peter Cooper (1791-1883), Sam'l F. B. Morse (1791-1872), Louis McLane (1784-1857), Chauncey Brooks (1794-1880), Wm. G. Harrison (1803-1883), Thos. C. Jenkins (1802-1881), Thos. Swann (1809-1883), Johns Hopkins (1795-1873), Albert Schumacher (1802-1871), John B. Morris (1785-1874), John Garrett (1820-1884), John H. B. Latrobe (1803-1891).

The history of the First Railroad in America began with an act of incorporation granted by the State of Maryland February 28, 1821, and confirmed by the State of Virginia March 8, 1828. The construction of the road was commenced July 4, 1828, and at the laying of the "First Stone," Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, cast the first spadeful of earth, saying: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if indeed second to that."

Originally it extended from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, a distance of fifteen miles, then to Frederick, sixty-one miles. Relays of horses were first used as motive power, followed by sail-cars. The stone freight-house at Frederick is the oldest freight-house in the world. In August, 1830, steam was introduced, and Peter Cooper, with his crude engine, hauled the first train.

The first locomotive built in America was Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," which was successfully run on the B. & O. Railroad; then followed the "Davis Grasshopper," designed by Phineas Davis in 1832; then by "Winan's Camel-back" in 1848; after this, in 1852, came the "Hayes Dutch Wagon," designed for hauling passenger trains. Crude sleepers were introduced in 1848. The next extension of the road was from Relay to Washington, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Cumberland, across the Allegheny Mountains to Wheeling, and finally from Cumberland to Pittsburg and Chicago. The first through train was run in 1857 to St. Louis.

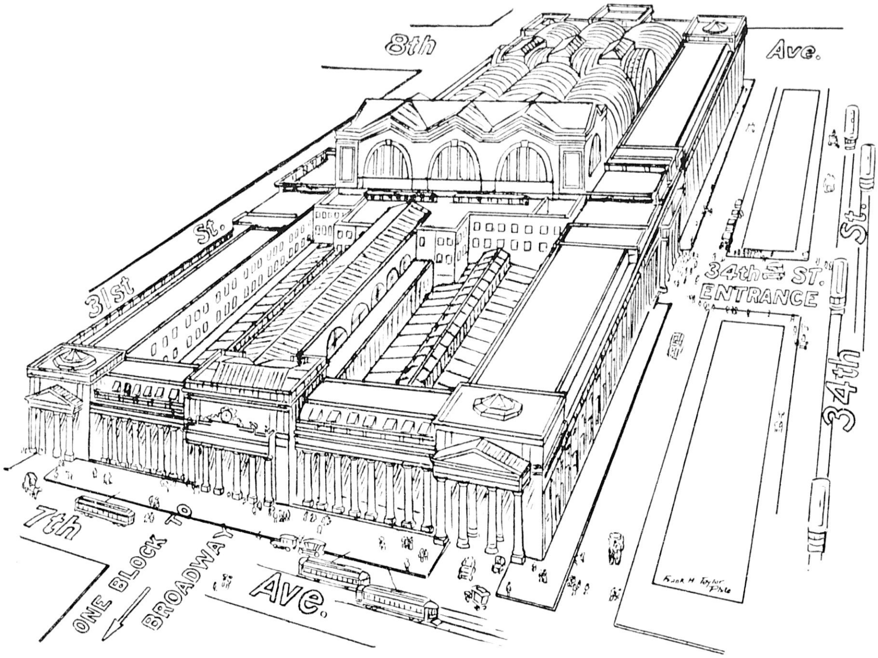
When the Civil War broke out the eyes of the whole nation were constantly on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, because of its strategic importance and the part it was compelled to play in the fierce struggle. The entire line from Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va., to Point of Rocks, Md., during the Civil War was debatable ground, over which the contending hosts marched and fought. Many of the famous battles of the Civil War were fought along or adjacent to the line of the B. & O. Railroad, viz.: At Harper's Ferry, Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Monocacy, and in all one hundred and eighty battles were fought, from 1861 to 1865, on or near this historic road.

It was the first railroad in America—first to obtain a charter and the only existing railroad bearing without change its original charter name; *first to be operated for passengers or freight; first to utilize locomotive power; first to penetrate the Allegheny Mountains; first to employ electricity as a means of communication. It had the first telegraph line in the world*, and over which Prof. S. F. B. Morse sent his first message, "*What hath God wrought*," from Baltimore to Washington in 1844. *First to employ electricity as a motive power.* It has a fully equipped electric power plant of its own in Baltimore, which supplies current for the operation of several of the most immense passenger stations, all freight terminals, warehouses, shops and water front.

What must be the impression of the thousands living to-day who traveled in the old style of car and who have since enjoyed a journey between Washington and New York in the palatial "Royal Limited," or indeed, on any of the "Royal Blue" trains!

PENNSYLVANIA R.R. STATION

In the
Heart of New York's Social and
Business Activities



The Pennsylvania Station in New York City fronts directly on Seventh Avenue, Thirty-first Street, Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue opposite the new United States Post Office, and on Thirty-fourth Street by special plaza. It has exits and entrances on all four fronts. The main entrance is at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, which leads directly to Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue and Lexington Avenue. This entrance is *one block from Broadway, two blocks from Fifth Avenue*, and by way of Thirty-third Street *one block from the busiest spot in the city's centre.*

Travel to the "downtown" section of the city will also be provided for by trains from the transfer station at Harrison, near Newark, by way of the Hudson & Manhattan tubes from Jersey City to the Hudson Terminal at Cortlandt and Church Streets, which is the heart of the financial district as well as of a section where all the big industrial and manufacturing corporations have their business offices. The ferries between Jersey City and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets will be continued in operation.

The location of the station appeals directly to the hotel guest, the shopper, the amusement seeker, the business man, the professional man, and every class of travelers to and from New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

REV. ALOIS KAISER

Born November 10, 1840
Died January 3, 1908

WILLIAM SOLOMON RAYNER

Merchant and financier; born in Oberelsbach, Bavaria, September 23, 1822; died in Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1899. In 1840 he removed to the United States. Declining an offer of the position of religious teacher in the old Henry Street Synagogue, New York, he removed to Baltimore, and entered upon a successful mercantile career. At the close of the Civil War he became one of the chief figures in the financial development of Baltimore, serving for many years on the directorates of the Western National Bank, the Baltimore Equitable Society and the Western Maryland Railroad.

William S. Rayner was well versed in German and Hebrew and materially assisted the famous Rabbi Einhorn in the translation of the first German prayer-book used in Baltimore. As an illustration of his scholarly ability, when Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust" appeared Rayner suggested an important change in the text of the first edition. Sending the corrected copy to Mr. Taylor, the distinguished author sent in return a written acknowledgment of the valuable assistance thus rendered him, and in the edition of 1898 the change was made. As a matter of historical interest we give the letter written by Bayard Taylor to Mr. Rayner:

142 East Eighteenth Street, New York.
January 7, 1876.

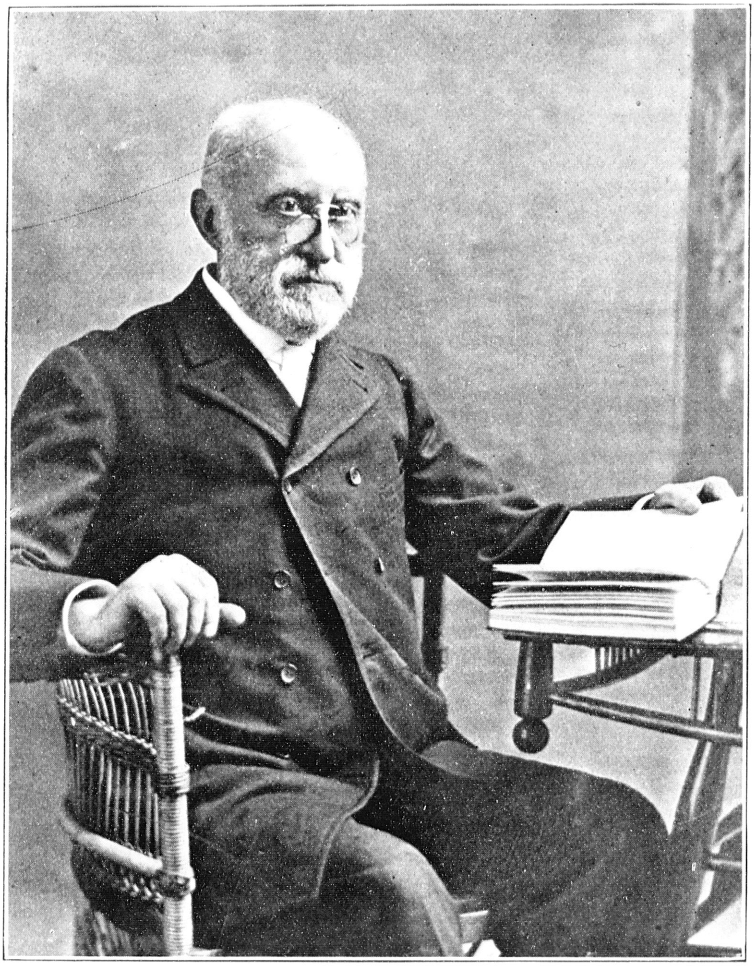
Dear Sir:

I thank you for calling my attention to the line you quote. My translation is undoubtedly incorrect. As it was written nearly six years ago, I cannot recall what cause led me to translate Herr as "God" instead of "lord" or "master," but I was probably misled by one of the many commentaries which I then studied, in order to acquaint myself with all varieties of interpretation. I shall change the line in the next edition. I have been too much occupied, of late years, to give the work a thorough examination, line by line, but I fully intend to do so.

Very truly yours,
BAYARD TAYLOR.

He was instrumental in organizing the Har Sinai Verein, which soon after became the Har Sinai Congregation, and of which he was for many years the president. He was a strong advocate of reform, and it was mainly through his influence that David Einhorn became rabbi of this congregation (1855). Being one of the pioneers of the movement in favor of Sunday services in the Reformed Hebrew churches, he warmly advocated them in inspiring addresses and communications to the religious and secular press. That Mr. Rayner's idea was correct is shown by the fact that the Sunday-service movement has generally grown among American Jews, notably in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and many other cities. In Baltimore the services have since been held without interruption from the time of his advocacy of them.

He was one of the founders of the Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum, donating its first building and grounds, the first president of the Baltimore Hebrew Benevolent Society under its present State charter and represented the City of Baltimore for many years in the management of the House of Refuge, served as a vice-president of the Baltimore Poor Association, and was one of the managers of the Home for Incurables. During the Civil War he was very active in the formation of the Union Relief Association, and was one of its first vice-presidents. In 1844 he married Amalie Jacobson. Of this union four children survive; two of them, in memory of their father, endowed a fellowship in Semitics in the Johns Hopkins University; the eldest son, Isidor Rayner, was elected in 1904 to the United States Senate.

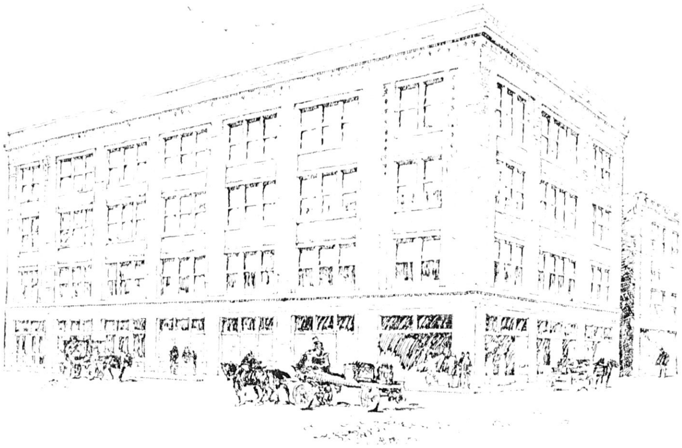


WILLIAM SOLOMON RAYNER

THE FALCONER COMPANY

Bank and Commercial Stationers, Printing, Lithographing and Blank-Book Making

N. W. CORNER GAY AND WATER STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.



Established in 1849, The Falconer Company, Bank and Commercial Stationers, has built up a reputation second to none in the country. Originally at 204 Water Street, since 1904 it has been located at 5 and 7 North Gay Street, where are situated the office and factory. Owing to the great demand for its products from all sections of the country, the business has grown to such an extent that these quarters are entirely inadequate. Early in the year 1910 a large lot, fronting 80 feet on South Gay Street and 125 feet on Water Street, facing the National Marine Bank and directly opposite the new United States Custom House, was purchased from the Savings Bank of Baltimore, whose business for many years prior to the fire was conducted on this site. A stately factory building of steel, concrete and brick, absolutely fireproof, with an abundance of light, is now being erected. This is to be equipped with the most modern machinery for the production of all processes of printing, lithographing and blank-book making, for which the Company has gained a reputation for the highest grade of work. Their capacity will be threefold what it is at present, but so rapid is the increase in their business, due to putting forth nothing but goods of the highest quality, that it is expected every foot of space will, before long, be required. While their specialty is supplies of every description for banks, they also enjoy quite a large trade in commercial stationery with corporations and firms in every kind of business. This great enterprise has been built up by fair dealing, unvarying courtesy and a thorough understanding of all that is required to manufacture goods of the highest quality and deliver them in proper condition exactly when wanted. A large number of skilled operators are kept busy the entire year by a corps of genial and well-posted traveling salesmen, who cover the fifteen States immediately surrounding Baltimore on the south, west and north. The policy of the Company is to be right up to the minute, and the processes employed in their factory are at all times the very latest. So attractive is their way of doing business that with them the saying "Once a buyer, always a customer" has an absolute truism.

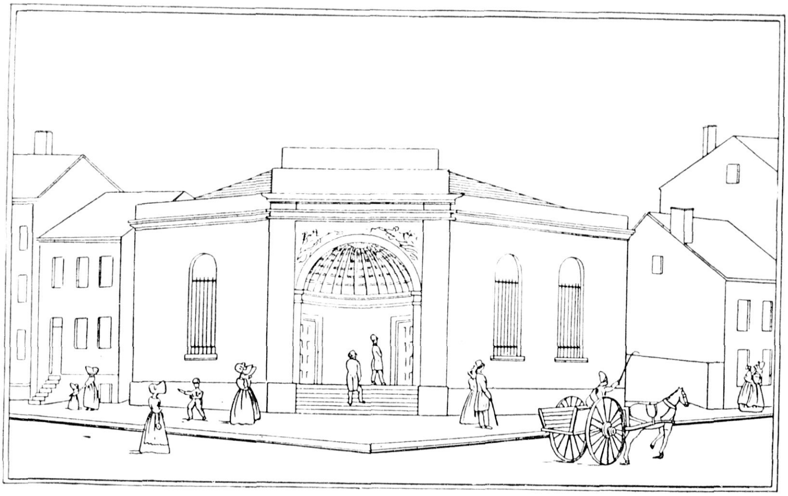
OLD LLOYD STREET (BALTO. HEB. CONG.) SYNAGOGUE
(From a recent photograph)

THE COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

Federal, State and Municipal Depository. Capital $500 000

HOWARD AND GERMAN STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

This ancestral bank was founded in 1810 and has always stood on the original site—the building, however, was slightly improved by extensions and the addition of an extra story. This bank has to its credit an unbroken record of one hundred years of integrity, and during the days of 1812 and up to the present has always stood ready to aid the National Government in any instance. On Tuesday, May 4, 1813, the records show that the directors met and formulated plans for removing all the funds to Fredericktown, Md. (now Frederick, Md.), as a place of safety by reason of the threatened attack on Baltimore by the British—which removal was made, however, more than a year later of $43,000 silver and gold, $63,776 in foreign money and



COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK AS IT APPEARED IN 1810 FROM A REPRINT MADE IN 1832.

$290,000 in notes of the bank. This removal, however, was made to Westminster, Md., and was the starting of the Union National Bank of that place, now known as Dr. Herring's Bank. February 3, 1815, the Commercial and Farmers Bank notified the United States Government that it was prepared to advance to the Government one-half of the $600,000 direct tax that the Government expected to receive from the State of Maryland, and same date notified the Secretary of the Treasury that they would join with the other banks in Baltimore in raising $1,200,000 as a loan for the defense of Baltimore.

Officers:

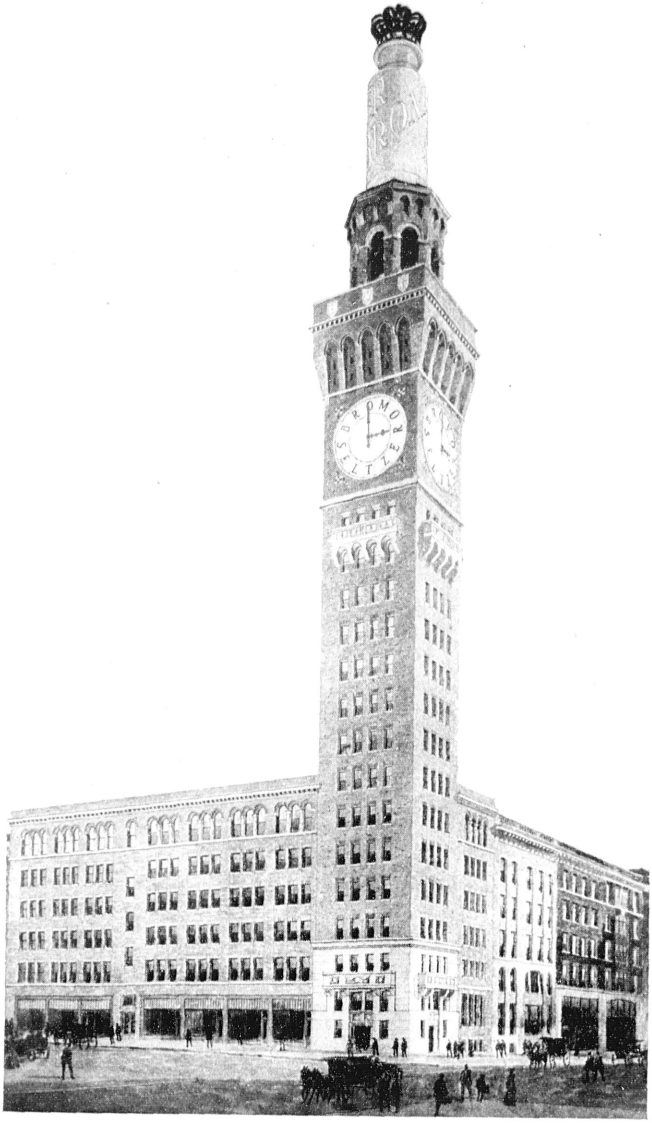
Samuel H. Shriver..*President*
James M. Easter..*Vice-President*
Maxwell Cathcart..*Assistant Cashier*

Directors:

Hugh L. Bond, Jr., 2d Vice-Pres. B. & O. R. R.
Maxwell Cathcart, Assistant Cashier.
James M. Easter, Vice-President D. Miller Co., Dry Goods.
Geo. M. Gillet, Montague & Gillet Co., Manufacturers of Straw Hats.
Henry H. Hubner, Attorney-at-Law.
Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., Wm. Knabe Co., Pianos.
Daniel B. Miller, Daniel Miller Co., Dry Goods.
J. G. McHenry, President Columbia Co. National Bank, Benton, Pa.
Geo. M. Shriver, Asst. to President B. & O. R. R.
Samuel H. Shriver, President.
T. T. Tongue, General Agent Md. Casualty Co.
Joseph W. Valiant, The J. G. Valiant Co.
N. Winslow Williams, Secretary of State, Md.

Courtesy and consideration to every one assured. *Your banking account, large or small, solicited.*

OLD EDEN STREET SYNAGOGUE
(From a recent photograph)



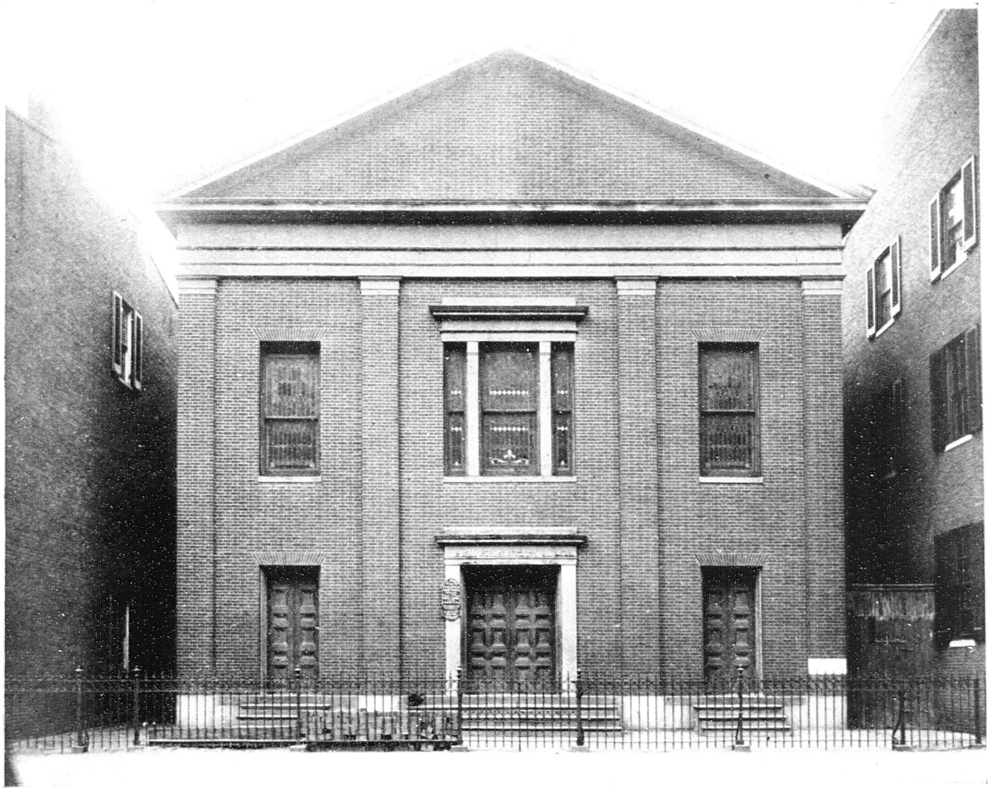
EMERSON DRUG COMPANY

Established 1888 — **BALTIMORE, U. S. A.** — Incorporated 1891

Officers:

Isaac E. Emerson, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Joseph F. Hindes..President and Treasurer.
Parker Cook...Secretary.
Philip I. Heuisler..................Second Vice-President and Director of Laboratory.



OLD LEXINGTON STREET SYNAGOGUE
(From a recent photograph)

Brewers of Pure Beer

G-B-S BREWING COMPANY

Our breweries are equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for the brewing of beers of high quality.

No other establishment in any city of the United States has better facilities for safeguarding the purity of its products.

We use only high quality materials, which guarantee nutritive well-flavored beverages.

BREWERIES AND BRANDS

Durley Park	Geo. Bauernschmidt
"Ideal"	"Extra Pale Lager"
Eigenbrot	National
"Adonis" "Schiller"	"Bohemian"
Globe	Bay View
"Goldbrau," "Munich"	"Imperial"

G-B-S "Special" (Bottled Only)
$1.25 Case

GOTTLIEB-BAUERNSCHMIDT-STRAUS BREWING COMPANY

General Offices

CENTRAL AVENUE AND FAWN STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Mayor of the City of Baltimore and 400 of its most distinguished mercantile factors have joined in a common act of recognition of the civic integrity and the personal genius of the Jews of Baltimore.

In formulating the "History of the Jews of Baltimore" the question arose whether it should be strictly a class book confined solely to a review of the work of the Jews of Baltimore, from a Jewish estimate, or whether the class idea should be laid aside and the tribute come from without—a tribute from Baltimore as a whole to its Jewish citizens as a part.

The latter policy has been adopted for the reason that under the other policy the Jew, in self-recording his relations to Baltimore's development, would appear as simply testifying of himself, which might be construed as mere vanity; whereas by allowing the tribute to come from all classes of his fellow-citizens, the idea of self-laudation is forever eliminated. Under the one phase it would be glory inferred—under the other it is honor conferred.

The "History of the Jews of Baltimore" needs no defense from within, because it is justified from without; as testified by the esteem, which the magnificent patronage of the book evidences, as a recognition, by all classes of men, of the important part played by their Jewish fellow citizens in Baltimore's Financial, Commercial, Manufactural and Educational development.

It can be with pride only that posterity will look into this book at distant times and find recorded there the life data of ancestors long since passed to their great reward—and to note with exalted pleasure the distinguished position occupied not only individually, but collectively, by the Jews of Baltimore in the year of nineteen hundred and ten.

If there are any omitted from this record, it is rather because of the indifference of the living to historical opportunities, than to inefficient effort of the publishers to accomplish the legitimate end to which this work has been directed. As an historical ark, we feel it will preserve much of vital data, that otherwise could have been forever lost in the waters of temporal oblivion.

There is no precaution which can preserve to future generations the wealth which to-day's genius so zealously accumulates; far surer inheritance, indeed, is the properly preserved record of a good name, which time cannot diminish nor fortuity imperil.

THE R. M. SUTTON CO.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions

LIBERTY AND LOMBARD STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

The business was established in 1866, in a much smaller way, under the firm name of Weedon, Johnson & Co. In 1869 it was changed to Johnson, Sutton & Co. In 1890 it was changed to R. M. Sutton & Co., and in 1904 it became incorporated as The R. M. Sutton Co., with R. M. Sutton, president; Thomas Todd, vice-president and treasurer; John R. Sutton, vice-president; E. K. Patterson, vice-president, and Wm. F. Sutton, secretary.

The building occupied by the company is located on the corner of Liberty and Lombard Streets, and is of nine stories, with a total floor space of 144,000 square feet.

It employs fifty traveling salesmen, and sells from Pennsylvania to the Gulf and to the Mississippi River.

At the death of Mr. R. M. Sutton, his son, John R. Sutton, was elected president.

J BARRY MAHOOL
MAYOR

Mayor's Office,

BALTIMORE, MD. April 28, 1909.

The Historical Review Society,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:-

It is with great pleasure that I note the effort being made to properly record the work and achievements of the Jewish people of Baltimore.

There is every reason why this record should be kept. Our Jewish citizens have much of which to feel intensely proud. I know, from my own experience, that they have been wonderful factors in the task of building and developing our city. Their magnificent enterprise and public spirit have been exhibited on many and important occasions. I have found them energetic laborers in every field of commendable effort. I have never called for aid in any worthy direction but what they have responded heartily and effectively. Nor is that strange when we recall some of the splendid personalities who are found in their circle of leaders. Big brains and big hearts are plentiful,- for which reason they have played a conspicuous part in our commercial and philanthropic and political history.

I congratulate our Jewish people upon what they are and what they have accomplished in our midst. They are a valuable and cherished portion of our people: and I wish them a continuance of their loyalty to Baltimore and to Baltimore's interest s.

Very truly yours,

J Barry Mahool

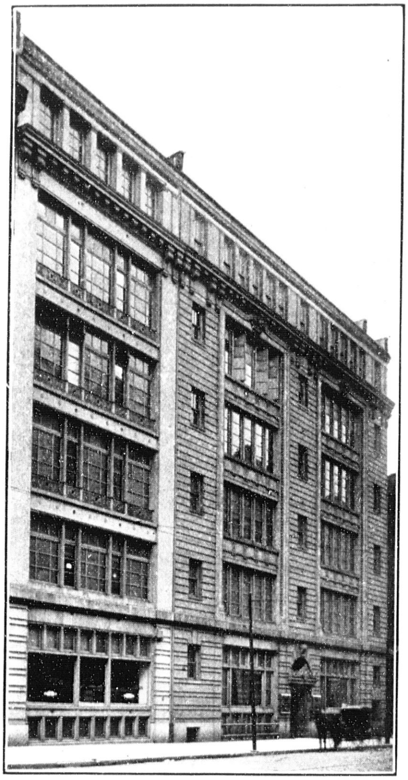
Mayor

DANIEL MILLER COMPANY

Importers and Distributors of

Dry Goods, Silks, Notions, White Goods, Carpets, Mattings, Etc.

28-30-32-34 HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.



The original house was founded in 1846 by John Dallam and Daniel Miller. The title originally was Daniel Miller & Co., but is now the Daniel Miller Co. The business was originally on Baltimore Street, near Liberty Street, but now occupies two large warehouses of eight floors each, including basement and sub-basement, with 200,000 square feet of space, at 28, 30, 32 and 34 Hopkins Place. Daniel Miller Co. are importers and distributors of Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, White Goods, Carpets, Mattings, etc., and are manufacturers of Underwear, Shirts and Neckwear. The trade of the house extends into all States south of New York and east of the Mississippi and Ohio. The sales of this house approximate $5,000,000 and its territory is covered by fifty salesmen.

THE JEWS OF BALTIMORE

An Historical Summary of Their Progress and Status as Citizens of Baltimore from Early Days to the Year Nineteen Hundred and Ten

BY

ISIDOR BLUM

WITH SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY

REV. DR. WILLIAM ROSENAU
REV. DR. S. SCHAFFER
REV. DR. CHARLES A. RUBINSTEIN
REV. DR. ADOLF GUTTMACHER
REV. DR. HENRY W. SCHNEEBERGER
HON. LEWIS PUTZEL

Illustrated

HISTORICAL REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY
BALTIMORE — WASHINGTON
1910

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STADT... ...EK
FRANKFURT AM MAIN.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE JEWS OF BALTIMORE: A HISTORICAL SKETCH

By Isidor Blum

The date of the first settlement of Jews in Baltimore cannot be determined. There were no Jews among the men who bought lots when Baltimore Town was laid out in 1729-30. Isaac Markens, in his "Hebrews in America," tells us that in 1756, Jacob Myers erected an inn at the southeast corner of Gay and Market (Baltimore) Streets; but, even if this inn-keeper is not the same Jacob Myers who was a few years later an elder in the First German Reformed Congregation, it is highly improbable that he was a Jew. Markens could have relied more safely upon the Hebrew name of Benjamin Levy, who advertises in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* of December 9, 1773, that he "has just opened store in Market Street, at the corner of Calvert Street, where he sells, wholesale and retail, for ready money only," a large number and variety of articles, including liquors, spices, drugs, foodstuffs and drygoods. In 1776 Benjamin Levy was one of a number of men authorized by Congress to sign bills of credit or money. Jacob Hart, the father-in-law of Haym M. Salomon, headed a subscription in 1781 for a loan to General Lafayette; Nathaniel Levy served under Lafayette in the "First Baltimore Cavalry." It is almost certain that there was no Jewish community in Baltimore at the time of the Revolution. All that may be inferred from our fragmentary knowledge is the presence of a few sporadic settlers.

The First Jews in Baltimore.

The first Jews in Baltimore of whom we know anything besides their names are the Ettings. Elijah Etting, born in 1724 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, came to America in 1758, and in the following year married Shinah Solomon, the daughter of a London merchant who had settled in Lancaster, Pa. After her husband's death, Shinah Etting is said to have come to Baltimore with five of her children, and to have kept a boarding house on Market (now Baltimore) Street, near Calvert. Her grandson wrote the following account of what he calls the "Oldest Jewish Family in Maryland":

The Etting Family.

"Shinah Etting (grandmother), widow of Elijah Etting, removed to Baltimore, Md., from York Town, Pa., in the month of September, 1780, two years after the death of her husband, and with her family resided at Mr. Joseph Donaldson's (on corner of Market and Gay Streets) until a house was built for her by Jas. Edwards, situated in Gay Street, opposite Gerard Hopkins's (now General Ridgeley's), to which she removed in 1782. Solomon Etting came to Baltimore from York in 1789 [at the age of twenty-five], and commenced the hardware business in a store on South Calvert Street, below Lovely Lane, after which he removed to corner of Lovely Lane and Calvert Street, where he pursued the same business until the years 1805-06, when he purchased a house on Market Street, between Howard and Eutaw Streets (owned and built by Jas. West), where he removed to (then engaged in a general shipping and commercial business) and in which house he resided until May, 1841, when he purchased the house on West Lexington Street, No. 4 Pascault Row,

where he resided until the time of his death, August 6, 1847. In 1790 Isaac Solomon (the brother of Shinah Etting) arrived in Baltimore from St. Eustated [St. Eustatius?] and commenced the hardware business in a store on Market Street, some four or five doors below Calvert Street. Levi, a brother of Isaac, joined him in business a few days after. Myer Solomon, the eldest brother, came to Baltimore from Lancaster, Pa., in 1793, purchased a house (on Market Street, a few doors below Calvert Street) from Henry Wilson, and commenced the drygoods trade."

Isaac Solomon must have been in Baltimore before 1790. In 1782 he advertises in the newspaper the furniture and metal ware which he offers for sale in his "iron-mongery store" on Gay Street.

Running north from Monument Street, between Ensor Street and Harford Avenue, there is a blind alley, which bore until recently the name of Jew Alley. A hundred feet north of Monument Street, a lane called Abraham Street connects Jew Alley with Harford Avenue. On this little block was the first Jewish cemetery in Baltimore. In 1801 it was conveyed from Charles Carroll, William McMechen, and John Leggett to Solomon Etting and Levi Solomon. But the plot of ground was used as a cemetery, or set aside for burial purposes, at least fifteen years earlier. "The Jews' Burying Ground" is one of the items on a document dated 1786 and headed "Mr. Carroll's Claims." The last interment was made here in 1832. Part of the cemetery ground was later covered by a shanty or shed used as a negro church; a few years ago this was torn down to make way for a brewery.

The First Jewish Cemetery.

Reuben and Solomon Etting soon became active citizens of Baltimore. When the "Independent Blues" reorganized in 1798, in expectation of a war with France, Reuben Etting, who had been their lieutenant, was elected captain of the company. President Jefferson appointed him United States Marshal for Maryland. In 1792, at a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, Solomon Etting was appointed on a committee to forward resolutions to President Washington expressing disapproval of the proposed (Jay's) treaty with Great Britain. He was one of the organizers in 1796, and for many years a director, of the Union Bank; and he was a member of the first board of directors of the Baltimore Water Company, which he helped to organize in 1805. He was a street commissioner in 1816, and in 1828 a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1826 he was elected to the City Council.

Reuben and Solomon Etting.

In 1796 the stockholders of the Union Bank included Solomon and Reuben Etting, their mother, Shinah Etting, and their sisters, Kitty and Hetty; their uncles, Levy and Myer Solomon; and Jacob F., Philadelphia, Benjamin, and Hetty Levy. The first "Baltimore Town and Fells' Town Directory," published in the same year, contains, in addition to some of those that have been mentioned, the names of Philip Itzchkin, one Kahn, Benjamin Lyon, Solomon Raphael, and seven men bearing the name of Jacobs, including Moses, Samuel, and Joseph Jacobs. In the list of letters remaining at the post-office in this year occur the names of Benjamin Myers and Hheym Levenstene, the latter being perhaps the Levingston whose family name is given in the directory. The Jewish population of Baltimore in 1796 has been estimated at fifteen families.

Jews in Baltimore in 1796.

Two years later, Levi Kalmus (Collmus), a youth of fifteen, came to Baltimore from Bohemia. Levi and Jacob Block were here in 1803. In 1812 Zalma Réhiné (1757-1843), a native of Westphalia, came to Baltimore from Richmond, where he had been one of the first members of the Congregation Beth Shalome. Réhiné died in 1843, at the age of eighty-six years.

A number of Jews aided in the defence of Fort McHenry, including Philip I. Cohen, Mendes I. Cohen, Samuel Etting, Levi Collmus, Jacob Moses, Samuel Cohen, and many others.

Under its constitution of 1776, Maryland, renowned for religious tolerance, required all who held office under the State government to subscribe to a declaration of belief in the Christian religion. In December, 1797, Solomon Etting and Barnard Gratz petitioned the General Assembly that Jews might "be placed on the same footing with other good citizens." The petition was read, but a committee to which it was referred reported on the same day that they "have taken the same into consideration and conceive the prayer of the petition is reasonable; but as it involves a constitutional question of considerable importance, they submit to the House the propriety of taking the same into consideration at this advanced stage of the session." Five years later a petition from "the sect of people called Jews," stating "that they are deprived of holding any office of profit or trust under the constitution and laws of this State," was refused by a vote of 38 to 17. When a new bill was introduced at the session of 1803, consideration of the question was deferred; when it was reintroduced at the following session, the bill was again defeated, though by a slightly smaller majority than in 1802. It was fourteen years before the Jews again demanded the removal of their civil disability.

Political Disabilities of Jews in Maryland

In this period a number of Jews settled in Baltimore. The most notable of the new settlers were the members of the Cohen family. Jacob I. Cohen, a native of Rhenish Prussia, had come to America in 1773, and, after residing in Lancaster, Pa., and in Charleston, S. C., had finally settled in Richmond, Va., where he was one of the early members of the Beth Shalome Congregation. After the war he was joined by his brother Israel I. Cohen, who married Judith Solomon, of Bristol, England. In 1808, after the death of Israel I. Cohen, his widow removed to Baltimore with her daughter Maria I. Cohen and her six sons—Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., Philip I., Mendes I., Benjamin I., David I., and Joshua I. Cohen. The eldest son was the founder of the firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers, Bankers, which acquired a national reputation for strength and integrity. When the religious test was eventually removed, he was elected to the City Council, and, after serving several terms, chosen president of the First Branch. For five successive years he was one of the Commissioners of Finance of the city of Baltimore. He was one of the founders of Baltimore's public school system, and continued for many years the first treasurer of the school board. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the first president of the railroad leading to Philadelphia, and held other offices of honor and trust. Joshua I. Cohen was an eminent physician. Many of the Egyptian antiquities in the Cohen collection of the Johns Hopkins University were collected by Col. Mendes I. Cohen in the Nile Valley. All of the Cohen brothers were distinguished citizens of Baltimore.

The Cohen Family.

The elder Jacob I. Cohen served in the Revolution, and later, as a banker, rendered valuable services to his adopted country. In Richmond he was "conspicuous in all municipal movements, being chosen a magistrate and member of the City Council." Barnard and Michael Gratz, the former the father-in-law of Solomon Etting, were among the signers of the Philadelphia Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765, having taken a leading part in this "First Declaration of Independence." The nephews of the elder Jacob I. Cohen, and Samuel Etting, the grandson of Barnard Gratz, had aided in the defense of Baltimore, but they could hold no office under its government. Reuben Etting had been appointed Federal Marshal for Maryland, but his religion debarred him from the office of constable.

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For the Cohens and the Ettings, who occupied high positions in commercial and public life, their civil disabilities must have been especially irksome; and Solomon Etting and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., engaged in a determined and sustained effort to have the religious test abolished, Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., being the author of the successive petitions for relief and the proposed constitutional amendments that besieged every session of the Legislature from 1818 to 1825. The prestige of these leaders and the righteousness of their cause enlisted the sympathy and active aid of a group of men prominent in public affairs: Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Brackenridge, E. S. Thomas, General Winder, W. G. Worthington, and John V. L. McMahon. The "Jew Bill" attracted attention and favorable comment throughout the country, and was an issue in Maryland politics until, in 1825 and 1826, an act for the relief of the Jews of Maryland provided that "every citizen of this State professing the Jewish religion who shall be appointed to any office of profit or trust shall, in addition to the required oaths, make and subscribe to a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, instead of the declaration now required by the State."

The Jew Bill.

The Jews in Baltimore probably managed to hold religious services as soon as they were sufficiently numerous. The first regular meeting for divine worship of which we have certain knowledge was held in the autumn of 1829, in the home of Zalma Réhiné, on Holliday Street, near Pleasant. Among the men who attended these services were Zalma Réhiné, John M. Dyer, Moses Millem, Lewis Silver, Levi Benjamin, Joseph Osterman, Joseph Ancker, Levy Collmus, Tobias Myers and Jacob Aaron.

Religious Services.

This *minyan* must have been the nucleus of the Congregation *Nidche Israel,* better known as the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. In December, 1829, the Legislature was presented with a memorial in which "sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore" prayed that they might be incorporated under the name and style of "the scattered Israelites, for the purpose of building a synagogue." A bill to incorporate the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation was favorably reported, but was rejected by a decisive majority on its second reading. A few days thereafter, however, the vote was reconsidered, and a bill was passed granting the petition of "the scattered Israelites of the city of Baltimore," and incorporating John M. Dyer, Moses Millem, Lewis Silver, Levi Benjamin, and Joseph Osterman as the electors of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.

The First Congregation.

The first synagogue in Baltimore was a room over a grocery store at the corner of Bond and Fleet Streets (Fleet Street is now Eastern Avenue). In 1832, when the congregation moved to Exeter Street, near what is now Lexington Street, it had the following members: Jacob Aaron, Joseph Ancker, Levi Benjamin, Simon Block, H. Bowman, Levy Collmus, Joseph Demmelman, Michael De Young, John M. Dyer, Leon Dyer, H. M. C. Elion, Jacob Ezekiel, Jonas Friedenwald, Charles J. Hart, S. Hunt, Gabriel Isaacs, A. Kookegey, W. Marschutz, Orias Mastritz, Moses Millem, Tobias Myers, Wm. Myers, Joseph Osterman, Zalma Réhiné, Aaron Reider, Benjamin Seixas, Lewis Silver, Joseph Simpson, S. Waterman. In 1835, when the congregation occupied a one-story dwelling on High Street, near the bend between Fayette and Gay Streets, the number of members had increased to fifty-five.

Some of these same men were among the organizers of a society known as the "Irische Chevra," which is said to have held religious services, in 1832, over an inn at the corner of Bond and Fleet Streets. The date of the society's birth is unknown; the earliest documentary evidence of its existence is its charter, whereby the General Assembly of Maryland, on March 4, 1834, incorporated the members of the "United Hebrew Benevolent Society of

The "Irish Chevra."

Baltimore" "for the laudable purpose of affording relief to each other and to their respective families in the event of sickness, distress or death." The men who petitioned for this charter and who were thus incorporated were: Simon Eytinge, Joseph Osterman, Leon Dyer, Jacob Ezekiel, S. I. Block, Joseph Simpson, Levi Flaut, Levi Benjamin, Aaron Reutter, Benjamin Seixas, Leopold Schneeburg, Selig Strupp, H. M. C. Ellion (Elion), Emil Niewiehl, L. Hammerschlak (Hammerschlack), Levi Hess, M. Tobias Meyers, Solomon Benjamin, H. Hein, Wolf Myers, Levi Keothen, Abraham Leon, Lazer Levi, Lewis Myers, Joseph Jacobs, Meyer Hertzburg, A. D. Wachman (Washman), Jonas Baumann, Joseph J. Posnanskie (Posnankie), Isaac Strupp, Julius Kann, John M. Dyer, Solomon Hunt, David Taub, Jacob Aaron, Samuel Muntzer, Michael Heilbrunn, Solomon Carvolho (Carvalho), Joseph Anger, Levi Collmus, Jacob Lieser, Morris A. Cohen, Jonas Fredenwalt (Freedenwalt), S. A. Waterman, Gustavus M. Heinwald, Kritz Kayser, Moses Kayser, Carle Schleetern (Schleektern).

According to one explanation, the Irish Chevra was named after an Irishwoman who used to sit at the door of the society's meeting-place; some tell us, however, that the organization was really known as the "Iris Chevra." Whatever the etymology of its peculiar name, the Irish Chevra was probably a mutual benefit society, with some social features, and providing especially, no doubt, for the proper burial of its members and "their respective families." It seems to have included in its functions the holding of religious services; after worshipping for a time at the corner of Bond and Fleet Streets, the members met over Schwartz's *Matzah* bakery on Bond Street. The *chevra* was continued for half a century, but the later members were less interested in it, and when most of them had died, the society itself succumbed to old age. The United Hebrew Benevolent Society has recently been reorganized for the sole purpose of maintaining the cemetery which Joseph Ancker gave to the society on the condition that it should be forever preserved as a burial ground.

Portuguese Jews, who formed the first stratum of Jewish settlement in most of the American cities in which Jews settled more than a hundred years ago, are conspicuously absent in Baltimore. Practically all the early Jewish immigrants were Dutch or German, some coming directly to Baltimore from Europe, others, especially the earlier settlers, coming from other American cities or from the West Indies. In the thirties there was a considerable immigration of German Jews, which rose to its height in the early forties. Many, perhaps most, of these came from Bavaria.

In 1825, Solomon Etting computed the number of Jews in Maryland to be 150. Miss Henrietta Szold has estimated the Jewish population in 1835 at 300 souls. In an address delivered at the fiftieth anniversary of the Har Sinai Congregation, William S. Rayner said that when he arrived in Baltimore, in 1840, the Jewish population "aggregated less than 200 families," most of which were German. A few, he said, had settled in Baltimore before 1830; most of them had come between 1835 and 1840.

With a few exceptions, the Jews of Baltimore lived together in the eastern section of the city. Most of them were very poor and followed humble callings. One immigrant, for example, who later became a man of means and a prominent Jew and citizen, was absolutely penniless when he came to Baltimore with his family in 1832, and mended umbrellas until he had laid aside enough money to open a little store. Most of the immigrants began to earn a livelihood by shouldering a pack and travelling through the counties of Maryland and Virginia. Usually they spent some time in learning the language and accumulating a little capital; sometimes they accepted the help of friends in stocking a peddler's sack. It was probably the

continual absence of many of the members of the Jewish community that precluded the forming of a congregation before 1830. It is said that services were held on *Rosh ha-Shanah* in 1828, but that a *minyan* was secured only with great difficulty. Aside from the lack of public divine service, however, the Jews probably conformed with all the laws and usages of orthodox Judaism. Wolf Marschutz was the *schochet* of the colony, and as early as 1822 Gabriel Isaacs was the *mohel.*

Fell's Point Congregation.

In 1838 the community had grown large enough to have a second congregation. Finding the location of the synagogue inconvenient, and sufficiently numerous to form a *schule* of their own, a number of men living in that part of the city which was formerly Fell's Town and is still known as Fell's Point, organized, in this year, the Fell's Point Hebrew Friendship Congregation. It has been said that the congregation was organized by the *Irish Chevra,* and that it was merely a continuation of the *Chevra's schule*; but it seems more probable that the *Chevra* did not, as such, take any part in its formation. Some of its members, however, may have done so; and the *Chevra* discontinued its religious services when the Fell's Point Congregation erected its synagogue on Eden Street in 1848, if it had not done so even earlier. Because of its name and its location, the Fell's Point Hebrew Friendship Congregation was known colloquially as the "P'int Schule," the older congregation being called the "Stadt Schule."

The Poor and Charity.

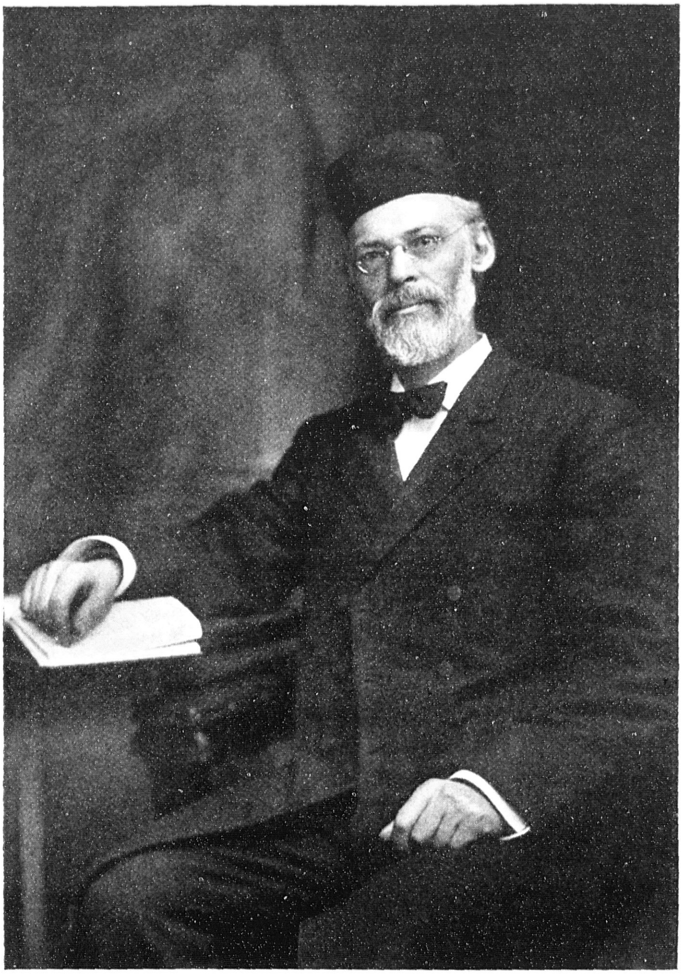
In these early days there was little difference between those who needed charity and those who gave it, and the fewness and homogeneity of the Jews in Baltimore strengthened the feeling of brotherhood created by common faith and traditions. Soon, however, with an increase in the number of those who needed temporary assistance, and with the rise of an indigent class, the relief problem became more serious.

The board of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation frequently voted relief to some poor stranger, or to some one "who has grown poor in our midst." The records of the congregation contain such items as these: "Owing to the continued illness of ———, his family is in want, and the board donates $5 to that family"; and "A stranger made application to bury his child, and the board, respecting his poverty, agreed not to make any charge." The benevolence of the Irish Chevra, and of other societies that may have existed, doubtless extended beyond their members; but the community required a charitable institution, especially as the Jews have always been unwilling to allow their poor to become a charge upon the community in which they live.

In order to assist the poor systematically, and especially help new immigrants, the United Hebrew Assistance Society was organized in 1846, Leon Dyer being elected president.

Leon Dyer.

Leon Dyer was the son of John M. Dyer, who had been one of the organizers of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation and its first president. He was born in Alzey, Germany, October 9, 1807, and came to Baltimore with his parents in 1812. As a young man, he worked in his father's beef-packing establishment, the first in America. Of large physique and strong personality, he possessed a commanding presence and great executive ability. He was very popular with the citizens of Baltimore, was appointed acting mayor during the bread riots, and held a number of minor public offices. He enlisted in the Texan forces in their struggle for independence, and received a commission as major. He was on General Scott's staff in the Seminole War, and was wounded in the final battle of the campaign against Osceola. In the Mexican War, he was appointed quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel. Dyer was elected president of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in 1840, and seven years later, when his health obliged



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him to leave the city, he was presented with a medal by the Jewish community of Baltimore. He settled in San Francisco, where he founded the first Jewish congregation on the Pacific Coast. He died in 1883, in Louisville, Ky.

Moritz Henry Weil and Louis Hamburger, of Baltimore, served in the Mexican War. A company composed entirely of Jews was formed, with Levi Benjamin as first lieutenant, but it does not seem to have engaged in active service.

With the increase of Baltimore's Jewish population, the congregations grew steadily. A few years after the organization of the "Stadt Schule," Joseph Jacobs became *chazan*; at first the prayers were doubtless read by different members, for they were all familiar with the orthodox service. Rev. I. Moses was cantor from 1835 to 1844. The congregation changed its quarters frequently; in 1837 it purchased a three-story brick dwelling at the southeast corner of Harrison Street and Etna Lane. Three years later Abraham Rice became its rabbi.

Abraham Rice.

Abraham Rice was born, in 1800, at Gogsheim, near Würzburg, Germany. As a young student he was placed in the care of Rabbi Abraham Bing; later he studied under Rabbi Wolf Hamburger. When he came to America in 1840, Rice declared that it was his mission to re-establish orthodoxy in America. Upon his arrival in New York he was persuaded by friends to go to Newport to reopen the synagogue there, in the hope of re-establishing the Jewish community. Unsuccessful, he returned to New York, where he met Aaron Weglein, a native of Rice's birthplace and president of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. Weglein offered him the leadership of his congregation, and Rice thus became the first rabbi in Baltimore, beginning his ministry on *Rosh ha-Shanah* of 1840. The congregation could pay him only a small salary, and he kept a little drygoods store, observing thus the rabbinical injunction not to use the Torah as a spade to dig with, and the command to follow a worldly vocation besides studying and teaching the law. Rice was known in Germany and throughout the United States as a learned Talmudist, and was recognized as an authority, questions involving matters of ritual being referred to him for decision. He was a cripple, and is said not to have been particularly eloquent in the pulpit. There are men and women still living, however, who are thrilled by his name, and it is due largely to him that Baltimore was and, to some extent, still is, a stronghold of conservative Judaism. His learning, his sincere piety, his loving and lovable character gave him an influence which has not yet disappeared.

Rice found in Baltimore a fruitful soil for his labors, for the community was almost a unit in its orthodoxy, anxious to conform with every detail of the biblical and rabbinical law.

Reform: Har Sinai Verein and Congregation.

Almost a unit, but not quite: for in 1842 a number of young men, influenced by the Hamburg Temple Movement, and stimulated in part by an expression of Rice's orthodoxy, formed themselves into the *Har Sinai Verein,* for the purpose of giving expression to reform doctrines. In October the *Verein* organized a congregation, the first in America established as a Reform Congregation. Services were held on *Rosh ha-Shanah* of 1842 in a public hall at what is now the southeast corner of Baltimore Street and Post-Office Avenue. "A number of persons attended, some to take part in the services, some out of curiosity." Their orthodox brethren refusing to lend them a scroll of the law, the members of the *Verein* had to content themselves with an ordinary copy of the Bible. Joseph Simpson and A. T. Wachman read the service from the Hamburg prayer book; hymns from the Hamburg hymn book were sung to the accompaniment of a parlor organ. The society met for some time on Saratoga Street near Gay; then it occupied, for several years, a room in the dwelling of Moses Hutzler, at

the northeast corner of Eastern Avenue and Exeter Street, holding regular weekly services, with Max Sutro as lecturer. After changing its quarters several times, the congregation found a permanent home in its synagogue on High Street, which was dedicated on September 7, 1849. In the same year Moritz Brown succeeded Sutro as rabbi. Following the example of David Einhorn's congregation in Budapest, a number of the Har Sinai members met for services on Sunday mornings, until, one morning, the board of the congregation refused to let them enter the synagogue. Nothing daunted, these ultra-reformers, the first men to hold Sunday services in America, rented a hall at the corner of Gay and Front Streets, which the Har Sinai had once occupied, and formed a congregation of their own. It had, however, only six months of independent existence; finding that their defection endangered the continuance of the parent congregation, its members returned to the fold of their more conservative brethren. The reunited congregation now invited Einhorn to become its rabbi.

David Einhorn.

David Einhorn, born at Dispeck, Bavaria, on November 10, 1809, had been a disciple of Rabbi Wolf Hamburger and Rabbi Joshua Moses in Fürth, and had pursued philosophical studies in Würzburg and Munich. Because of his radically liberal views, Einhorn encountered opposition on the part of the Bavarian government, as well as from conservative Jews in Germany. Accepting a call to Budapest, he provoked loud protests by holding services on Sunday. When the Austrian government closed his synagogue, Einhorn resolved to continue his career in America. He became the rabbi of the Har Sinai Congregation in September, 1855; and in the following May the Har Sinai adopted the Einhorn prayer book, the *"Olath Tamid,"* which was soon used by many other reform congregations, and which is the basis of the "Union Prayer Book" published by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Soon after coming to Baltimore, Einhorn founded the "Sinai," a German monthly, which he continued to publish until 1863. Einhorn was soon recognized as one of the great leaders of the reform movement in America, and he is so regarded to-day. "A man of resolute character and well-defined principles, Einhorn impressed friends and antagonists alike by his consistency and courage." Ever liberal, and ever fearless in the defense of what he considered right and true, he became an ardent abolitionist. His sermons and addresses against the institution of slavery aroused such hostility that, in April, 1861, he was obliged to flee from Baltimore.

Henry Hochheimer.

In 1849 Rabbi Rice, of the Stadt Schule, was succeeded by Henry Hochheimer. Rabbi Hochheimer was born on October 3, 1818, in Ansbach, Middle Franconia, Germany. At the age of ten he went with his parents to Ichenhausen, where his father became rabbi. After studying in the *Lateinschule* of Ansbach, under his grandfather, Moses Höchheimer, and in the Augsburg *gymnasium,* he entered the University of Munich, whence he was graduated with the doctor's degree in 1844. He then acted for five years as his father's assistant in Ichenhausen. Revolutionary addresses and articles caused warrants to be issued against him, and he had to flee the country. Emigrating to America, he was invited, upon his arrival in New York, to become rabbi of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. He served the Stadt Schule for ten years, resigning in 1859 to accept the rabbinate of the Fell's Point Congregation, the views of which were more in accord with his own, and where his leadership was accepted with greater unanimity. Hochheimer was a man of learning and ability, and for half a century a frequent contributor to the Jewish press; among his friends in Baltimore he was famous as a wit.

Two years after leaving the Stadt Schule, Rabbi Rice organized a small congregation on Howard and Lexington Streets, for which he officiated as rabbi and reader of the *Torah*. In 1862, when the Stadt Schule was without a rabbi, he returned to his old charge, refusing, however, half of the thousand-dollar salary which the congregation offered him. He died on October 29, 1862, having officiated only a few months.

Rabbi Rice.

The Baltimore *Sun* and the German *Correspondent* of October 30, 1853, contain the following advertisement:

> ISRAELITES OF BALTIMORE—All you who wish to join and become members of the NEW SYNAGOGUE which is now about being started are requested to attend a meeting which is to be held at MR. PHILIP MEYER'S, IN NORTH GAY STREET, on TO-MORROW, October 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M. All those who will attend the above-stated meeting will also have the *privilege to participate in* adopting the Laws, Rules and Regulations which will be adopted; also to elect the officers for said congregation.
>
> PHILIP HERZBERG,
> Chairman.

At this meeting twenty-odd men organized the Oheb Shalom Congregation, electing Julius Stiefel president. One of the reasons for the formation of the new congregation was a desire for conservative reform. The officers of the Stadt Schule refused to lend the members a scroll, on the ground that Oheb Shalom was an enemy of existing institutions. Succeeding in borrowing a scroll of the law from Mr. N. A. Schloss, of Georgetown, the Oheb Shalom Congregation held services in the third story of Osceola Hall, at the northeast corner of Gay and Lexington Streets, Isaac Hamburger officiating as reader until Reverend Altmeyer was elected cantor. The congregation showed its enterprising and progressive spirit by advertising its hours of service in the daily papers, and its membership increased at a marvelous rate.

Oheb Shalom Congregation.

Reverend Salomon became preacher of the congregation in March, 1854, but he held the position less than a year. Little is known of Salomon; he is said to have been a native of eastern Prussia, and a man of unusual ability. The confirmation of a large class of boys and girls, during his tenure of office, marked "an important step toward reform." In 1854 Abram Lissner succeeded Altmeyer as cantor; two years later S. M. Landsberg was elected rabbi. Under him the congregation took a first step in ritual reform, resolving to omit the *Shir ha-Yichud* in the Sabbath morning service. Ill health forced Landsberg to resign in 1857. The congregation determined to secure a synagogue before electing a new rabbi. A church on Hanover Street, between Pratt and Lombard, was purchased and remodeled, and on April 13, 1858, dedicated by Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two weeks later the congregation procured an organ and introduced a choir. Desiring now to secure a rabbi of first rank, the congregation published notices in the Jewish journals of America and Europe. From among many applicants, Dr. Lewisohn, of Worms, was chosen. After being elected, however, Lewisohn reconsidered his application, and Abraham Geiger also declined the position when it was proffered to him. Lewisohn now recommended Benjamin Szold, who had just been called to the rabbinate of a Stockholm congregation, which Lewisohn himself desired to occupy. He persuaded Szold to accept an invitation to come to Baltimore, and sent to Oheb Shalom such hearty recommendation and such convincing endorsements that Szold was elected rabbi of the Baltimore congregation.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ROSENAU

Benjamin Szold was born on November 15, 1829, at Nemiskert, Neutra Komistat, Hungary. Although his parents were the only Jews in the village, he began the study of Bible, Mishnah, and Talmud at an early age. After attending the famous Presburg *Yeshibah*, he was given the title *Morena* at the early age of fourteen. In 1848, Szold took up his residence in Vienna, in order to continue his studies, but participation in revolutionary activities obliged him to leave the Austrian capital in the same year. From 1849 to 1855 he tutored in private families; one of his pupils was Fräulein Sophie Schaar, who later became his wife. In the following three years he attended the University of Breslau, officiating as rabbi during the holidays in Brieg and Glogau, Silesia, and in Stockholm, Sweden. The congregation of each of these towns offered him the position of rabbi; but, persuaded by M. Lewisohn, by Zacharias Frankel, the head of the Breslau Seminary, and by other friends, he decided to accept the call of the Oheb Shalom Congregation of Baltimore.

Benjamin Szold.

The numerical growth and the spiritual strength for which the Oheb Shalom Congregation acquired a wide reputation were due chiefly to the efforts and the character of the man who was its sole rabbi for thirty-four years and rabbi emeritus for nine years. Dr. Szold's interpretation of Judaism appealed to the many who were dissatisfied with orthodoxy, but were unwiling to adopt the radical reform of Einhorn, Adler, Hirsch, and Wise. His activities extended beyond his pulpit. He was an earnest worker, and often a leader in the charitable institutions of the city. When, during the Civil War, a Jew who had been sentenced to death as a deserter appealed to him for help, he visited Lincoln and then went to General Meade's headquarters in West Virginia. The Russian immigrants who flocked to his home in the eighties found in Dr. Szold and his family earnest helpers and friends. Szold's strength and courage inspired respect, his learning and ability gave him influence, his liberality won him esteem, and his generosity and true philanthropy made him beloved by thousands who found in their friend a master and a guide.

Before Szold came to Baltimore, the Oheb Shalom Congregation had adopted the *Minhag Amerika* in the place of the *Roedelheim Tefillah*; but, only one volume of this prayer-book having been published, the old book was used on the holidays. Szold pointed out the inconsistency of using two different rituals, and, after waiting in vain for the publication of the *Minhag Amerika,* he undertook the commission of compiling a prayer-book himself. The *Abodath Israel,* published in 1861, which well represents the Judaism for which Szold stood, was soon adopted by many congregations throughout the country. Besides writing a number of religious books for use in Jewish homes and schools, Rabbi Szold made scholarly contributions to Jewish literature, many of which have not been published. His Commentary on Job, written in the purest rabbinical Hebrew, is especially notable. Dr. Szold died on July 31, 1902.

In 1866, Alois Kaiser was elected cantor of the Oheb Shalom Congregation. Kaiser was born on November 10, 1840, near Vienna, Austria. He received his early education in a congregational religious school, under Dr. Henry Zirndorf, who later came to America, in the public school and high school of Vienna, and in the Teachers' Seminary and the Conservatory of Music. When he showed musical talent and an inclination to enter the service of the synagogue, his father took him to Solomon Sulzer. The great cantor was highly pleased with his voice, placed him in his choir, and for eight years took charge of his musical training. At the age of nineteen, he became assistant cantor in one of the synagogues of Vienna. Four years later he became cantor of the "New Temple" of Prague. All the time which he could spare from his duties he devoted to the dili-

Alois Kaiser.

gent study of music and liturgy, to training his voice, and to developing his talent for composing synagogue music.

Carrying out his ambition of preserving the traditional music of the synagogue, Kaiser raised the musical services of the Oheb Shalom Congregation to a high standard, and was soon recognized as the greatest cantor of America. He published, with several other men, the *Zimrath Yah* (1871-1886), a four-volume collection of music which is largely of his own composition. He was one of the compilers of the volume of music published by the Jewish Women's Congress which met in Chicago in 1893, and of the Union Hymnal, prepared by the Society of American Cantors, or which he was a founder, and for several years president. The Central Conference of American Rabbis, which published the Hymnal, elected him an honorary member, in recognition of his distinguished services to the synagogue. Mr. Kaiser was actively interested in the charitable institutions of the city, especially in the Hebrew Education Society, of which he was for many years president. He died on January 5, 1908.

A few years after the organization of the Oheb Shalom Congregation, a *Sefardic* Congregation was formed. The Cohens and the Ettings were of German-English descent, but their parents and grandparents, upon settling in America, had, in the absence of German congregations, affiliated themselves with Portuguese congregations. The younger generations were accustomed to the *Sefardic Minhag*, and when the German Jews of Baltimore established congregations, they preferred holding services at home to attending a synagogue which used the slightly different *Ashkenazic* ritual. In the course of years, a few Portuguese Jews had settled in Baltimore, and, in 1856, these and the members of the Cohen and Etting families organized, under the leadership of Solomon Nunes Carvalho, the *Sefardic* Congregation Beth Israel, of which Jacob M. De Solla became rabbi. There were not, however, enough *Sefardim* in Baltimore to support a permanent synagogue, and, after two years of existence, the congregation was dissolved.

Sefardic Congregation.

At about the same time, Mrs. Solomon N. Carvalho, with several young ladies of the Etting and Cohen families, established a Sunday school for instruction in the principles of conservative Judaism, taking as a pattern Miss Gratz's school in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Carvalho had been a teacher. This school, which was attended by hundreds of pupils, was the first free Hebrew school in Baltimore; but it was not the first Hebrew school, Rabbi Rice having conducted a school in his synagogue. The first regular Hebrew teacher in Baltimore seems to have been Joseph Sachs, a native of Bavaria, who, from about 1848 to 1856, conducted a school in the Lloyd Street synagogue under the auspices of the Stadt Schule. He was assisted by the rabbi and by several other teachers; instruction was given in Hebrew, German, and English, a Mr. Beale being the teacher of English. At about the same time, Samuel B. Gump conducted a similar congregational school in the Eden Street synagogue.

Hebrew Schools.

The best known of the Hebrew teachers of fifty years ago, and the most successful, was Jonas Goldsmith, who was born in Westheim, Bavaria, in 1823, and came to Baltimore at the age of thirty-six. Before coming to America he was employed as teacher and reader by the Jewish congregation of Hammelburg. Goldsmith was a graduate of the University of Würzburg, and had received, besides, a thorough Hebrew training. In 1859 he started a school in the Eden Street synagogue, which soon had so many pupils that he was obliged to employ a staff of five teachers. The pupils' parents were expected to pay for their tuition, but he had many free scholars. In 1864, when many hundreds attended his school, he was persuaded by Rabbi Szold to move "up-town,"

"Lehrer" Jonas Goldsmith.

into the vestry rooms of the Hanover Street synagogue. For many years practically all the Jewish boys and girls of Baltimore went to him for religious and secular instruction. Pupils came also from other cities, for Goldsmith's was one of the leading Jewish schools in the country, rivalling Sachs's school in New York. When free public schools were established in Baltimore, they drew away many of his pupils, and in 1874 Goldsmith disbanded his school. From this time until his death, in 1886, he was secretary of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

In February, 1852, in order to provide the children of indigent parents with secular and religious education, a "Society for Educating Poor and Orphan Hebrew Children" was founded. The society sent its wards to the various schools already in existence; for a time it seems to have conducted a school of its own under Seligman Goodman. The society intended, according to the original constitution, to determine the vocation of each child placed in its charge, but this purpose was not carried out. In 1889 the society conducted a night school and a day school, and sent other pupils to the daily Hebrew school of the Lloyd Street congregation and to the Oheb Shalom Sabbath School.

Hebrew Education Society.

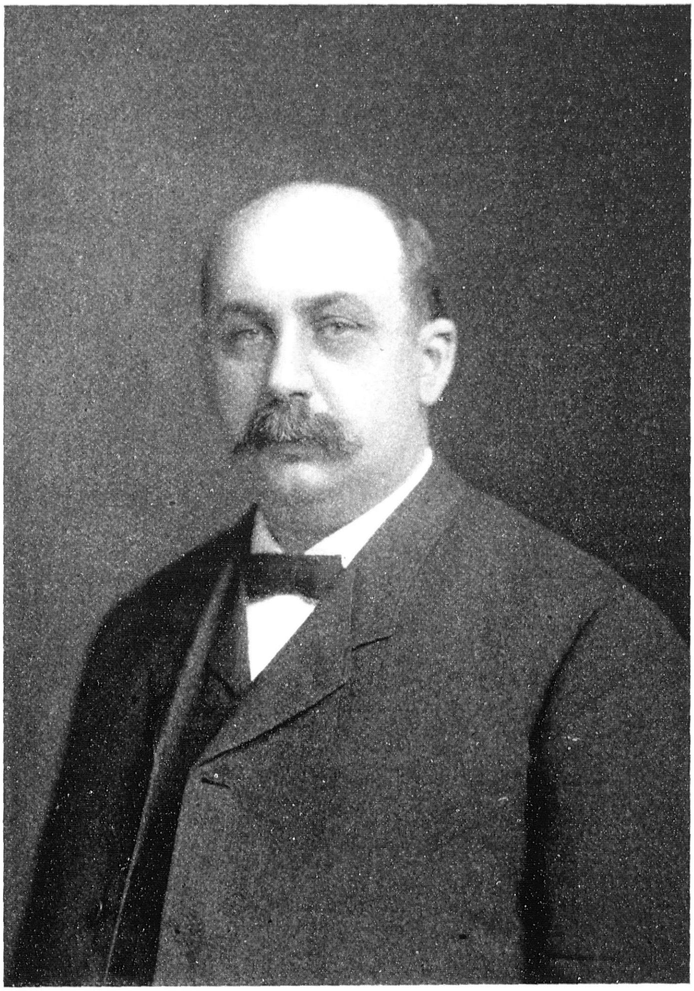
In 1900 the society discarded its cumbrous name and was reorganized as the Hebrew Education Society. Three years later the Education Society purchased a building at the corner of Aisquith and Jackson Streets, and re-established its school. In 1909 a school for the training of Hebrew teachers was added. Dr. Samson Benderly, the superintendent, assisted by seven teachers, now conducts a school in which over three hundred pupils are taught Hebrew by the "natural" method, and are instructed in other Jewish subjects.

With the growth of the community, the work of the Assistance Society increased, and in 1856 the society was reorganized under the direction of its president, William S. Rayner, and was incorporated as the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore. For many years the society's work was in the hands of a number of "managers," who visited all the applicants for charity, and, after investigation, gave them orders on the treasurer. At present the society relieves its beneficiaries at their homes, thus saving their self-respect and, at the same time, giving the society's agents better opportunities for investigation. Funds were derived from the annual dues of members (three dollars a year at first) and from the money subscribed at the society's annual banquet. The society's first quarters were on what is now Post-Office Avenue. In 1900 the Benevolent Society and the Ladies' Sewing Society purchased a large building on West Fayette Street.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society was formed in the same year in which the Benevolent Society was reorganized. The young ladies who organized the society received scant encouragement at first; but after a few years many others joined them, and they met regularly to make clothes for the poor, applicants coming each week to the hall in which the ladies met to be supplied with the garments that had been cut and sewed. The society has followed the example of other institutions and now employs an agent who visits the pensioners in their homes and sends the required assistance. The ladies did not content themselves with sewing, but collected money for charitable purposes by imposing annual dues and by securing subscriptions at their annual banquet and balls. The Sewing Society, though an independent organization, has always co-operated with the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Ladies' Sewing Society.



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The death of a poor Jew whom the Benevolent Society had placed in a Christian hospital, unattended even by the presence of a co-religionist, gave the first impulse to the movement which finally established the Hebrew Hospital. At a meeting of the Benevolent Society, and at a mass meeting of Jews, individuals and societies contributed funds to erect an asylum for the sick and aged, and in 1866 the corner-stone of the new institution's building was laid. The hospital grew so rapidly that it was deemed best to let it have a separate organization, instead of continuing under the auspices of the Benevolent Society, and in 1868 it was incorporated as the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association. In 1886 the building was enlarged by the addition of a wing, and in 1908 the equipment of the hospital was more than doubled by the Samuel Leon Frank Memorial Building, erected by Bertha Rayner Frank (the daughter of William S. Rayner) and dedicated to the memory of her husband. At about the same time a laundry building and several other small buildings were erected on the hospital grounds. The old building is now used as a home for the aged, the Frank Memorial Building being devoted entirely to the care of the sick. The hospital maintains a free dispensary, an outdoor clinic, and a training school for nurses.

Hebrew Hospital.

Almost the earliest evidence of Jews in Baltimore is the mention of "the Jews' Burying Ground" among "Mr. Carroll's claims." The Irish Chevra, perhaps the oldest Jewish organization in Baltimore, was largely, if not chiefly, a burial society, conducting funerals and paying the bereaved family a benefit that they might be able to observe strictly the prescribed period of mourning. The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation bought a cemetery two years after it was incorporated, and the other congregations also acquired burial grounds soon after their organization. The proper preparation and burial of the body of his dead has always been a matter of great concern to the Jew.

Before the establishment of the Free Burial Society, the burial of poor Jews depended upon the efforts of a few individuals, who were aided by the Benevolent Society, by the Ladies' Sewing Society, which furnished shrouds, and by the congregations, which provided, in turn, graves in their cemeteries. In 1867, Jacob Goldenberg, Israel Posninsky, and a few others collected some funds, and attended regularly to the funerals of the poor. Two years later, they organized the Hebrew Free Burial Society. Johns Hopkins offered the society an acre of land on Harford Road as a burying ground, but this offer was declined because the society did not wish to bury all the poor together, as in a "potter's field." A short time later, however, a plot in one of the cemeteries was accepted. The Oheb Shalom Congregation was the first to have family lots in its cemetery. Jonas Friedenwald, who succeeded S. Fiteman as president of the society, had bought a lot in this cemetery; and when the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, of which he was a member, divided its cemetery into family plots, he gave his plot in the Oheb Shalom cemetery to the Burial Society. The society exchanged it for a larger piece of ground in a less favored part of the cemetery, and later, by gift and by purchase, acquired plots in other cemeteries. As in all the charity institutions, the directors of the Free Burial Society were in the beginning its active managers, personally arranging and attending the funerals of the poor. Nowadays, when a poor family needs its services, a telephone message to the society's headquarters in the building of the Benevolent Society summons an agent, who is employed to take charge of funerals.

Free Burial Society.

Several attempts were made to establish a Jewish orphan asylum in Baltimore, notably by the B'nai B'rith, one of the officers of which presided at a large meeting at which a considerable sum of money was subscribed for founding a home for orphans. Dr. Szold and other leaders pointed out the urgent necessity of an orphan asylum, and when the Benevolent Society, the oldest and largest Jewish charitable society of the city, undertook, in 1872, to establish such an institution, ample financial support was quickly secured, the subscription of Alfred J. Ulman being especially liberal. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rayner gave the society a piece of ground at Calverton Heights, on the outskirts of the city. Five children for whom the Benevolent Society had been caring were put, with five other homeless children, into the charge of Rabbi Abraham Hofmann, who became the superintendent of the Orphan Asylum. A year after its dedication, the building of the Asylum was destroyed by fire, but a new home was quickly erected, chiefly with funds secured at a great fair held in the Concordia Opera House. The buildings of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum now include the Hannah U. Cahn Memorial Building, which was erected by Bernard Cahn, and is used as a gymnasium, and a manual training school built by Bertha Rayner Frank as a memorial to her husband. The hundred inmates of the asylum attend a public school in the neighborhood, and are instructed, in the asylum, in Hebrew and German. Rev. Samuel Freudenthal has been the superintendent of the institution since 1887.

Orphan Asylum.

After Einhorn left Baltimore, the pulpit of the Har Sinai Congregation was occupied for eleven years by Rabbi S. Deutsch, who was succeeded, in 1873, by Jacob Mayer. While Mayer was serving as rabbi, it became known that he had been converted to Christianity in England a number of years before. His denials and the loyal defense of his friends did not daunt his accusers; and when it was proven that he was an apostate, he was asked to resign. The controversy which followed the charges against him was very bitter, and led many to withdraw from the congregation. Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who was called to Baltimore in 1877, was succeeded by Rabbi Samuel Sale, who remained with the congregation from 1878 to 1883. Rabbi David Philipson, who had just been graduated in the first class of the Hebrew Union College, and who succeeded Sale, established Sunday services in the Har Sinai Congregation, lecturing at first on every other Sunday evening, and, later, holding regular morning services every Sunday. He was succeeded in 1888 by Rabbi Tobias Shanfarber, who was himself succeeded in 1898 by Rabbi Charles Rubenstein.

Har Sinai Congregation.

In 1874, the Har Sinai Congregation removed from its synagogue on High Street to a building which it purchased on Lexington Street, near Pine. Twenty years later, a new house of worship was dedicated on Bolton Street.

Under the guidance of its rabbi, the Oheb Shalom Congregation became gradually and conservatively more reformed. In 1867 the second days of holidays were no longer observed, and the *Misheberach* was abolished. Two years later a number of changes were made in the ritual: the president and vice-president were to assist in taking out the scrolls, instead of summoning members from their pews for this service; only one scroll was to be used on the holidays, except on *Simchath Torah;* the members were no longer to wear the *Talith;* those who said *Kaddish* were to stand at their pews instead of coming to the pulpit; the *El Malerachamim* was abolished, and the cantor was henceforth to face the congregation when he read the prayers. In 1870 the congregation worshipped for a time in the New Assembly Rooms, while the synagogue was rebuilt. A few years later a congregational religious school was established.

Oheb Shalom Congregation.

In 1879 Julius Stiefel, who had been the president of the congregation since

it was formed, was succeeded by Isaac Strouse, to whose ability and labors the congregation largely owes its material prosperity. When Dr. Szold had been with the congregation for a quarter of a century he was elected rabbi for life. For the younger members of the congregation he now preached in English once a month. In 1891 he preached on alternate Sabbaths in English and German, the prayers usually read in German being read in English when he preached in English.

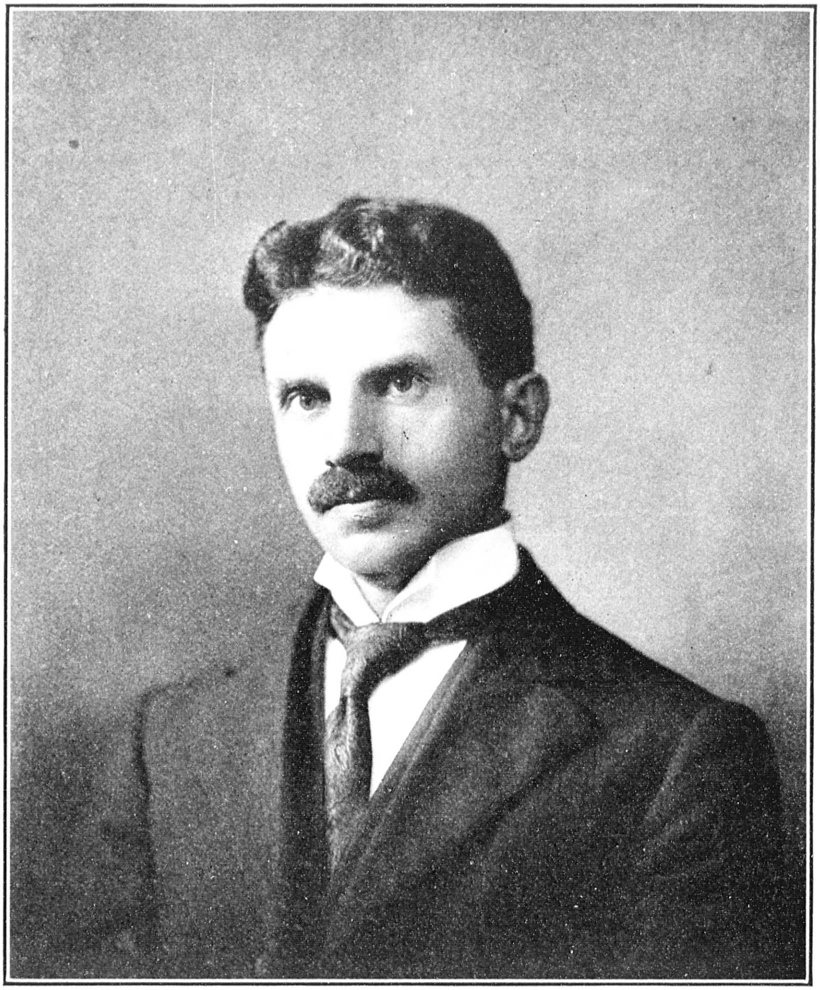
For many years after its organization, the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation was strictly orthodox: when Rabbi Rice, in 1845, suggested the omission of some of the *Piyutim* in the service, his proposal was rejected, although fifteen years later most of these poems were abolished. In 1850 the congregation passed a law requiring its officers to keep their places of business closed on the second days of holidays; the congregation was staunch in its orthodoxy, but some of its members were evidently inclining towards reform or becoming lax. Rabbi Hochheimer introduced a confirmation service for boys and girls, which Rice had denounced as a Gentile institution. After 1866 the *Haftarah* was read in German instead of Hebrew. In 1859 Rabbi Hochheimer was succeeded by Bernhard Illoway, a native of Kolin, Bohemia, who had attended the school of Moses Sopher in Presburg, received the doctor's degree from the University of Budapest, and studied at the rabbinical college in Padua, and who had been obliged by political conditions to leave his native country. Emigrating to America, he occupied rabbinical positions in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Syracuse and Cincinnati. An accomplished linguist, an eloquent preacher, a learned Talmudist, a writer of Hebrew poetry, and a frequent contributor to the Jewish press, Illoway was one of the ablest champions of orthodoxy in America. He remained with the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation for only two years, resigning in 1861 to go to New Orleans.

Baltimore Hebrew Congregation; Reforms.

Rabbi Rice then returned to his old pulpit, but death summoned him after a few months of service. During the six years that followed, the congregation had no rabbi, the number of members diminished greatly, and the congregation lost its position of first importance. Abraham Hofmann, who became the rabbi of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in 1868, was born in Dittlofsroda, Bavaria, on August 20, 1822, and received his rabbinical education in Würzburg. He left the pulpit of the "Stadt Schule" in 1873 to become the superintendent of the newly established Orphan Asylum. In 1876, he accepted a rabbinical position in Richmond, where he died two years later.

Reform and Schism.

For a number of years there had been some tendency in the congregation towards reform; in 1860, when Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, visited Baltimore, he wrote in his "Israelite": "Though the Lloyd Street congregation is nominally orthodox, the large majority favor reform." A decided step was proposed in 1870, when a number of the members urged the adoption of the moderate reforms recommended by the Leipzig Synod of the previous year, in order "that the religious life of the congregation may not suffer." These reforms were rejected; a few months later, however, a number of changes in the ritual, which were earnestly advocated by Rabbi Hofmann, were adopted by a decisive majority. The conservative minority would probably have acquiesced, if the measure had not included, among minor innovations, the introduction of a mixed choir, which had long been the subject of contention, and which had been the most important innovation in the rejected proposal. On the ground that so radical an innovation violated a clause in the congregation's charter, the men who had opposed reform petitioned the Circuit Court of Baltimore to enjoin the officers of the congregation from intrducing any changes in the service. The case was re-



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ferred to an examiner, and there was considerable controversy before the two parties agreed amicably to disagree. The dissatisfied members resigned from the Stadt Schule and formed a congregation of their own. With the resignation of most of the orthodox element, the progress of reform became easier and more rapid. In 1873 family pews were introduced, the men and the women having before this occupied separate parts of the synagogue; the members of the congregation ceased wearing the *Talith;* members were no longer "called up" for the honor of assisting with the scrolls; the three-year cycle of reading the Pentatuch was adopted, and the *Misheberachs* and *Elmalerachamims* were abolished. Five years later the *Roedelheim Tefillah* was superseded by the Szold-Jastrow prayer-book, and shortly thereafter services were no longer held on the second days of the holidays.

In 1881, when the congregation had had no rabbi for eight years, Maurice Fluegel was called to its pulpit. Rabbi Fluegel was born in Germany, and emigrated at an early age to Roumania. He studied at the Universities of Leipzig and Paris, has held several rabbinical positions in the United States, and has published a number of books and essays on Jewish, Biblical, and religious subjects. He remained with the Stadt Schule for only three years.

Aaron S. Bettelheim.

Two years after Rabbi Fluegel left its pulpit, Aaron Siegfried Bettelheim became the rabbi of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. Bettelheim was born in Lipto, Szt. Miklos, Hungary, on April 4, 1830. He studied in the Presburg Yeshibah and other schools, and received a rabbinical diploma from S. L. Rapoport. After officiating for a short time as rabbi, he entered the University of Prague, whence he was graduated as a doctor of philosophy. He then became a teacher and the editor of a political weekly. While rabbi in Kaschau, he edited a Jewish weekly, and later a political periodical. His utterances in the latter aroused such feeling against him that he decided to emigrate to America with his family. In 1867 he was elected rabbi of a Philadelphia congregation and a professor at the Maimonides College. Two years later he was elected rabbi of the Beth Ahabah Congregation, of Richmond, where he established and edited a German weekly, and where he studied and was graduated at a medical college. In 1875 he was elected rabbi of a congregation in San Francisco, where he also held several public offices. He came to Baltimore in 1887 and became identified with a number of public and charitable institutions. He died on board ship, August 20, 1890, on his homeward journey from a visit to Europe. Bettelheim was a most able, active, and versatile writer; his work includes contributions to the press, short stories, and biblical criticism.

Baltimore Hebrew Congregation; Decline and Growth.

For twenty years the membership of the Stadt Schule had been steadily diminishing. In 1865 one hundred and sixty-five families were affiliated with the congregation; when Rabbi Fluegel left in 1884 there were only forty-eight. The spiritual leadership of the congregation changed hands frequently, and there were several long intervals when there was no rabbi. These facts must have been partly the cause and partly the result of the diminution in the number of members. Another cause for the decrease was the removal of the Jews to other parts of the city. Those who moved to the west were near the Oheb Shalom synagogue on Hanover Street, where Szold and Kaiser were earnestly laboring. The congregation was in desperate straits, when its president, Mr. Samuel Frank, united with Dr. Bettelheim in urging the members to build a new synagogue in the northwestern section of the city, to which many Jews had removed. In 1889, the congregation sold its synagogue on Lloyd Street, in which it had worshipped for forty-four years, and two years later dedicated a new synagogue on Madison Avenue. Under Rabbi

Adolf Guttmacher, who succeeded Bettelheim, the congregation has taken on new life.

In 1892, Dr. Szold was elected rabbi emeritus of the Oheb Shalom Congregation, and was succeeded by Rabbi William Roseman. In the following year, the congregation moved to its new house of worship on Eutaw Place. Rev. Alois Kaiser, who died in 1908, after more than forty years of service, was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Schuman.

Chizuk Emunah.

The men who resigned from the Stadt Schule in 1870 because of the introduction of reforms organized the Chizuk Emunah Congregation. After worshipping for five years in Exeter Hall, on Exeter Street, near Fayette, with Rev. L. Heilner as cantor, the congregation built a synagogue on Lloyd Street, near the home of the Stadt Schule. Rabbi Henry W. Schneeberger, of New York, led the dedication exercises; the members of the congregation were so favorably impressed with him that, although they had had no intention of securing a rabbi, they invited him to become their leader. A few years later Rev. Herman Glass became the cantor. Jonas Friedenwald, who had been, with Philip Herzberg, especially active in the organization of the congregation and in the work of building the synagogue, succeeded Judah Rosewald as president, and was himself succeeded by his son, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, who refused, however, to occupy the president's chair on the pulpit during his father's life time. Because of the active interest of several members of the Friedenwald family in the congregation, it is frequently called "Friedenwald's Schule." In order to preclude such innovations as had led to their secession from the Stadt Schule, the founders of the Chizuk Emunah have inserted a clause in their constitution that any member who proposes a reform in the service shall cease thereby to be a member.

In 1895 the Chizuk Emunah Congregation moved up-town, erecting a synagogue at the corner of McCulloh and Mosher Streets. A few years later Michael S. Levy, who had been an active worker and leader, especially in the building of the new synagogue, succeeded Dr. Friedenwald as the president of the congregation.

Shearith Israel Congregation.

After Rabbi Rice's death in 1862, the congregation which he had organized divided, some of the members continuing to worship on Howard Street, others holding services on Eutaw Street. In 1879 the two factions reunited under the name of the Shearith Israel Congregation, and erected a synagogue on Green and German Streets. Rev. Dr. Schepsel Schaffer has been the rabbi of the congregation since 1893. In 1903 a new synagogue was built at McCulloh and Bloom Streets.

Fell's Point Congregation.

In 1859, when Rabbi Hochheimer resigned from the Lloyd Street congregation, he was immediately invited to become the rabbi of the Fell's Point Congregation, and he occupied its pulpit until, in 1892, he was made rabbi emeritus. Hochheimer and Szold were intimate friends, and their congregations took similar positions between orthodoxy and radical reform. In 1871 Hocheimer collaborated with Szold on a new edition of the "Abodath Israel," and shortly thereafter the Eden Street congregation adopted this prayer book. After Hochheimer's retirement in 1892, Wolff Willner was rabbi of the "P'int Schule" for two years. He was succeeded by Clifton H. Levy, who was followed, two years later, by Rabbi M. Rosenstein.

For a decade the migration of the Jews to other sections of the city had been diminishing the membership of the "P'int Schule." In 1890, when the Stadt Schule resolved to move up-town, it had proposed that the two oldest congregations in the city should unite and build a new synagogue in the northwestern section of the city. At this time, however, a large number of the Point members still lived down-

town, and these succeeded in having the overtures rejected. As members of the Eden Street congregation moved up-town, they affiliated with the Madison Avenue or the Eutaw Place congregations, the majority with the former. These constant defections probably helped to keep the "down-towners" always in the majority in the councils of the congregation. Finally the congregation was too small to maintain itself, and in 1899 it was dissolved. Desiring to preserve the cemetery which they had used for a generation, a number of the former members had themselves incorporated in this year as the owners of the Hebrew Friendship Cemetery.

Jewish Publications.

Rabbis Levy, Rosenau, and Shanfarber were, in 1895, the founders and first editors of the *Jewish Comment*, a weekly journal of high character, which is now edited by Mr. Louis H. Levin. Besides the *Sinai* and the *Comment*, the following Jewish periodicals have been published in Baltimore: *The Jewish Chronicle* (1875-77); *Der Fortschritt* (Yiddish, June-July, 1890); *Der Baltimore Israelit* (Yiddish, 1891-93); *Ha-Pisgah* (Hebrew, 1891-93, continued in Chicago); *Der Wegweiser* (Yiddish, 1896).

Social Activities.

The Jews of Baltimore did not occupy themselves solely with the organization of congregations and the establishment of charitable institutions. Although these activities may have been deemed more important then than now, they did not preclude a development of the lighter side of life. A Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Society, and the Mendelssohn Literary Society flourished in the fifties; twenty years later the *Beacon Lights*, a literary and social organization, had many members. And there must have been many social and semi-social clubs of which record is lost and recollection has died out.

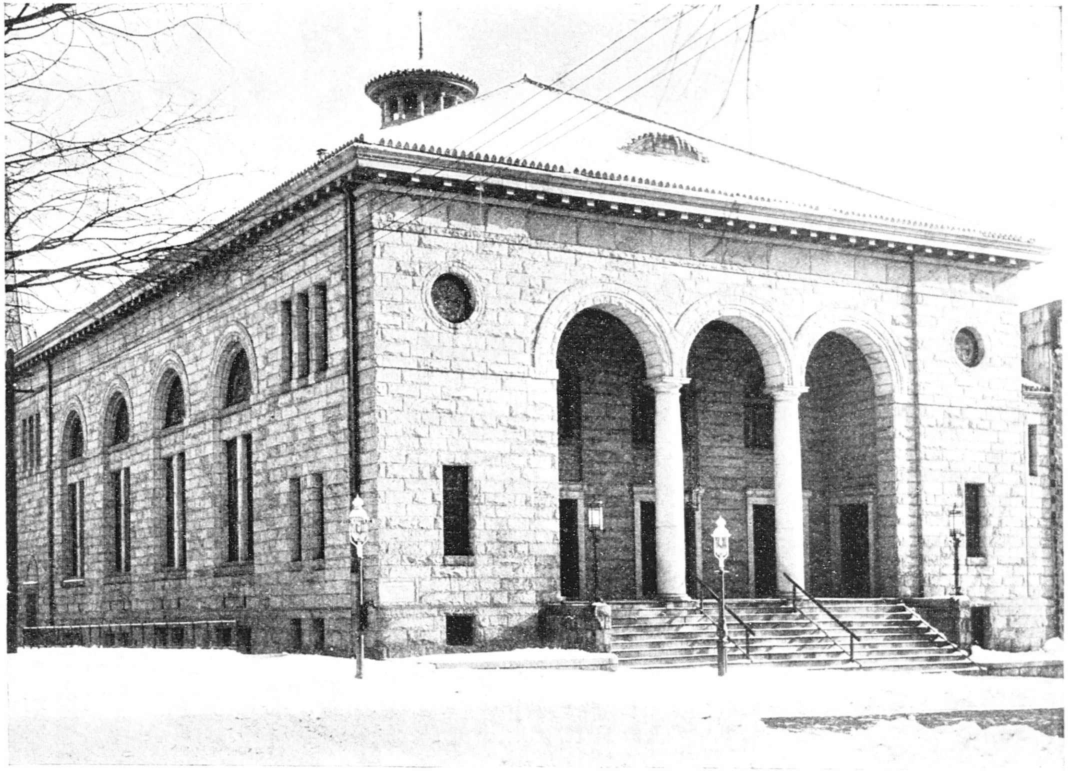
Harmony Circle.

A society of unusual longevity was the Harmony Circle, which was organized in 1860. The members disbanded on the outbreak of the Civil War, but reorganized in 1864, electing Charles G. Hutzler president, and David Hutzler the master of ceremonies. The Harmony Circle is to-day one of the largest, as well as one of the oldest, Jewish social organizations in the country. For nearly half a century it has given an annual series of fashionable balls, for the last twenty years, under the efficient management of Mr. Moses N. Frank.

Bazaars, Balls and Banquets.

The most important social functions in Baltimore Jewry took place under the auspices of institutions which were serious in name and purpose. There were many occasions on which the congregations and the charitable societies gathered their members together, or even the entire Jewish community. When any deserving institution stood in special need of funds, a great fair was organized for its benefit. Such a fair secured funds for the Hebrew Hospital, and made possible the establishment of that institution. The greatest affair of this kind was the magnificent bazaar held in 1878 for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, which filled the halls of the Concordia Opera House for ten days. Most of the charitable institutions depended for financial support less upon the annual dues of their members than upon the money subscribed at annual festive gatherings held for their benefit. The patrons of the Hebrew Hospital were invited each year to a *Simchath Torah* festival and supper; the Ladies' Sewing Society held an annual calico ball. Most notable of all the year's gatherings, however, was the banquet of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. For quite fifty years this banquet was the greatest social event of Baltimore Jewry. When the many hundreds of guests had finished the sumptuous dinner, they were addressed by men active in the work of charity, and by the mayor, the governor, and other men prominent in public life. Last on the program came the filling of the subscription list.

We may call these methods of raising money wasteful and unscientific, but we



Christhilf, Photo.

HAR SINAI TEMPLE

must remember that the banquets, fairs and balls had a twofold reason for existence, for it was not solely to help the cause of charity that the people came together.

Most of the fairs and bazaars, balls and banquets were held in the Concordia Opera House, which was for twenty years the center of Jewish social activities in Baltimore. The society which erected and occupied the building was not organized by Jews. "The Concordia German Society" was formed by a number of Germans in 1864 for "moral, scientific, literary, dramatic, agricultural and charitable purposes"; in the following year the members dedicated as its home the handsome building which they had erected at the southwest corner of Eutaw and German Streets. When Dickens visited Baltimore in 1868, he lectured on the Concordia's platform; fashionable audiences filled its halls to hear famous virtuosi; the best German and English threatrical troupes performed on its stage. Some Jews joined the society soon after its organization, and its halls and gardens were gradually more and more frequented by Jews, many attending regularly the weekly concerts. Ideas and movements, plans and institutions were discussed here at sociable gatherings; and when meetings were called to consider and execute projects, they were held in the Concordia. "The Concordia" was the greatest social institution that the Jews of Baltimore have ever had. It occupied an important place in the community until, in 1891, the building was destroyed by fire.

The Concordia.

After a futile attempt to reorganize the society, a number of former members organized the Mercantile Club. In 1896 some of the members of the Mercantile Club formed the Clover Club, which now has a handsome and well-equipped club house on Madison Avenue.

The Phoenix Club, another social organization, was incorporated in 1886, having been formed, in part, at least, by men who had resigned from the old Concordia Club. It occupies a magnificent home on Eutaw Place, and is the fashionable social organization of Baltimore Jews. The Suburban Club, organized in 1901, now has five hundred members, and maintains an attractive club-house on its grounds at Park Heights and Slade Avenues, eight miles from the city.

Phoenix and Suburban Clubs.

In the course of half a century, great changes took place among the Jews of Baltimore—changes religious, social, and economic. The Har Sinai Congregation has always been radically reformed; in the two largest congregations in the city, reform Judaism has progressed gradually and more conservatively. The Jews did not entirely lose the marks of their German birth; many German features of Jewish life were retained. The first and second generations used the German language in their homes; it was only in the nineties that the reformed congregations substituted English for German in the prayers and sermons. The younger generations, however, were natives in the land whose tongue had been strange to their parents. Still members of the Jewish community, they were a more homogeneous element of the larger community of Baltimore.

Changes and Growth.

The most noteworthy development probably consisted in the economic advance of the Jews. Erstwhile peddlers became wealthy merchants; small store-keepers and second-hand dealers became large manufacturers. Their sons had all the advantages which America affords its citizens, and they used their opportunities. Many have risen high in commercial circles; many others have entered the professions, some have become active and prominent in public life.

Numerical increase, economic improvement, and changes in the city itself have led the Jews to change their places of residence. The first immigrants had settled, for the most part, in the eastern section of the city. In the sixties Lombard Street, between Lloyd Street and the Bridge, was the center of the Jewish population, so far as such a center can be determined. In the eighties a westward movement was under way, and soon many, if not most, of the German Jews lived west of Greene Street on Lexington, Baltimore, German, Lombard and Hollins Streets, many as far west as Carey Street and Carrollton Avenue. Fifteen years later another "migration" had begun. From East Baltimore and West Baltimore, Jews moved to the newer northwestern section of the city, where practically all of the German Jews of Baltimore live to-day. Although the Jews are far from segregated, there are many blocks almost entirely populated by Jews and many sections are distinctly Jewish. All the German congregations are in the district bounded by North Avenue, Bolton, Lanvale, and McCulloh Streets, a district comprising about thirty-five city blocks.

Residence.

In the eighties the Jewish population of Baltimore was augmented by an immigration which soon left the Jews of German birth or descent in the minority. The Russian May Laws of 1882, which restricted the Jews in their rights of residence, hampered them in their commercial dealings, and oppressed them in many other ways, resulted in hardships which drove large numbers of Jews to America. The many immigrants who came to Baltimore settled, for the most part, in the eastern section of the city, on the streets which the German Jews were just leaving. There is almost a "colony" of Russian Jews in southwest Baltimore, and many have settled in other parts of the city; but the district in East Baltimore is still the center of Russian Jewish life in Baltimore.

Russian Jews.

The refugees of the eighties were not the first subjects of the Czar to settle in Baltimore. The first distinct immigration of East European Jews came in the sixties, when a number of Poles and Lithuanians settled in Baltimore. Although the services in the synagogues of their German co-religionists were conducted in Hebrew, the newcomers found slight differences in the ritual and liturgy. In addition, the fact that they spoke a different language separated them somewhat from the older Jewish residents. In 1865 they organized the Bikur Cholim Congregation, worshipping at first in the building on Gay Street which the Oheb Shalom Congregation had used some ten years before, then occupying successively two buildings on Exeter Street. The present quarters of the congregation are in a residence on High Street, the gift of Abraham Harris, one of the members.

Bikur Cholim Congregation.

Some years after the organization of the Congregation Bikur Cholim, dissensions led most of the Lithuanian and some of the Polish members to withdraw. These men formed the "Russian Congregation Benai Israel," which now occupies the old synagogue of the Chizuk Emunah Congregation, on Lloyd Street.

The great wave of Russian immigration set in in 1882. Arriving in vast numbers, and often in need of assistance, the immigrants were aided by the Benevolent Society and the other charitable institutions of the city. It was not long, however, before the new settlers had formed their own organizations.

The first institution that they established was a Hebrew school. When the *Talmud Torah* had long outgrown the single room which was rented for its pupils, adequate quarters were secured in a building on High Street. Yiddish, which continued to be the vernacular of the Russian Jews in Baltimore, was for many years used in this school; the proposal to substitute English met with strong opposition, many holding the jargon almost as sacred as Hebrew and as

Talmud Torah.

Judaism itself. It was chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Tanchum Silberman and Rabbi William Rosenau that English was at last introduced. Those who could not be reconciled to the change withdrew their support from the Talmud Torah and formed a new school—the *Talmud Torah Ve-he-Emunah.* When the extinction of the Talmud Torah seemed imminent, a few man undertook to rehabilitate the school by securing a new home. With funds collected from both down-town and up-town Jews, a building on Baltimore Street, near Lloyd, was purchased and remodeled, in which a daily Hebrew school, of which Rev. Elias Rabinowitz is superintendent, is now attended by seven hundred pupils. The re-establishment of the Talmud Torah is largely due to the work of Mr. Tanchum Silberman. Several societies have their quarters in Talmud Torah Hall, which is becoming, even apart from the school, an important institution.

Russian Night School.

The Hebrew Literary Society, founded by a number of Maskilim, was one of a number of organizations formed by Russian Jews. Feeling the need of English instruction for themselves and their immigrant brethren, its members, with the assistance of Miss Henrietta Szold, established a night school in 1889. Miss Szold was the superintendent of the school until 1893, when other duties forced her to resign. She was succeeded by Miss Grace Bendann (Mrs. B. H. Hartogensis). This school rendered invaluable service, aiding five thousand men, women and children in learning the English language, American history and the rights and duties of American citizenship. The school was closed in 1897, when its directors had been assured the city would establish similar night schools to continue its work.

Settlement Houses.

The Daughters in Israel, organized in 1890, conducts a Working Girls' Home, the Frank Sabbath School and such classes and clubs as are usually found in settlement houses. The Maccabean House, established in 1900 for the purpose of keeping boys off the streets at night, grew steadily until more than a thousand boys and young men became members of the clubs or classes which met in the House. The Daughters in Israel and the Maccabeans amalgamated in 1909 under the name of the Jewish Educational Alliance.

Friendly Inn.

In 1890 renewed *pogroms* in Russia increased the immigration which had continued since the year of the May Laws. Ten or twelve of the Russian Jews who had settled in Baltimore formed a small organization to assist the new immigrants. Collecting money from their acquaintances, they placed a number of poor men in boarding-houses and supported them a few days to give them an opportunity of securing employment. The society was soon large enough to purchase a house on Lombard Street, near Lloyd. Many old people who had to support themselves peddled matches and trinkets in the streets; a number of these were sheltered by the society, which now assumed the name of the Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home. Outgrowing its quarters, the society secured a large building on Aisquith Street, in which sixty aged men and women have found an asylum. The Inn is the headquarters for the relief of poor Jews who spend only a short time in Baltimore; all who apply for aid are given food and shelter for three days.

Children's Sheltering Home.

The formation of the Hebrew Children's Sheltering and Protective Association was somewhat similar to that of the Friendly Inn. Several men who saw a policeman leading some homeless children to a public institution persuaded the officer to surrender the waifs to them and undertook to care for them. They were given, with several others, into the charge of a poor family on Harrison Street. To provide a home for these and for other homeless or neglected children a society was organized which collected a few large and

OHEB SHALOM TEMPLE

many small contributions and purchased a building on South High Street. When, after two years, the society sheltered thirty children and a large number of applicants could not be accommodated, a new home was bought at the corner of Lexington and Aisquith Streets. The society now cares for a hundred children, besides giving financial aid to the widowed mothers of a dozen others. Again overcrowded, the association has purchased a piece of ground on North Broadway, near Baltimore Street, on which M. S. Levy and his sons have erected the Betsy Levy Memorial Building.

Other Charitable Organizations.

In 1898 three philanthropic institutions were established: a Free Burial Society, the Hebrew Emigrants' Protective Association and the *Gemilath Chassodim*, or Free Loan Association. The Free Loan Society has enabled many men to help themselves, with slight expense to the community and without obliging them to accept charity. Three years later the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized by a group of young women who had supported an invalid girl and her brother and who then determined to continue their good work. The society which they formed cares for many women who require medical attendance.

Congregations.

When Russian Jews came to Baltimore they came at once in such great numbers that the immigrants from each town or district were able to organize a *minyan* of their own. This is probably one reason for the large number of congregations formed by East European Jews in Baltimore. In 1909 there were twenty-five Russian congregations in the city. All of them are orthodox, nearly all of them maintain schools and many have other societies connected with them. A few have synagogues; most of them hold services in the rooms of a dwelling and have no regular rabbi.

The corporate names of several of the congregations indicate the European homes of their founders. Most of the others bear, colloquially, the names of Russian towns or districts. The "Mikro Kodesh," which was formed in 1886, is better known as the "Pokroyer Schule"; the Aitz Chaim, which occupies the old Eden Street Synagogue, is the "Proshnitz Schule"; the Beth Yakov bears the name "Visheyer," and the Ohel Yakov is regularly known as the "Byalistoker Schule."

Federation of Charities.

The most notable event of recent years in Baltimore Jewry is the federation of the charitable institutions, a step which had been advocated and planned as early as 1890 by men who were then active in communal work. As the old methods of raising funds grew more and more unpopular, and came to be considered wasteful as well as annoying, the subscribers became convinced of the greater efficacy that would result from co-operation and a more scientific administration. In 1906, the older institutions of the city, which had been founded by German Jews, formed the Federated Jewish Charities, under the direction of Professor Jacob H. Hollander, who became the first president of the Federation. By a generous gift from Mr. Jacob Epstein, the Federation was enabled to establish a Jewish Home for Consumptives, purchasing land near Reisterstown, Baltimore County, on which have been erected the Jacob Epstein Sanatorium, the Solomon Kann Memorial Cottage, and the Samuel and Emma Rosenthal Cottage. In 1907, the charitable societies which had been organized by Russian Jews were federated under the name of the United Hebrew Charities. The existence of two federations is justified by practical reasons of expediency; the two organizations work not merely in harmony, but in active co-operation. The centralized direction of their philanthropic work has resulted indirectly in strengthening the communal consciousness of the Jews of Baltimore.

The history of the Jews of Baltimore, extending over a period of a century and a quarter, is probably a fair example of the growth and development of a Jewish community in an American city. In another country and in another century, it might be termed phenomenal, if a steady and orderly development can be so described. We must make allowance for the growth of the city itself, but the Jews of Baltimore have grown, in some senses, at least, even more rapidly. The immigrants of seventy years ago were, with scarcely an exception, obliged to struggle for a livelihood. No person who reads the signs on Baltimore's business streets or scans the advertisements in the newspapers needs to be told of the high position which their sons and grandsons occupy in commercial circles to-day. And the more recent immigrants are making even more rapid progress.

Since 1826, when Solomon Etting and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., were elected to the City Council, Jews have engaged in civic, as well as in commercial, activities. In legislative halls, on the bench, at the bar, and in other offices, they have worked for the common good, and, with physicians and other public servants, have sustained the reputation of the Jew.

In two generations, the numbers of the Jews have increased a hundredfold. In 1901, Dr. George E. Barnett estimated, after careful investigations and computation, that there were 25,000 Jews in Baltimore. In 1910, the number is probably between 40,000 and 50,000.

Baltimore is generally regarded a stronghold of conservative Judaism. That the Jews in Baltimore are more conservative than their co-religionists in other cities is due largely to the fact that Baltimore is itself conservative, in part, perhaps, to the manner in which Jews settled in Baltimore, and in part, it may be, to the fact that the first settlers came from religious communities in Europe and were more religious than were many other immigrants. In large measure, however, the religious spirit which has always existed among the Jews of Baltimore is due to the work of two men—Rabbi Rice and Rabbi Szold. The first was able to imbue his people with that true spirit of orthodox Judaism which he so strongly felt. When reform Judaism began to claim adherents in Baltimore, Szold, in directing its progress, kept it from obliterating all traces of orthodox Judaism, and kept alive that sympathy with the fathers which is the keystone of conservatism.

Isidor Blum.

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The writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Miss Josephine Etting, Mr. Mendes Cohen, Mr. Solomon Collmus, Mr. Philip Herzberg, Mr. Henry S. Hartogensis, Rev. Herman Glass, Mr. Tanchum Silberman, Mr. Benjamin H. Hartogensis, and a number of others who supplied him with interesting data. He is also indebted for helpful suggestions to Miss Henrietta Szold and Rev. Dr. William Rosenau.

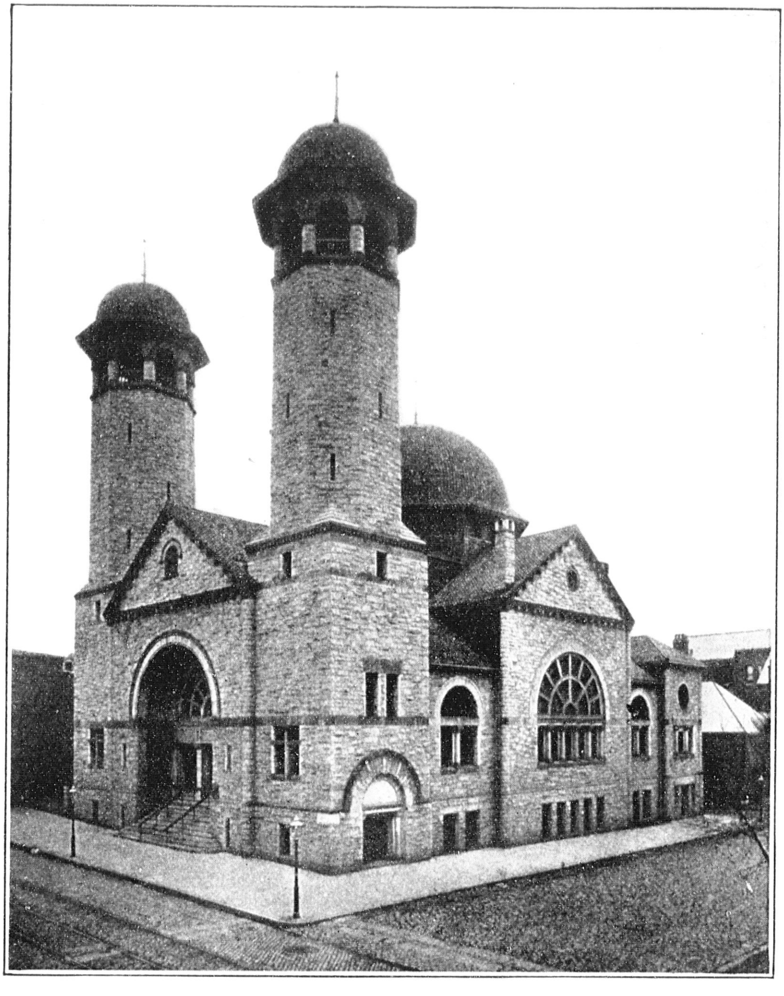
RELIGIOUS LIFE OF BALTIMORE JEWS

By Rev. Dr. Charles A. Rubenstein.

THE religious life of Baltimore Jews gives scope for a very interesting study. Starting with a few scattered Jewish families in the early part of the last century the Jewish community of Baltimore today exhibits a congregational activity that has long been noted in the religious history of American Jews. Without taking into consideration the religious institutions maintained by recent or comparatively recent Jewish settlers in Baltimore, of which there is a very large number, five large congregations, all in a flourishing condition, testify to the uniform religious activity that has characterized Baltimore Jewish families through three successive generations. What is especially noteworthy is the fact that this religious development has been of a varied kind, showing that the religious evolution of the Baltimore Jewish community is not due simply to the process of natural growth, but also to the influence of certain men, laymen as well as rabbis, who left their impress upon the Jewish life of Baltimore. The five congregations whose respective histories form the greater portion of the history of Baltimore Jews present practically five distinct phases of Judaism, both as to belief and practice, from uncompromising orthodoxy to equally uncompromising reform.

The history of the Jewish congregations in Baltimore begins with the year 1829. That was an eventful year for Jews of Maryland, because with the charter granted to the first Jewish congregation in the State, Jews in Maryland for the first time practically enjoyed the full rights of American citizenship. It must be recalled that in the settlement of Maryland in the middle of the seventeenth century full civic rights were withheld from Jewish settlers on account of their faith. The profession of Christian belief was then an indispensable qualification. After the formation of the American government an attempt was made in 1796-1797 to remove that disability from Maryland Jews. By the laws of the national governmen no Jew could be debarred from the full prerogatives of citizenship, including the right to hold office; yet in Maryland that specific right was denied to Jews because of their faith. Such discrimination was so contrary to the spirit of the American constitution, and so offensive to the liberal tendencies of the age, that an earnest attempt was made in the Maryland legislature in 1818 to remedy the anomalous situation. The attempt was productive only of long and bitter discussion, and ended at the time only in utter failure. The agitation, however, was not altogether in vain, for men's consciences were gradually aroused and much serious thought was given to the injustice inflicted upon the Jews of Maryland who were fast becoming a large and influential portion of the population of the State. The next time the matter was agitated, therefore, there was greater hope for success. In 1825 what was known as the "Jew Bill," carrying with it the removal of all disabilities from Jews, because they professed a different faith, passed both houses of the Maryland legislature. The success of this measure was largely due to the influence of the Etting and Cohen families, who had long been residents of Baltimore and who had long enjoyed the general esteem of the community.

The "Jew Bill" passed by the Maryland legislature in 1825 became a law in 1826. Following closely upon this favorable legislation there was presented a bill



MADISON AVENUE TEMPLE
(Baltimore Hebrew Congregation)

in the lower house in 1829 empowering certain Jewish citizens of Baltimore to organize themselves into a congregation. Perhaps because it was felt that Jews in Maryland were acquiring too many privileges, the bill was defeated by a large majority on its second reading. Better counsels, however, prevailed. The rejection of the measure was immediately reconsidered and this time the bill was passed. By February 23 it was passed by the Senate and immediately became a law.

The year 1829, therefore, marks the beginning of Jewish congregational activity in Baltimore and in Maryland. In the act empowering certain Jewish citizens to organize a congregation and build a synagogue in Baltimore, John M. Dyer, Moses Millem, Lewis Silver, Levi Benjamin and Joseph Osterman are named as the charter members. This congregation, styled the "Baltimore Hebrew Congregation," may properly be called the "Mother of Jewish Congregations" in Baltimore. The other congregations of the five now existing actually sprang from the membership of the original congregational body incorporated by the laws of Maryland in 1829. Before Jewish worship thus received the authority and sanction of the State, Jewish families in Baltimore had gathered for divine service in the house of Zalma Rehiné, a highly respected Jew of the city at that time. Those who constituted that informal congregation were among the first members of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, which was soon to spread out and give out branches in the form of other congregations in various parts of the city.

From 1829 to 1843 this was the only Jewish congregation in the city. In 1838, in what is known as "Fell's Point," then an outlying district and separate and distinct from the city, Jewish settlers organized the "Fell's Point Hebrew Friendship Congregation," now extinct. Later it built a synagogue in Eden Street, when "Fell's Point" became part of the city. With the removal of the majority of its members to other parts of the city the congregation rapidly declined and in 1899 was dissolved. The venerable Henry Hochheimer was rabbi of this congregation from 1859 to 1892.

The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in the city proper quickly grew in numbers, and was compelled from time to time to remove to more spacious quarters. From a room over a grocery, at the corner of Bond and Fleet Streets, it moved first to North Exeter Street, then to High Street, then in 1837 to a three-story brick dwelling in Harrison Street. In 1845 its synagogue in Lloyd Street was completed, the first synagogue in Maryland. The dedication naturally was a great event for Jews of Baltimore, and special sermons were delivered on that occasion by Rabbi S. M. Isaacs, of New York, and the celebrated Rabbi Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia.

The first rabbi of the congregation was Abraham Rice, a man known for great piety and learning. He was a fearless exponent of the orthodox Jewish faith, and his teachings carried great weight. It was his uncompromising attitude towards the Reform tendencies in Judaism which, originating in Germany, soon began to modify Jewish worship and Jewish practice in this country, led to the first secession from the mother congregation. In 1842 the "Har Sinai Verein," now the Har Sinai Congregation, was organized in protest against the strict orthodoxy of Rabbi Rice. This congregation secured its charter in 1843 and worshipped first in High Street, then in Lexington Street, and at present in its handsome synagogue at the corner of Bolton and Wilson Streets. Its first rabbi was Max Sutro, who was followed by Moritz Brown. With the coming of David Einhorn as rabbi, Har Sinai Congregation entered on a new and distinct line of development as the reform Jewish congregation of Baltimore. It is a source of pride to this congregation that it possesses the best traditions of the man who so greatly influenced the development of American Judaism for the past two generations. His utterances in the

pulpit and out are treasured by many families of the congregation as the utterances of a prophet who was not without honor in their midst, and his name is still a source of inspiration to them, though it is nearly thirty years since he departed this life and more than two score years since he left the Har Sinai pulpit. He was rabbi in Baltimore only from 1855 to 1861, but in those few years the whole course of Reform Judaism in America was formed. Einhorn, it may be said, was among the chief forces in shaping its direction. Coming to this country with a brilliant reputation, his first essay in the Reform field marked him a great power. His influence soon became far reaching and he was deemed as authoritative in the exposition of Jewish Reform, as Abraham Rice in his day was in the expression of Jewish orthodoxy. His influence, however, was rather felt by the thinkers in Jewish communities than by the general Jewish public. The popular reformer among American Jews in Einhorn's time was Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, O.

The services rendered by Einhorn, important as they were considered at the time, appear now invaluable to the Reform element of the American synagogue. His monthly journal, the *Sinai*, which appeared in Baltimore from February, 1856, to January, 1863, is today the greatest inspiration for the Reform rabbi. In all the eight volumes that he issued the best contributions by far are Einhorn's own sermons, with their marvelously eloquent exposition of Jewish idealism from the Reform point of view. Yet this journal, the *Sinai*, is minor in importance compared with that other work which is monumental of his great labors in the Reform Jewish cause, his "Olath Tamid." This prayer-book, written for Har Sinai Congregation, has long been regarded as the best prayer-book that has come from the Jewish Reform movement. The congregation regards the fact with the greatest pride that Einhorn himself introduced this most notable work for congregational worship while officiating as the rabbi.

Following David Einhorn as rabbis of the congregation were Solomon Deutsch, Jacob Mayer, Emil G. Hirsch, Samuel Sale, David Philipson and Tobias Schaufarber. The rabbi at present is C. A. Rubenstein.

The officers of the congregation are: M. Shakman, president; Nathan H. Hirshberg, vice-president; M. S. Pacholder, treasurer, and Albert H. Likes, secretary.

Returning to the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, from which the Har Sinai Congregation branched off, we find it in nowise weakened by the secession, but rather growing in numbers as new Jewish families began settling in Baltimore as a result of the general immigration movement from Europe that started in 1848. Rabbi Rice retired to private life in 1849 and was succeeded in turn by Rev. Dr. Henry Hochheimer, B. Illoway, Abraham Hofman, Maurice Fluegel, A. S. Bettelheim and the present rabbi, Adolf Guttmacher. The congregation worshipped in the Lloyd Street Synagogue until 1891, when its present house of worship, corner of Madison Avenue and Robert Street, one of the most beautiful synagogues in the country, was dedicated. The officers of the congregation are: Moses Frank, president; Henry Burgunder, vice-president; Sody Salabes, treasurer, and Solomon Preiss, secretary. Jacob Schvanenfeld is the cantor.

In 1853 there was another secession from the parent congregation, but this time along more conservative lines. It was not so much due to a desire for a change in the mode of worship as to the fact that the Jewish population was shifting towards the southwestern part of the city and great need was felt for another synagogue. So the Oheb Sholem congregation was organized with a place of worship in Hanover Street. The first rabbis of this congregation were: Solomon and I. M. Landsberg. In 1859 Benjamin Syold became rabbi, serving until 1892. During

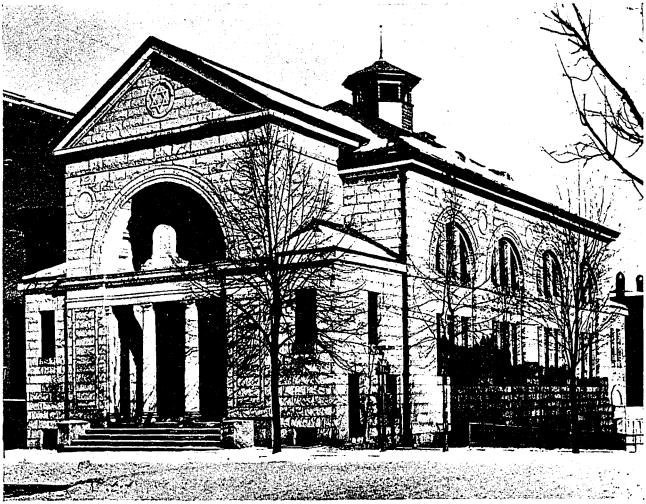
his long, active ministration of thirty-three years he wielded great influence in the Baltimore Jewish community, contributing very largely to the shaping of its religious life and thought. He rendered great service to Judaism in America by his scholarly labors, and, more especially, by writing a prayer-book, in which M. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, collaborated, that admirably answered the needs of conservative American congregations. The present rabbi of the congregation is William Rosenau. The cantor is Jacob Schuman. His predecessor, the celebrated cantor Alois Kaiser, contributed a great share to the development of the liturgy in the American Synagogue. From Hanover Street the congregation moved to its present beautiful house of worship, corner of Eutaw Place and Lanvale Street. The officers of the congregation are: Isaac Strouse, president; Henry Sonneborn, vice-president; Louis Gump, treasurer, and Louis Adler, secretary.

Still another congregation branched off from the original Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in 1871. This is the Chizuk Emoonah Congregation, worshipping now in its new synagogue, corner of McCulloh and Mosher Streets. The Reform movement among American Jews was making rapid strides. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, was formulating a plan for the education of Reform rabbis, and his paper, *The American Israelite,* found rapid circulation throughout the Western and Southern Jewish communities and was wielding great power. In 1873 the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was organized, and Wise's idea of a seminary for the training of Reform rabbis was fast approaching actualization. In Baltimore itself the Reform ideas of Einhorn had taken firm root. The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation had consistenly held at first to orthodox views, but was gradually veering toward the Reform movement. A number of changes were made in the ritual for Sabbath and holidays and an effort was made to introduce a mixed choir. There was a minority in the congregation that did not favor these innovations and these withdrew and formed the Chizuk Emoonah Congregation. There was great discussion following this withdrawal, the minority invoking the aid of the law. Of this congregation Henry W. Schneeberger has been rabbi since 1876. The cantor is Herman Glass. The officers of the congregation are: M. S. Levy, president; Dr. Harry Friedenwald, vice-president; Benjamin Friedman, treasurer, and Milton Fleischer, secretary.

Two small orthodox congregations that had grown up in the southwestern part of the city were consolidated in 1876 into the Shearith Israel Congregation, that now worships in its new synagogue, corner of McCulloh and Bloom Streets. Of the five congregations here described, the Shearith Israel is considered the most orthodox. S. Schaffer has been the rabbi for the past sixteen years. The cantor is E. Jaffe. The officers of the congregation are: Manes Strauss, president; Herman Cohen, vice-president; Samuel Senker, treasurer; Abraham Plaut, secretary.

In describing the five congregations which form an integral part of the history of Baltimore Jews, the list is far from exhausted. The disturbances in Russia in 1881-1882, and those within more recent years, drove hundreds of thousands of Jews to our hospitable shores. While the majority of the immigrants remained in New York, a large number of them came to Baltimore. Here there are no less than twenty congregations formed of these new settlers, the grouping being usually determined by the city or district in Europe from which they came. Of these congregations only eight have synagogues of their own, situated in various parts of the city, but chiefly in the southern and southeastern sections.

Thus the organization of religious worship among Jews in Baltimore, from a modest beginning in 1829, has developed in the course of three generations into a great center of Jewish religious life. The manner in which the Baltimore Hebrew



Christhilf, Photo.

CHIZUK EMUNAH TEMPLE

Congregation was first formed and the regularity, one might say, with which a certain group from time to time left the parent stock to begin a separate congregational existence of its own, marks the whole religious development of Baltimore Jews with great interest. What is especially to be noted is the fact that the Jewish population kept pace with the successive secessions and the "mother" congregation, as well as those that issued from it, grew with time "from strength to strength." All now are in a flourishing condition. The five new synagogues which they all erected within recent years afford substantial proof of their prosperous state. It is worthy of remark that while the first congregation to be formed from the parent religious organization has become a pronounced type of the Reform movement in American Judaism, the last congregation to be thus formed has remained consistently conservative. Har Sinai Congregation and Chizuk Emoonah Congregation, both springing from the original Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, present two contrasting aspects of Jewish worship and Jewish thought.

This sketch of the rise and progress of Jewish congregational activity in Baltimore would scarcely be complete without a word about the properties held by the various congregations for burial purposes. In the early days, when Baltimore Jews formed no corporate body, a burial place could be acquired only by an individual. The first cemetery was thus held by Levi and Solomon Etting. A lot near East Monument Street, known as "Jew Alley in Ensor's town," was deeded to them by Charles Carroll in 1801. Previous to that date, in 1786, there was a special burial place for Jews in the same locality. To-day there are eight large Jewish cemeteries in or near Baltimore. The largest, in Belair Road, is the property of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. The Oheb Sholem Congregation owns the cemetery on the Trapp Road. The cemetery in Brehm's Lane, near Belair Road, is the property of Har Sinai Congregation. The Fell's Point Congregation, now extinct, which had its synagogue in Eden Street, owned the cemetery on the Philadelphia Road. When the congregation was dissolved the property was taken over by former members, who created for that purpose a separate corporation.

ZIONISM.

By Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer.

ZIONISM, which was introduced to the great public with due solemnity and candid enthusiasm at the first Basle Congress but thirteen years ago, has already made history. The keen observer cannot fail to notice a marked change in the trend of the Jewish mind which is due to the influences of that movement. This is not surprising. The aim of Zionism is to create in Palestine a publicly legally secured home for the Jewish people. But this is an ideal which inspired, actuated and directed the children of Israel long before the very word, Zion, was coined; long before the fortress of that name had been erected. Indeed, this ideal is even older than official Judaism, and was one of the powerful factors which shaped Judaism or rather created that body which was destined to serve and still does serve as standard bearer and transmitter of the truth and the sublime principles which Judaism implies.

Ever since God promised Abraham to make of him a great nation and to give him the land Canaan as an inheritance, which occurred, according to the records, four centuries before Judaism was officially launched from the top of Sinai by the divine revelation, Jewish nationality was inseparably wedded to Palestine. The descendants of Abraham claimed that country as their promised land, and the mere claim framed the conditions and effected the results which otherwise the actual possession of territory accomplished. That very claim banded together the single individuals into a strong, characteristic unit, preventing their being assimilated with others and making of them a peculiar nation, just as the dwelling on one territory has made of other groups of mankind various and specific nations. Israel waged fierce and successful wars against the tribes which inhabited Canaan just because of that promise which the leaders often repeated and which convinced the people that, for reasons known only to Providence, Israel's message to mankind will have a greater and more general effect when proclaimed from the hill-tops of that peculiar spot of the earth.

Disastrous as the exile into Babylon was it did not destroy the confidence of the unfortunate exiles. On the contrary, the godly inspired prophets who with flaming words and vigorous, rousing speech repeatedly renewed the ancient promise and pictured pathetically the deplorable state of the desolate country and the sad condition of the children who are not permitted to rest their weary heads on their mother's lap, infinitely strengthened the deeply rooted conviction which guided the former generations and having kindled within the bosoms of their afflicted brethren the dormant spark of love for their promised land into blazing enthusiasm, successfully accomplished the reunion of nation and country, the restoration of Israel's previous home.

Strange though it be, the second and more severe exile likewise served to intensify beyond measure Israel's yearning for the sacred land. Many fervent prayers, touching elegies and tearful lamentations, which were written by men of genius, distinguished alike as scholars and philosophers, as saints and sages, were incorporated in the liturgy and were recited with much feeling, ardent devotion and great earnestness, often with real, burning tears, in every community that was ever established in all parts of the globe. By this means the ancient ideal which once stirred in Israel's veins the fighting blood and was the cause for war and rebellion, gradually crystallized and became identified with a vital article of creed of equally ancient origin, with the belief in the coming of Messiah. When peace and good-will shall reign supreme on earth no one would ever hinder Israel from returning to Palestine.

As a matter of faith, finding expression, as it did, not only in daily prayers but also on all occasions of either joy or sorrow, whenever the soul is roused to its various manifestations, it also adopted the characteristic of true faith which is inspiring, cheering and consoling, instilling hope, courage and patience, but never stirring up excitement, never provoking fierce antagonism.

About the middle of the last century a number of associations of Lovers of Zion were organized in many cities of various countries for the purpose of founding colonies in Palestine which should be worked and cultivated by Jewish hands. This was done chiefly out of love for the land of the Fathers and also with the intention to make both Palestine and colonization conspicuous in the eyes of the Jewish people. An indistinct hope, however, was equally cherished that if such work be continued for centuries it might possibly benefit in the last the nation at large.

Such was the nature of Zionism of late.

In 1896, however, Zionism received a new impetus, which again changed its

character. From a sober principle of faith it was turned into a movement which means an object for agitation and propaganda. The new tendency was more expressly indicated by the additional epithet of "political." Political Zionism, or Zionism viewed from a political and economical standpoint, has no other aim than that of the ancient idea, only the motives, the reasons, its scope and the mode of its promotion changed according to the different circumstances and the prevailing spirit of the time. Modern Zionism has no recent divine authority, but it can hardly be denied that it fully deserves divine grace and favor. It is not prompted by the express behest of him who rules the destinies of nations, but as it is prompted by dire necessity which cries for relief, it cannot but be pleasing in the eyes of the supreme Regent.

Three distinct and grave causes jointly forced the advent of the new idea.

Millions of Jewish people, men, women and children, are, in spite of general enlightenment, culture and progress, still wrongfully and cruelly oppressed in various countries and treated as an inferior class of citizens for no other fault than that they are Jews. It is not necessary to describe in detail the distressing and humiliating position of these innocent sufferers, it is known to all who are familiar with the current events. These unfortunates for whom, it seems, there is no help whatsoever, and who are as much a reproach to civilization as they are an object of commiseration, are in urgent need of a home where they could breathe freely the air which the good Lord provides for all living creatures and lead a life corresponding to the dignity of man. Nothing but a country for themselves with an administration of their own where they would offend no strangers and escape themselves from the injustice and insults of strangers could help those millions who are now doomed to poverty and degradation. There could be no nobler work than to assist by whatever means in the creation of a secure home in Palestine for these self-respecting, God-fearing, worthy people, whose steady and bitter complaints never touch the hearts of their tormentors.

Again, the general craving for independence, emancipation and liberty which made itself strongly felt towards the latter part of the nineteenth century in every country where civilization had acquired a firm footing, brought about in the house of Israel, as it did everywhere else, a deplorable decline of the religious spirit and also an inclination towards assimilation. The numbers of those who drifted away from the religion of their fathers, either compelled by the force of circumstances, or unwittingly by mere negligence, or on purpose, carried away by the rise of a materialistic wave and scepticism, grew with every year larger and caused apprehension and alarm in all directions. Those who firmly stand by tradition and who know of no duty more urgent and more holy than the duty to perpetuate Judaism looked to the future with anxiety and fear and were ready to grasp any opportunity by which the growing evil could be remedied or at least checked. Christendom, too, seemed to dislike the new tendency. At least, anti-semitism spread in proportion to the spread of assimilation. The most cruel means were employed, as it were, to repulse the intruders and to warn them that they had better stay where they were. The consequence was that those who had considered assimilation the most practical means for solving the aggravating and difficult problem, the so-called Jewish question, were sorely disappointed and found themselves isolated and forsaken. From their brethren they were estranged, and from the strangers whose friendship they courted they were unceremoniously repulsed. Their pride was humiliated, their national feeling, of whose secret existence they were scarcely aware, was deeply wounded and roused, and their confidence in civilization was mightily shaken. They realized that they needed a home of their own where they could live among their equals and

Christhilf, Photo

SHEARITH ISRAEL TEMPLE

escape the sting of chilly reserve and haughty demeanor with which they invariably met. The truth dawned upon them that between Jew and Gentile good-will may *prevail but never intimacy.*

The first one to make this confession in public was Dr. Theodore Herzel, who by this time needs no introduction to the reader, and a large number of the uncompromising, traditional religious wing heartily and loudly applauded both the confession and the unreserved frankness, the manly courage, the self-respect, the dignity and just pride which the open confession involved. With genuine brotherly affection they grasped the hand of the home-coming brother, bowed before the new champion of the truth in admiration, and offered him their congratulations together with their assistance. Thus encouraged, Herzel embraced the idea which is embodied in the words of the daily prayer, "Let our eyes behold thy return unto Zion," with the entire fire of his big heart, noble soul and trained mind, and at once raised the battle-cry, "Back to Judaism, back to Zion."

The acquisition of Palestine as a home for the Jewish people, he argued, is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. Stranger things have been accomplished in the last century. He claimed, what every impartial, unsophisticated and just observer of things must concede, that the realization of Israel's everlasting desire would be unquestionably the greatest boon for Jew and Gentile alike and no less for the Turkish government. Palestine is now practically a desert and of little value. But, if inhabited, colonized and cultivated by millions of thrifty hands, it would soon prove its ancient fame of being a land that flows with milk and honey and would become a remarkable source of large revenue. Besides, the growth and steady development of commerce and industry which is bound to follow in the wake of Jewish centralization and activity would certainly benefit immeasurably the whole Turkish empire.

Herzel advocated peaceful but energetic and steady activity in behalf of political Zionism. The great masses of the Jewish people should be enlightened and roused to the realization of their sad situation, that they might be as persistent in their claim for relief of their intolerable condition as they are in praying and lamenting, that they substantiate the outpouring of their souls by practical work and raise sufficient funds which are necessary for the eventual purchase of the land and the colonization thereof. Strong and impressive appeals should also be made to the sense of justice of all intelligent classes of the entire civilized world and especially to the reigning houses of the great powers who sway the destinies of nations. If Jew and Gentile were fully informed of the aim and the scope of Zionism and the blessings it involves they would both, he claimed, hasten to assist in the promotion of the work which, if successfully accomplished, would make the unjustly persecuted of many centuries free and happy, would relieve Christendom of grave reproaches, of a disgrace which hampered the progress of its lofty ideals and supreme endeavor, and would thus bring mankind a good stretch nearer the age of undisturbed peace and general brotherhood.

Thus Herzel became father of the movement for which he sacrificed his young life. Eight continuous years he labored indefatigably with might and main, pleading eloquently for the sacred cause that filled his great soul, interviewing nobles, captains of finance, rulers and kings, organizing the forces that flocked to his aid and guiding them with a strong hand, an iron will, political sagacity and a mild, well-balanced temper until exhaustion and, perhaps, some disappointment broke his true heart. He died bemoaned not only by the hosts of Zionists but also by all the intelligent of the entire world, who paid a high tribute to the brilliancy of his mind, the strength and firmness of his convictions, the sterling qualities of his clean char-

acter and his admirable skill for leadership which he proved by uniting and controlling all factions, various though they were concerning their views, their disposition and the degree of their general education.

Herzel was the father of the new idea, but he and the idea itself were creations of the forceful current events and the predominating spirit of the time. Dire need of the proletariat, anxious solicitations for the preservation of Judaism, strongly felt by the more enlightened of the faithful religious cohorts, and offended national pride experienced by those who, relying on civilization, claimed the privilege of being counted as equals in all social circles, were the three factors that forced the ancient ideal to the front and prompted Herzel to serve as its champion.

Herzel died, but the idea which he set in motion is immortal, the movement is still on foot and will continue to influence the Jewish masses and some of the privileged non-Jewish classes until either the sad causes disappear, which is not probable, or until the goal of Zionism is reached, which is more probable, because Providence is bound to interfere for the sake of the oppressed as well as for the sake of the pledged promise which is still awaiting redemption.

When the first Congress opened in Basel in 1897 there were representatives of all the three factors mentioned in large numbers present, and all greeted the beginning of a new era with unbounded enthusiasm, great hope and genuine joy. But just as many rose up in all parts of the world in vehement opposition to the new form of Zionism. Many of the religious flank who grew up in the belief that only the miraculous coming of the Messiah will bring back Israel to Palestine, considered the new movement as an attempt to anticipate Providence, and therefore as irreligious. They also mistrusted and feared the leaders, who emphatically pointed to the economical moment of the question and laid stress upon the national feature of the aspiration but left the care for religion to the religious themselves. Again, Reform Judaism heard in the stirring notes of the song, "The Hope," the death-knell of reform, and rose in a body to fight Zionism. Many advocates of assimilation, too, were reluctant to give up the hope that the doors of society will finally be opened to them. They all condemned Zionism as a revolutionary movement, accused the Zionists of lack of patriotism, and attacked the leaders as demagogues. Feeling ran high, and fierce battles were fought by the pen and with the word in mass-meetings, by the medium of the daily papers, in pamphlets and in private circles.

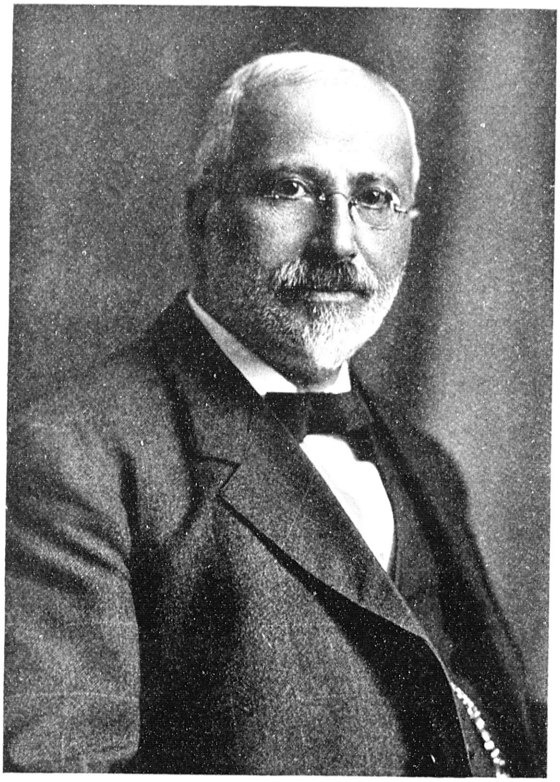
However, after a few years the excitement perceptibly abated and made room for a cooler, more healthy and more acceptable conception of the movement, which brought the opposing parties a great deal nearer. The novelty of having a congress, and especially such a congress, composed of many hundreds of delegates who come from all parts of the world, represent every walk in life and vary from each other in external appearance, in the style of their apparel as much as in the degree of their education and the form and scope of their belief, but are united as one man in the burning desire, the great effort to solve a problem of such vital importance, which feature at first fascinated, almost intoxicated, the delegates as well as their constituents, this novelty gradually wore off, lost its powerful charm, and sound reasoning and sober deliberation took the place of visionary rapture. The fact became apparent that the sanguine hope for immediate results, which the more arduous and less deliberate cherished, was without any foundation. The leaders cautiously warned against entertaining deceptive expectations and pointed out that for the present all work must be concentrated upon preparations. The national feeling must be stimulated, intensified, deepened and broadened. The solidarity of the Jewish people of all countries must be strengthened and made obvious by means of education, by the revival of the Hebrew language and by the study of the Jewish litera-

ture and Jewish history. The proletariat should be trained in the work of practical agriculture, which ever was and always will be the basis for the existence and prosperity of any country or nation. Land must be bought in Palestine and colonized, and, what is of no less importance, material means must be accumulated to be ready for use. Thus prepared and equipped with all necessary requirements and fortified with patience and a willingness to wait, the day will surely arrive when the hotly pursued aim will be attained. After this the ardor of many cooled off somewhat. The enthusiasm is no more so sweeping, but neither is the opposition now so sharp, so acrimonious, and a more general spread of the movement might be justly expected.

Considering the virtue of the whole question coolly and calmly from the viewpoint of an impartial judge, one finds that the underlying principle of the controversy is neither new nor characteristically Jewish, but is rather of international concern and has been alreay discussed time and again by men of science and of general prominence.

Mankind is divided in a multitude of nations. Each nation is precisely distinguished by peculiar traits of the character, a special trend of the mind, certain inclinations and qualities, by temperament and mode of living. Each nation has a language, a literature, a history and a pride of its own. Such variety naturally causes rivalry, jealousy, envy, aversion, hostilities and wars. Civilization, however, besides religion, urges the establishment of permanent peace based upon a genuine feeling of general brotherhood. How can this end be best attained? Those who have never made a study of the human nature and still less of the nature of nations, advocate the unfication of mankind. Nations should intermingle and amalgamate. Each nation should develop a character common to all. All should speak one language, confess one religion, and adopt equal habits. Mankind should be divided in homogenous groups, not in different nations. The cause for rivalry would be removed and peace assured. But the anthropologist, the ethnologist and the general thinker hold that such uniformity is by no means desirous; on the contrary, it is detestable and abhorrent. Harmony is not monotony, the charm of beauty lies in the variety of colors, symmetry is not to be found in sameness. Mankind reduced to one cast would be intolerably tiresome. Besides, such unification is absolutely impossible. The variety of nations is due to natural causes. The difference in the climate, the variance in the hue of the sky noticeable in different parts of the world and the appearance and the conditions of the land and water that constitute the various countries all tend to create variously disposed and differently gifted groups of mankind, so much so that if, in spite of the hereditary traits and features which lie in the blood and cannot be eradicated, mankind would be artificially unified, nature would in course of a few generations again produce the same variety of the former times. To secure peace it is necessary that each nation should develop its own character in its own ways, by its own means, and that all should learn to respect each other, each should learn to value the virtues of the others and to overlook the shortcomings of the other. This is exactly the platform of religion. What can best secure peace? Disarmament, say the laymen; increase of armament, say the statesmen.

The Jewish people have all peculiarities of a separate nation; but, as they live among other nations, they are compelled by the force of circumstances, or forced by the will of the majority, to emulate the life of others. In so doing they represent a special specimen of half Jew and half Gentile, or neither Jew nor Gentile. As such they must offend others and in return be offended themselves, which is deplorable and a constant cause for aggravation and regret. Reinstate the Jewish people in its



REV. HERMAN GLASS

old home, let them develop what is best in them in their own way, by their own means according to their own traditions, and the world at large will be as much benefited as the Jews themselves and all will share in the blessings of permanent peace and in the blessings of Heaven.

It is not expected, nor desirous, nor even possible that all Jewish people should remove to Palestine. The largest population which that country accommodated when at the pinnacle of its fame and prosperity was estimated at between seven and eight millions, while the present number of Jewish people all over the world is calculated to be eleven million. During the last eighteen centuries that country was practically a desert and could be again colonized and cultivated only by degrees. Besides, it is well known that even while Palestine was the land of Israel a large number of Jewish people selected various other countries for their permanent domicile and settlement. Even then the Jewish people were living in the territory that is now comprised in the German empire. It is claimed that in Prague a Jewish community flourished already in the days when the second Temple was still standing in its full beauty and glory.

The Zionists have no more ardent wish than that all who are satisfied and happy in the respective countries where they live might prosper, thrive and enjoy the privileges granted to them in the fullest measure. The Jew is by nature grateful, patriotic, true to the core and liberal. He deserves, by right, not only protection but also full recognition, respect and equality. Those who have labored and acquired these inalienable goods of citizenship certainly value them and are undoubtedly justified, nay, even duty bound, to defend and guard them anxiously and jealously. But for that very reason the more fortunate should be fully alive to the crying need of millions of their own flesh and blood who are not granted sufficient space in this world to stretch their cramped limbs but are doomed to breath the impure, contaminated air of overcrowded quarters and narrow alleys. For that very reason should they be cognizant of the constant stream of emigrants who must be directed in a systematic and wise manner in order to avert calamities, and who could nowhere be made so happy, so self-respecting and self-supporting as in the land of their love which is the object of their prayers six times every day. The better situated should equally be sensitive to the mental anguish of those who feel themselves isolated, scorned and are tired of knocking at doors without finding admission; they should also have a heart and a mind for the dignity and the good name of the nation or brotherhood of which they consider themselves an important part. Besides, assisting in the work of Zionism they would be themselves spared of a burning feeling of shame which they invariably experience whenever they meet by chance with a wretched, unhappy, ridiculed immigrant.

To make an end of so much trouble, worries, unhappiness and disgrace there is but one effective means—lend a helping hand in building up a legally secured home in Palestine for the Jewish people, assist in the work of the Zionists, confess and embrace Zionism.

In Baltimore Zionism has a very strong footing, and its beneficial influence is everywhere strongly felt. Three years before Herzel made his first appearance, a "Zion Association," of the nature of "The Lovers of Zion," was here organized, and the writer of these lines was made president of the same. That association did good work right from the start. Assistance was regularly sent to the colonies in Palestine that needed aid, especially the colony Mishmar Hajordan, a subsidiary of considerable amount was sent to the Hebrew school in Joppa, where the Hebrew language is used as the only medium to impart general instruction and knowledge, and 1,000 francs were also sent as a contribution to the "Loan Association," founded

there among the colonists for the aid of the farmers. In 1897 the writer was sent as delegate to represent the association and Baltimore at large to the first Congress in Basel. He was then the only delegate from America. He was sent again to the Fifth Congress in 1901, when there were fifteen delegates representing this country. Political Zionism created in Baltimore a number of societies, and all did strenuous and efficient work in spreading the idea broadcast, selling shares of the Jewish National Trust, selling stamps for the increase of the national fund, and collecting the shekel for the defray of the expenditure of the Congress. Both the Trust and the Fund are now well established and ready for the use of practical work in Palestine.

For the present there exists here a Council of Baltimore Zion Associations, of which the writer is president and H. Kellman secretary. The Council comprises the Zion Association, Dr. S. Schaffer, president; the Esrath, J. L. Isaacs, president; the Tikvath, S. Applefeld, president; the Daughters of Zion, Fannie Berman, president; the Ohabei Zion, G. Cohn, president; and other societies which are but loosely connected with the Council.

The Baltimore Zionists are especially fortunate for the reason that the worthy President of "The American Federation of Zionists" is one of our foremost citizens, Dr. Harry Friedenwald.

CHARITIES OF BALTIMORE JEWS

Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher.

IN describing the efforts and activities of our age, a prominent place must be assigned to charitable endeavors. The whole subject of charity is being carefully studied in all its aspects. Methods of dispensing charity are being thoroughly scrutinized. Men and women are trained to be charity workers, to devote their time and energies to alleviate suffering and poverty, in keeping with those methods, which are proving most effective. The aim of modern charitable endeavor is not only to cure, but to prevent poverty and all ills that result from it. In far-off days Moses, the great lawgiver, decreed: "Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother." Moses makes the cause of the poor, of the widow and fatherless, and of the stranger, the cause of each and everyone who is able to render assistance. Everyone was obliged to give a tenth of his income towards the relief of those in distress. As life became more strenuous, and civilization more complex, the sages in Israel devised new means and methods to deal with the growing demands for succor. Private charity was gradually replaced by organized communal effort. Josephus thus tells of overseers in Jerusalem who directed the work of giving relief to the needy. The Talmud also states that it was customary to make collections during divine services for the different philanthropic societies, that charity-boxes were found in every synagogue and in some of the private houses. The synagogue became the center of all charitable activity. When charity became more diversified in purpose, semi-independent bodies sprang up outside of the synagogue, to which, in course of time, the synagogue delegated most of its benevolent functions. Thus Israel Abrahams, in "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages," tells that in the thirteenth

century societies were organized all over Europe for supplying food and clothing, for the education of poor children, for giving dowers to portionless girls, for nursing orphans, for visiting and aiding the sick, for sheltering the aged, for lying-in women, for free burial and for the ransoming of prisoners.

In Baltimore, Jews had settled in the middle of the eighteenth century. The purchase of a plot of ground in 1786 for a cemetery would indicate a community of some size. After the Jews were enfranchised in Maryland, in 1826, a congregation was chartered. The congregation cared not only for the religious well-being of its members, but, following the usage of European countries, looked after the poor and the needy. For over two decades the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation (Madison Avenue Temple) did the work that was later done by different benevolent societies.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

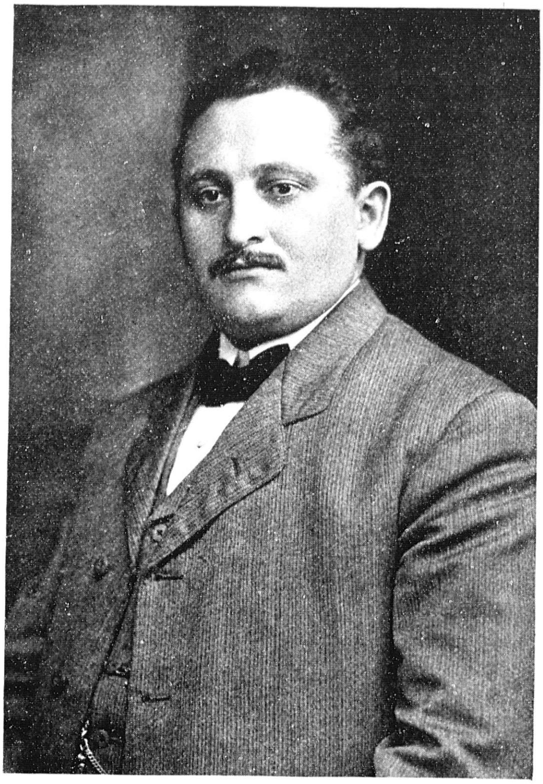
With the increase of immigration, congregations multiplied, and it was found advisable to create agencies which would deal exclusively with the needs of the poor and the sick, the orphans and the friendless strangers. The first society established was the Hebrew Assistance Society in 1843. In 1856 this society was re-organized on broader lines, under the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Mr. William S. Rayner was the first president. This society has a most honorable record of usefulness. It supplies rent, coal, clothing, transportation, finds employment, and distributes milk and eggs to those suffering from tuberculosis. During 1908 3,351 families were helped, at a cost of $26,563.53. Up till five years ago a large sum of money was raised for the support of this society by holding an annual banquet. But the expense that the banquet entailed upon the society led to the discontinuance of it. In the beginning of this year, under the presidency of Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, many innovations were introduced, so that the society is doing is work according to the best scientific methods. Mr. S. Barroway is the superintendent. The offices of the society, at 411 West Fayette Street, are open daily.

HEBREW LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY

The Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society was organized in 1856; Mrs. Bernard Stern was its first president. Among the many good and pious women who gave their best energies to the furtherance of the aims of the society, Mrs. Betsy Wiesenfeld deserves a most honored place. For thirty-two years she was the master-hand that guided the society. Besides supplying garments, groceries are given free of charge. During the past year $5,291.07 was spent by the society. The members meet Monday of each week. Mrs. Emma H. Stein is the president, and Mrs. Hannah Grinsfelder the honorary president.

HEBREW HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM ASSOCIATION

Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association was organized as early as 1859, though actual work did not begin until 1868, when the building on East Monument Street, that had been provided by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, was dedicated and thrown open to the sick and the aged. Mr. Joseph Friedenwald was the first president. After serving sixteen years he was succeeded by Benjamin F. Ulman. Upon his demise, Mr. Menka Friedmann, who had been connected with the institution since its establishment as a director, was chosen president. For seventeen years, until the day of his death, Mr. Friedmann was an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker. He was succeeded by Dr. Samuel L. Frank, who died in 1906. As a loving tribute to his memory, his widow, Mrs. Bertha Rayner Frank, offered a large



REV. JACOB SCHVANENFELD

sum of money to the association, to be used in the erection of a modern hospital. The dedication of "The Samuel Leon Frank Memorial Hospital" in 1908 marks a new epoch in the annals of the association. The new building made it possible to carry out what had been the intention of the board for many years, i. e., the placing of the sick in a building wholly separated from the home for the aged. By the use of bequests left to the institution by friends, notably that of Nathan Schloss, the public wards and outlying boiler and laundry buildings were constructed. Under the very able management of Dr. Harry Adler, who has been the president since 1906, the institution is taking a foremost rank among the hospitals of the city. It has a training school for nurses, a dispensary and an out-door dispensary.

During 1908 one thousand cases were admitted to the hospital, total number of operations 830; in the dispensary 12,155 patients received treatment, and 20,034 prescriptions were filled. On the visiting staff are the very best medical men of the city. Dr. Charles Bagley, Jr., is the medical superintendent, and Dr. Jos. A. Seligman is the chief of dispensary. Mr. A. S. Adler, the present secretary, has been connected with the institution, as treasurer and secretary, since 1869. Mrs. Mathilda Strouse is the president of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM

In 1872 the Hebrew Orphan Asylum opened its door for the reception of orphans. The ground had been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Rayner, and a big fair was held to pay for the building. Mr. Alfred S. Ulman was the first president. About ninety children are cared for, who attend the public school and receive religious instruction in the orphanage. The Hannah U. Cahn Memorial Building—the gymnasium—was given by Bernard Cahn in memory of his wife, and the orphan children make most excellent use of it. The Manual Training School was founded by Mrs. Bertha Rayner Frank, and has proven very useful. The president is Mr. Leon Lauer, and Rev. S. Freudenthal is the superintendent. With the institution is connected the Ladies' Orphans' Aid Society, rendering most valuable service. Mrs. M. Bornheim is president of the auxiliary.

FREE BURIAL SOCIETY

The Free Burial Society started its beneficent activity in 1869. Mr. S. Fiteman was the first president. For many years the society filled a most-needful want in the community, looking after the interment of the poor. Of late the demands made upon the society have been few, owing to the many congregations and chevras which take care of the poorer brethren. The society received, a few years ago, a legacy of about $30,000 from the estate of Nathan Schloss, the interest of which is sufficient to meet the running expenses. Mr. Philip Joseph is the president of the society.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL

One of the most recent additions to the charities is the Jewish Consumptive Hospital, located on the Westminster Pike, about twenty miles from Baltimore. The hospital was incorporated in 1907, but did not begin work until 1908, a few weeks after the dedication of the Epstein Memorial Building on June 11, 1908. Building and grounds were paid out of the munificent sum given by Mr. Jacob Epstein. Mr. Epstein, at the time when he made the offer of the gift, stipulated that the hospital should be taken care of by special subscriptions for three years, so that it may be no burden upon the federated charities. Twenty-four gentlemen most generously subscribed the necessary funds for the running expenses, and the hospital became a fact. The Epstein Memorial Hospital takes care of twenty-six

advanced cases of tuberculosis. Another red-letter day in the history of the institution was October 25, 1908, when the Solomon Kann and the Samuel and Emma Rosenthal Cottages were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The former is the memorial gift of three devoted sons. These two cottages take care of fourteen incipient cases.

The buildings are surrounded by a beautiful undulating country. The hospital owns seventy-nine acres. Part of the land is under cultivation, supplying the institution with fruit and vegetables. It is the intention of the board to have, in the near future, its own herd of cows. The hospital is carried on according to the Jewish dietary laws. The patients are examined at the Phipp's Dispensary by the resident physician of the consumptive hospital. Due to the liberality of two gentlemen, Messrs. A. Brager and Sig. Kann, the hospital has been enabled to extend its usefulness by engaging a visiting nurse to look after patients in their own homes. Dr. Harry Friedenwald is the president, Louis H. Levin, secretary. Dr. S. W. Merritt is the resident physician, and Miss Florence Hunt the head nurse.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY

Besides caring for the needs of the poor and indigent, sick and aged, the Jews of Baltimore look after the spiritual welfare of their poorer brethren. Thus, in 1852, was called into existence the Hebrew Education Society, for the purpose of educating poor and orphan children. The school startetd with twenty-seven children, and has now over 350 children, who receive most excellent instruction in Hebrew and religious branches. For many years the late Rev. A. Kaiser was the president of the society, and it was due to his untiring efforts that the society weathered successfully many storms and is now the owner of a fine school building, corner of Aisquith and Jackson Streets. In connection with the school is a good library of Hebrew books. Dr. Harry Friedenwald is the president, and Dr. S. Benderly the superintendent, of the school.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

The Council of Jewish Women has proven to be a most useful and important factor in the charity work of the city. The council started the Milk and Ice Fund in 1896, which spent, in 1908, $3,560. Mrs. Isidor Ash, president. The Hospital Guild furnishes flowers to the Jewish sick in the various hospitals. The Guild for Crippled Children endeavors to make happier the lives of the poor little sufferers. Also divine services are held, under the auspices of the council, in the various penal institutions, and it is the hope of the council that a regular chaplain may be engaged to look after the spiritual and religious wants of those in the various penal and reformatory institutions.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

Since 1890 settlement work with girls and women has been done by the Daughters in Israel, and with boys by the Maccabeans, since 1896. As both societies needed developing on broader and more modern lines, it was deemed wise to consolidate all the settlement work. The consolidation was accomplished on November 1, 1909, under the name of the Jewish Educational Alliance. The Maccabeans went out of existence, turning over its holdings to th enew organization, and the Daughters in Israel will confine itself solely to the keeping up of the Working Girls' Home (1200 East Baltimore Street). Mrs. Hiram Wiesenfeld is the president of the Daughters in Israel, and the Hon. Lewis Putzel is the president of the new organization.

FEDERAL JEWISH CHARITIES

Not only a new chapter, but a new epoch begins in the Jewish charities in the formation of the Federated Jewish Charities. After a great deal of preliminary work, the federation began actual operation January 1, 1907. The purpose of the federation is to make, through one central agency, collections for the various charitable societies that have federated, to discourage and to discountenance the raising of money by balls, banquets, theatrical performances, etc., and finally, to protect the community from the launching of unnecessary benevolent schemes. In brief, the federation endeavors to give intelligent and wise direction to the charitable impulse of the community. During the short time of its existence the federation has proven the wisdom of its projectors. Twelve societies are federated. Prior to federation, $47,000 was the maximum sum collected for one year; this year it looks as if the $100,000 mark will be reached. The federation has become the chief representative of the Jewish community, exerting its moral influence for the social and economic betterment of the city. Dues of $35 entitle to membership in all the societies. The report of 1908 shows 1,800 subscribers. To Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, the first president, and Louis H. Levin, Esq., the secretary, the marvelous success of the federation is largely due. Eli Frank is the present presiding officer. The offices of the federation are 411 West Baltimore Street.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

The success of the federation of the up-town charities led to a similar federation of the down-town charities. In December, 1907, the charities in the eastern section of the city united under the name of the United Hebrew Charities. During 1908 about $30,000 was collected from 3,481 subscribers. The dues range from twenty-five cents upwards, and are collected monthly. Mr. Solomon Ginsberg is the president, Samuel T. Silberman the secretary. Offices are located at 111-113 Aisquith Street.

To the United Hebrew Charities belong the following seven organizations:

1. Hebrew Children's Sheltering and Protective Association, organized in 1900, and presided over since its inception by Mr. Gerson Schwartz. The society takes care of more than 100 children. Due to the munificence of Mr. M. S. Levy, the philanthropist, a fine building, in memory of his wife, is about to be dedicated on North Broadway. P. S. Shochet is the secretary.

2. Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home, founded in 1891. This institution is doing most excellent work in giving a home to the aged, and food and shelter to the friendless stranger. Thirty-four old men and women are well cared for in the home, and during 1908 10,219 strangers were fed and sheltered. Mr. Adolph Kress is the president, Mr. S. L. Fisher secretary. The society owns its home on 111 Aisquith Street.

3. Hebrew Free School, known as Talmud Torah, organized in 1889. About 750 children receive daily religious instruction in the Talmud Torah Building on East Baltimore Street. Mr. Jonas Greenblatt is the president. One of the most earnest workers in the cause of religious education is Mr. Tanchum Silberman, a member of the board. Rabbi Rabbinovith is the superintendent.

4. Hebrew Free Loan Society, organized in 1898. This society makes loans in sums of from $5 to $50, without charging any interest. It has proven an agency for much good. $6,000 to $8,000 are loaned out yearly, and the losses are almost trifling. Mr. M. R. Selenkow is president, P. S. Shochet, secretary.

5. Immigration Protective Association, organized in 1900. During 1908

602 persons were aided. The society looks after the landing of immigrants, and directs them to their destination. Where immigrants are detained and liable to be returned, the society interests itself to secure their release. During last year only five cases were deported. Mr. M. E. Selenkow is the president, Mr. P. S. Shochet the secretary.

6. Young Ladies' Benevolent Society, organized in 1900. During the past eleven months 877 girls and women were assisted. The chief work of the organization, to which 300 working girls belong, is taking care of sick girls and of women in confinement. Miss Sara Carmel is president, Miss Mary Shaievith the secretary.

7. Ladies' Auxiliary Society, organized in October, 1908, is the amalgamation of three auxiliaries connected with the various societies. It furnishes wearing apparel, linen, etc., to the different societies. Mrs. M. Rubin is the president, Miss A. Levinson the secretary.

THE JEWS IN BALTIMORE EDUCATION

By Rev. Dr. William Rosenau.

In a history of the Jews of Baltimore, a word is in place concerning their activity educationally in this community. The activity Baltimore Jews manifested is not confined to religious instruction, but extends into the secular realm. This fact should not be forgotten when the Jews' participation in the upbuilding of the municipality along denominational, philanthropic, commercial and professional lines is being considered. Education in its broadest sense has always been looked upon in Jewry as a treasure, without the possession of which no one is able to perform his full duties of citizenship. Hence, no city in which the Jew has ever dwelt, either in bygone days or in the present, in other lands or in this country, can be cited but what its Jewish constituency contributed to its culture. Baltimore Jewry, therefore, by its efforts in educational directions, only helps to establish an all-prevailing rule.

Although the records are not available for the writing of a complete story about the Jews as educators in Baltimore, and whereas this article must needs deal with present-day educational interests, a few facts culled from previous times shall nevertheless be stated. Dr. A. B. Arnold was a member of the medical faculty of the Maryland University; Dr. Aaron Friedenwald a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Professor Sylvester, the celebrated English mathematician, a member of the original faculty of Johns Hopkins University, as planned by the late Dr. Gilman, and the Misses Henrietta and Bertha Szold were teachers in private schools.

In the present faculty of the *Johns Hopkins University* are the following Jews:

Maurice Bloomfield, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.

Jacob H. Hollander, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy.

Abraham Cohen, Ph.D., Associate in Mathematics.

Samuel Amberg, M.D., Associate in Pediatrics and Acting Assistant in Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology.

William Rosenau, Ph.D., Associate in Post-Biblical Hebrew.

Louis P. Hamburger, M.D., Associate in Medicine.

Arthur Douglass Hirschfelder, M. D., Associate in Medicine.
Aaron Ember, Ph.D., Instructor in Hebrew.
Samuel Wolman, M. D., Assistant in Medicine.
Harry S. Greenbaum, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
Milton C. Winternitz, M.D., Assistant in Pathology.
Flora Pollock, M.D., Assistant in Gynecology.
Fabian Franklin, Ph.D., LL.D., Lecturer on Political Economy.

Since the organization of the University 16 Fellowships have been held by Jews. Twenty Jews have received the degree of Ph.D., 38 the degree of M.D., 112 the degree of A.B., and 4 that of Proficient in Applied Electricity.

In the *Woman's College of Baltimore* (now called the Goucher College) 17 Jewish women have received the degree of A.B.

In the *University of Maryland School of Medicine* the following Jews hold positions in the faculty:

Jose L. Hirsh, B.A., M.D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Visiting Pathologist to the University Hospital.
Jos. E. Gichner, M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine and Associate Professor of Materia Medica.
Irving J. Spear, M.D., Clinical Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry.
Harry Adler, B.A., M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine and Director of the Clinical Laboratory.
H. L. Sinsky, M.D., Demonstrator of Materia Medica.
Leo Karlinsky, M.D., Assistant in Histology and Embryology.

In the *University of Maryland Law School* Eli Frank, Esq., is a lecturer upon "Title to Real Property and Conveyance."

In the *University of Maryland Dental Department* 31 Jews have been graduated.

Among the alumni of the *Baltimore Law School* are five Jews.

In the faculty of the *Baltimore Medical College* are Dr. Sydney M. Cone (Professor of Pathology and Orthopedic Surgery) and Dr. W. B. Wolf (Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases).

In the *Dental Department* of the *Baltimore Medical College* Dr. Sydney M. Cone is Professor of Pathology and Dr. B. Myer and Dr. W. S. Rosenheim are Clinical Instructors.

In the *Baltimore College of Dental Surgery* Dr. Bernard Myer is a member of the Board of Visitors, and sixteen Jews have been graduated at this institution.

In the *College of Physicians and Surgeons* the following Jews are among the faculty:

Harry Friedenwald, A.B., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
Julius Friedenwald, A.M., M.D., Professor of Gastro-Enterology and Director of Clinical Laboratory.
Melvin Rosenthal, M.D., Associate Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery and Dermatology.
Abraham Samuels, Ph.G., M.D., Associate Professor of Gynecology.
Alfred Ullman, M.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy and Assistant in Surgery.
Henry M. Cohen, M.D., Associate in Tropical Medicine.

In the faculty of the *Maryland Medical College* are Chas. L. Meyer, Ph.G., Associate Professor of Practical Pharmacy, and H. C. Hess, M.D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology.

At the *Woman's Medical College* Dr. Claribel Cone is Professor of Pathology.

In the *Peabody Institute* Mendes Cohen is a Trustee and a member of Committee on Conservatory of Music.

On the staff of the *Peabody Conservatory* is Louis Bachner (Teacher of Piano) and in the *Preparatory Department* the following are teachers of piano:

Nettie Ginsberg.
Rose A. Goefine.
Carlotta Heller.
Selma Rosenheim.

Nine Jewesses have received Teachers' Certificates for piano, one Jew a Teachers' Certificate for violin, and one Jewess for the organ.

The following were members of *School Board* of Baltimore City:

J. I. Cohen, Jr. (Treasurer), 1830-1838.
H. M. Adler, 1867-1868.
S. Bernei, Ward 4, 1875-1878.
Emanuel H. Fried, Ward 4, 1897-1898.
William Rosenau, 1900-1910.

The Jewish teachers in *Elementary Schools* are:

Grace A. Adler, No. 14.
Robert Altman, No. 99.
Grace A. Ansell.
Mignon E. Arnold, No. 58.
Fannie E. Ash, No. 98.
Leona Baer, No. 93.
Florence Bamberger, S.
Stella H. Bamberger, No. 54.
Bertha C. Behrens, No. 3.
Estelle S. Brown, No. 61.
Julia Brownold, No. 62.
Helen Cohen, No. 31.
Rachel Cohen, No. 84.
Deborah Cohn, No. 93.
Flora Daniel, No. 73.
Olga Ehrlich, No. 27.
Elise Fleugel, No. 68.
Helen Gans, No. 26.
Flora Goldsmith, No. 81.
Maud Goldsmith, No. 74.
Ray Goodman, No. 93.
Flora Gump, No. 33.
Clara Herman, No. 83.
Fannie Kahn, No. 98.
Tillie Kahn, No. 64.
Lawrence Kaufman, No. 83.
Tillie Laubheimer, No. 82.
Isabel Lazarus, No. 24.
Hattie R. Levin, No. 49.
Mignon Levin, No. 79.
Hilda Louis, No. 6.
Clara New, No. 20.
Rose Oppenheim, No. 6.
Jennie Reizenstein, No. 61.
Ida E. Rosenfeld, No. 39.
Rena Rosenthal, on leave.
Carrie Row, No. 8.
Ida Sachs, No. 2.
Rosa Sachs, No. 40.
Lavinia Schleisner, ——.
Florence Stromberg, No. 4.
Helen Stromberg, No. 70.
Martha Stromberg, No. 22.
Florence Thalheimer, No. 83.
Miriam Weinberg, No. 63.
Regina Weinberg, No. 94.
Belle Weinkrantz, No. 83.
Hilda H. Wolfram, No. 66.

In the *Secondary School* Mr. David E. Weglein is Principal of the Western High School and Mr. Oliver Bachrach is Instructor of Mathematics at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. Miss Carolyn Aronsohn is a theme reader at the Baltimore City College, and Miss Irene Renier at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

William Rosenau

THE JEW IN POLITICAL LIFE

By Hon. Lewis Putzel

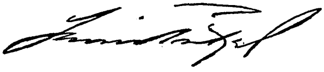
NO account of the part played by the Jews in the political life of the State would be adequate without a review of the laws affecting their political status.

Until the year 1826 a Jew could not hold a public office of any kind in the State of Maryland. Article LV of the Constitution of 1776 required every public official to "Also subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion." Article 35 of the Declaration of Rights of 1776 likewise required a declaration of a belief in the Christian religion. In the year 1795 an amendment to the Constitution was ratified removing the disabilities of "Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites or New Quakers." In 1824 there was an active agitation for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, and what was called "The Jew Bill" was introduced in the Legislature. It was entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Jews in Maryland," and provided that "every citizen of this State professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereafter be appointed to any office or public trust under the State of Maryland, shall subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, instead of the declaration now required by the Constitution and form of government of this State." This Act, known as Chapter 205 of the Acts of 1824, was passed on February 26, 1825. In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution it had to be confirmed by the next Legislature. The confirmatory Act is known as Chapter 23 of the Acts of 1825 and was approved January 5, 1826.

The Constitution of 1851, Article 34, provided "And if the party shall profess to be a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments." Since January 5, 1826, the Jews have been qualified to hold office in this State. The passage of that Act was quickly followed by the election of two prominent Jews to the City Council of Baltimore. They were Solomon Etting and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. The Jews have always taken an active interest in the public affairs of this State, and sent many soldiers to both armies during the Civil War. Many public offices have been filled by them with conspicuous ability.

Isidor Rayner was a member of the House of Delegates and State Senate; he was elected Attorney General of this State; was a member of the House of Representatives from the fourth congressional district for three terms, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1904, and was just reelected (1910) to succeed himself. Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, professor of political economy in the Johns Hopkins University, was secretary of the International Bimetallic Commission. His skill as a master of finance was recognized by two Presidents of the United States. President McKinley appointed him to be the first treasurer of Porto Rico. He was sent there to devise a financial system for the new colony. When the affairs of San Domingo became hopelessly involved, President Roosevelt selected him to straighten out its financial difficulties. Harry B. Wolf was a member of the House of Representatives from the third congressional district. Martin Emerich, who was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, was afterwards elected to the House of Representatives from the City of Chicago. Isaac Lobe Strauss was a member of the House of Delegates in 1902, and was elected Attorney General of the State in 1907, an office which he is still occupying with marked ability. Jacob M. Moses

was a member of the Senate in 1900 and 1902, and was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court in 1909. Lewis Putzel was a member of the House of Delegates in 1896 and of the Senate in 1898, 1900 and 1902. He was also a member of the commission that framed the New City Charter in 1898, and was City Attorney of Baltimore in 1896 and 1897. Mr. David Hutzler is a member of the commission that is now framing a new charter for the City of Baltimore. Leon E. Greenbaum was City Attorney from 1899 to 1901. Sylvan H. Lauchheimer is now the first assistant of the City Solicitor of Baltimore. Martin Lehmayer was a member of the House of Delegates in 1900, 1902 and 1904, and was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench by Governor Austin L. Crothers in 1909 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Conway W. Sams. Rev. Dr. William Rosenau has been a member of the School Board of Baltimore City since the year 1899, when the board was reorganized under the provisions of the new charter of 1898. Augustus C. Binswanger is a member of the first branch of the City Council to which he was elected in 1907. Philip Joseph, Benjamin J. Nusbaum, Samuel Affelder, Solomon Frank, Joseph D. Seidman and William H. Weisacher have been members of the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore in recent years, and Moses N. Frank was a member of the second branch of the City Council. Emanuel H. Jacobi, Harry E. Fuld, Charles J. Wiener, Meyer D. Lipman, Mendes Cohen and M. S. Hess have been members of the House of Delegates. Myer Block has been connected with the Orphans' Court for thirty years and for the past six years has been a judge of that court and is now its chief judge. Mendes Cohen, Joseph Fridenwald, Jacob Epstein, David Ambach and many others have occupied positions on important public boards. In public office their course has been marked by intelligence, integrity and independence. They have been in fact public servants. But the holding of public office is only a minor part in the political life of a people. The main consideration is the amount of intelligence displayed in performing the political obligations of a private citizen. The political independence of the Jews is so pronounced that it is generally recognized that they are the most independent element in the community. This should be their proudest boast, that they cast their ballots intelligently and without permitting partisan prejudice to interfere with sound judgment. The ideal citizen is the man who is able to rise above personal interest and partisan prejudice to cast his ballot for the welfare of his city, State and country.



AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF REV. DR. S. SCHAFFER

I was born May 4, 1862, in Bausk, Government Courland, Russia. In those days Courland was still a characteristic German province, although subject to Russia since 1737. The German language was the official language of the administration, in the courts and in the schools, and was also predominant among the various nationalities of the population. The German language was my native tongue and German ideals were harmoniously interwoven with my inherited Jewish conceptions and traditions. My father, Aaron, was a professional Hebrew teacher of good standing and was highly respected for his modesty and piety. My mother was a descendant of the renowned Mordechai Jaffe, who died as Rabbi of Prague, 1612, and who is famous because of his great literary work called the "Ten Garments" (Lebushim). Thirteen consecutive descendants of him in as many generations up to the father of my mother were distinguished Rabbis and served as leaders and teachers of various congregations in various countries and cities.

Thanks to the tender care of my Godfearing parents and their hereditary love for knowledge, I received a thorough and broad education, chiefly in Hebrew literature and Jewish lore, but also in secular and general branches of learning, which prepared me for my study in later years. Through the portals of the vast domain of Hebrew literature I was early and carefully led by the trained hand of my father himself.

From my earliest youth I was thus taught and accustomed to embrace with equal love and like eagerness worldly wisdom with the ancient spirit of true Judaism, and I have ever since devoted my feeble strength and moderate abilities to pacify both of them in practical life as well as in theory.

Up to the age of eighteen years I frequented various places that were famous for the seats of learning (Yeshiboth) they maintained, (where hundreds of Hebrew students gathered around renowned masters, as a rule the rabbis of the respective cities, and received ample instruction in all branches of Jewish lore. I was always quite a favorite with my colleagues because of my German habits, carriage and language, and was often goodnaturedly called briefly, the German.

In 1880 Rev. Dr. Ph. Klein, now rabbi in New York City, was elected rabbi by the Jewish community of the city of Libau, which is situated on the shore of the Baltic Sea. Dr. Klein, who was himself a scholar and later a teacher of Dr. Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin, announced, as soon as he settled in Libau, that he would gladly receive, foster, instruct and prepare young students for the said Rabbinical Seminary. This general invitation I greeted with joy and I grasped the opportunity without hesitation. During the three years I studied in Libau I found in the house of the worthy doctor and rabbi generous assistance, proper guidance and always a hospitable welcome. My gratitude, which I deeply felt for all his kindness, I humbly expressed by dedicating to him my dissertation which I wrote when I completed my course in the Berlin University.

It was destined that he and I should both come to this country, he first and I three years after.

Provided with a diploma from the gymnasium of Libau, and also with a warm recommendation from Dr. Klein, I left in May, 1883, for Berlin, where I remained until the end of 1890. Here I met at first with many difficulties and hardships,

with which I had to contend before I could level my way and experience the cheer, the good humor and exultation with which the native Berlin student is invariably inspired. My parents could make no provision for my needs. I had to support myself by means of tuition by giving lessons in Hebrew, but it took some time before I made sufficient acquaintances and procured such lessons. However, divine grace never forsook me. Before long I felt in Berlin at home, and the years that followed brought me genuine satisfaction, I may say real happiness, of which I still think with an acute yearning somewhat akin to homesickness. Berlin was for me the home where I grew to manhood and where I drew in joy from the inexhaustable fountains of knowledge and science the springing waters of salvation.

I matriculated at the University of Berlin, where I devoted my time and energy to the studies of philosophy, semitics, German literature and Roman law. The latter I chose for the special purpose of comparing the Hebrew jurisprudence with that of the Romans. I studied under the tuition of Professors Sachau, Schrader, Barth, Cosack, Zeller, Von Cuny and Simmel.

At the same time I entered the rabbinical seminary of Dr. Hildesheimer, where I completed my rabbinical studies in a more systematic manner and with more scientific application than my previous instructors were used to teach.

I had thus as much food for the brains as I possibly could assimilate, and as part of my time was occupied with the work of instruction I was compelled to make use of the greater part of the night in order to accomplish my daily task without delay. However, I stood the work and the strain well and I found also time for the specific but innocent student's jollifications.

In 1889 I graduated, after passing a satisfactory examination before the Professors Delitsch, Heinze and Mauernbrecher of the University of Leipzig. The charges for the examination are less in Leipzig than in Berlin, and as the honors are equal, it is customary with the less fortunate students to ask for permission to be examined in the university of the former city. I presented before examination a quite voluminous dissertation on law and morals according to the Talmud, and received my diploma as Doctor of Philosophy.

In 1890 I graduated also from the rabbinical seminary and was equipped with a diploma as rabbi. The following year I returned to my native country, where I again submitted to the trial of close examinations and obtained formal ordination from the famous Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Spector, of Kovno, and the equally renowned Rabbi Alexander Moses Lapidus, of Rossieny.

The hardships of the examinations to which I was subjected in the house of the latter rabbi were more than mollified by the good fortune I thus had to make acquaintance with his youngest daughter, herself well read in Hebrew literature, whose love I gradually won and who finally consented to share with me equally joy and troubles.

Some trouble was still in store for me. Owing to the prevailing peculiar political conditions in Germany it was impossible for me as a foreigner to obtain there a position as rabbi, and having breathed the free air of Germany I could not make up my mind to imprison myself in the lion's den and remain in Russia, so I had to turn my attention to this country of liberty and political equality.

Again divine grace favored me in an utterly unexpected manner.

The congregation Shearith Israel, that had never before employed the spiritual aid and guidance of a rabbi, just then decided to engage a rabbi and requested Dr. Hildesheimer to recommend one of the large number of his disciples. I was heartily recommended, and before I was three weeks in this country I was unanimously elected to my present position.

I must at this place pay a debt of gratitude to my friend B. Z. Rosenbaum, who at that time made an earnest and strong effort to bring about my election. I acknowledge this fact with all my heart.

On January 1, 1893, I was installed in office and I assumed my work with zeal and thankfulness to Him who had so mercifully guided my steps and had finally granted the desire of my heart and the ambition of my soul.

Ten weeks later my then intended, Miss Anna Lapidus, arrived from the old country accompanied by one of her sisters and, March 19th, we were united in marriage in the synagogue of my assumed activities before my own congregation by the then cantor of the same place of worship.

Seventeen years have now passed since then. These were years of hard work and steady application, since I had to cope with the difficulties of a strange language I had never heard before besides my many daily duties. These were also years of some cares, worries and troubles of which we cannot and must not complain. These variations constitute an inevitable, indispensable and very important part of life itself. Sunshine and light would be but little appreciated if there were no shadows, no complete darkness, nor would joy and happiness be properly valued if there were no grief, no troubles. But I may state with gratification that these years were by no means years of disappointment. Those who uphold the banner of tradition and struggle for the perpetuation of unaltered Judaism have a difficult task in this country. Life is here by no means easy and smooth, and the average man thinks that under the burdens which religion imposes life is almost intolerable. It requires something stronger than the flow of eloquence to convince the people at large that the more readily and more willingly the burdens of religion are borne, the easier, the sweeter, the happier is life with all its material drudgeries, labors and sufferings. However, this truth is slowly but steadily spreading, and this is a great cause for satisfaction. It is a satisfaction to be on the side of the truth, although I am far from being so conceited as to believe that my exertions had in any way helped to bring about the change in the general convictions.

No less gratifying is the fact that the congregation is steadily growing, both in number and in importance. It commands the respect of the whole community of this city and it can be safely stated without exaggeration that it also stands as a model of its kind among all orthodox congregations of this country. It cannot but exercise a strong and beneficial influence and incite others to follow its example and to adopt its methods both in the management and in the mode of conducting the services. The relations between the congregation and myself are in every respect harmonious and most cordial. I love the congregation and I have strong proofs that this feeling is fully reciprocated.

Outside of my work for the congregation I also find time to take a lively interest in Zionism, which I cannot separate from Judaism.

I am blessed with a happy family life, with five good children; the oldest, who bears the name of my father, is fifteen years old; the youngest, who is named after my father-in-law, is eight years old, and three promising girls, Grace, Molly and Rose, are between the two.

I am happy and grateful to Him who protects us all.

S. Schaffer

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE SHEARITH ISRAEL CONGREGATION.

By Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer.

THE Shearith Israel Congregation is a union of two small congregations which consolidated in the year 1879 for the express purpose of forming a stronger body that would be more able to resist the influences of Reform which at that time was steadily growing. A building was then bought, corner Greene and German Streets, and solemnly dedicated as their place of worship. L. Cotten, who was the first president, H. P. Cohn, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Joseph Grinsfelder, Jacob Gundersheimer, Simon Halle, Jacob Hecht, Joseph Bergman, Meier Plaut, Joseph Nusbaum, Isaac Miller, Leib Gutman, the brothers Moses, Louis, Abe and Lazer Strauss, and Moses Schloss constituted the mainstay of the Congregation, both by their material assistance and, what is a great deal more, by their noble example of faithful adherence to tradition without compromise. Soon after, Moses Strauss was elected president of the Congregation, in which capacity he served with unbounded love, devotion and dignity to the last day of his active, worthy and pious life. He expired June 20, 1905. During the first thirteen years the Congregation had no spiritual leader. The cautious servants of their Maker could find no one in this country whom they could safely entrust with their spiritual welfare. Towards the end of 1892 the Congregation wrote to Dr. Hildesheimer, in Berlin, the capital city of Germany, and requested him to recommend one of the disciples of his Rabbinical Seminary which he founded and to which he gave his entire energy and time. The present Rabbi, Dr. S. Schaffer, was recommended, and immediately elected. He was installed in office January 1, 1893. With the beginning of the new century the tendency to move to the northwestern part of the city made itself strongly felt, and equally the need of a Synagogue in that section of the city. But as most of the old members had already departed from this world, a fresh support of new members was absolutely necessary. With the untiring aid of T. Silberman the work began, and among those who heartily responded were Jacob Castelberg, Israel Levenstein, A. Greenstein, Solomon Todes, S. Singer, M. L. Bloom, J. Blum, Adler Brothers, S. Levenson, L. Lutzky, S. Markel, J. Macht, T. Baker, M. Sworzyn, B. Freedman, J. Makover, S. Rauneker, W. Flehinger and Harry Silverman. These, together with the descendants of the departed members and those who had joined the Congregation in course of the years between 1880 and 1900, among whom were Alex Cohn, Simon Neuberger, B. Z. Rosenbaun, Samuel Senker and Joseph Goldstein, formed a renewed congregation of efficient strength and means to build an elaborate and beautiful edifice. In 1903 the Synagogue on McCulloh near Bloom Street was erected and duly dedicated. Among those who joined the Congregation since then may be mentioned J. Lubin, Israel Fein, Louis Fein, S. Seliger, S. Baroway, L. Katzner, J. Miller, D. Kaiser, H. Ades, Joseph Strauss and G. Levenson. Manes Strauss, of the firm of Strauss Bros., is the present President, P. W. Gunderheimer, Vice-President, who with T. Silberman, Meyer Strauss, S. Senker, S. Neuberger, I. Levenstein, Hyman Cohn and M. Plaut constitute the Board. E. Jaffe is Cantor of the Congregation.

HISTORY OF THE BALTIMORE HEBREW CONGREGATION

(Madison Avenue Temple.)

THE Baltimore Hebrew Congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, January 19, 1830. This was the first charter granted to a Jewish organization in Maryland. Under the laws of the State the charter could not have been granted much earlier, for up to the year 1826 the Jew did not possess equal rights in Maryland with his Christian neighbor. This explains the buying of a piece of ground for a Jewish burial place by individuals. Thus ,in 1801, Charles Carroll of Carrollton sold to Levi and Solomon Etting a lot in Enson's town, near Jew Alley (near East Monument Street), to be used as a cemetery. This was the general Jewish burial ground up to 1832, when the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation bought three acres of ground on the Belair Road, in Baltimore County, for a congregational cemetery.

The first regular Minyan (public service) was established in the autumn of 1826. The service was held in the home of Zelma Rehiné, on Halliday, near Pleasant Street. The Minyan, that met in the home of Rehiné, led to the organization of the first Jewish congregation. Though "the Jew Bill," by which all disabilities were removed, had passed both Houses, the granting of the charter to the congregation, as we shall see, brought forth some opposition. In December, 1829, H. Hunt presented in the House of Delegates a memorial of "sundry citizens of the City of Baltimore," praying that they may be incorporated under the name and style of "The scattered Israelites, for the purpose of building a synagogue." The bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation," was favorably reported by a committee of three members and passed on its first reading. On its second reading the bill was rejected by a decisive majority. On motion of Mr. Thomas, of St. Mary's, the vote of the House was reconsidered, and the bill was passed January 19th. A few days later the Senate acted favorably. The charter members were: John Maximilian Dyer, Lewis Silver, Levi Benjamin, Joseph Osterman and Moses J. Millem.

In early years the congregation was familiarly referred to as "The Stadt Schul" (the City Synagogue). The congregation outgrew its quarters every few years. At first it occupied a room, corner Bond and Fleet Streets, over a grocery; then in 1832 it moved to North Exeter Street, near what is now Lexington Street. In 1835 the congregation occupied an one-story dwelling on High Street, near the bend, between Fayette and Gay Streets. In 1837 a three-story brick dwelling, corner of Harrison Street and Etna Lane, was acquired by the congregation. The money for the building was raised by the members, and the ground was donated by its owner, Levi Benjamin, who was one of the charter members and served many years as treasurer. The congregation worshipped on Harrison Street until the completion of the synagogue on Lloyd Street, in 1845. The synagogue was dedicated on September 26th, and, being the first event of its kind that had ever taken place in Maryland, it attracted much attention. The services were conducted by Rabbis Samuel M. Isaacs, of New York City, and Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia, and Abraham Rice, the rabbi of the congregation. In 1860 the synagogue had become too small and its seating capacity was materially enlarged. Beginning about 1880, a number of Jewish families had moved into the northwestern section of the city, and it became neces-

sary for the congregation to locate up-town. It was largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. A. Bettelheim, the rabbi of the congregation, that the Madison Avenue Temple, corner Madison Avenue and Robert Street, was built. The new temple was dedicated with elaborate ceremony on September 25, 1891. Dr. Bettelheim having died before the completion of the temple, Dr. A. Guttmacher was elected his successor. The architecture of the temple is Byzantine. The cost of it is $150,000.

The early membership was largely made up of Jews coming from Holland, especially of those who had previously emigrated to the West Indies. In 1835 many German Jews came to Baltimore and soon outnumbered the Portuguese and Dutch Jews. In 1832 the congregation had 29 members, 41 in 1835, 59 in 1839, 112 in 1849, 148 in 1860. The organization of the congregation was largely due to John M. Dyer, a charter member and the first president. Thus, also, the building of the synagogue on Lloyd Street was brought about by the energy of his son, Leon Dyer, who served seven years as president.

The first regularly ordained rabbi of the congregation was Abraham Rice, who came here from Wuertzburg, Germany, in 1840. Up to the time of his death he was the acknowledged champion of uncompromising orthodoxy. Rev. Dr. Henry Hochheimer, one of the first rabbis who had received a university training in Germany, was the second rabbi of the congregation, from 1849-59. He was followed by Rabbis Illoway, Hofman, Fluegel, Bettelheim and by the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, who was elected in 1891. The cantor of the congregation is Rev. J. Schwanenfeld, who succeeded Rev. J. D. Marmor in 1904.

The officers of the congregation are:

Moses Frank .... *President*
Max Greif .... *Vice-President*
Sody Salabes .... *Treasurer*
Solomon Preiss .... *Secretary*

Members of the Board:

Simon Rosenburg
Dr. Sidney Cone
Jacob B. Cahn
Leopold Eiseman
Louis Federleicht
Isaac Davidson

The congregation maintains a Sabbath School, which is attended by 250 children, in charge of ten paid teachers.

A. Guttmacher

OHEB SHALOM CONGREGATION.

By Rev. Dr. William Rosenau.

The Oheb Shalom congregation, worshipping in the Temple located at the northeast corner of Eutaw Place and Lanvale Street, was organized in 1853. Its formation was prompted by the desire on the part of its charter members to see the moderate reform tendency represented in Baltimore Jewry. The initial meeting of the congregation was held October 1, 1853. The late Julius Stiefel was elected president; Simon Cohen, vice-president; Moses Oettinger, treasurer; and M. H. Weil, secretary. The committee, appointed at that time to select an appropriate place of worship, recommended the third story of Osceola Hall, at the northeast corner of Gay and Lexington Streets, at which place the first divine service of the congregation was conducted in the latter part of November. The first Reader was the lately deceased Isaac Hamburger, who officiated regularly, until Cantor Altmeyer was elected.

Although the new organization was not looked upon with favor by the parent body, the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, from which it had seceded, and did not enjoy the good-will of sister institutions, the reasonable platform, which Oheb Shalem had laid down for itself, coupled with the unabated enthusiasm of its constituents, soon tended to increase its ranks. Like all other congregations at that time, Oheb Shalem realized the necessity of possessing a cemetery, and, therefore, the purchase of a tract of land on the Trapp Road, beyond Canton, was effected.

While the congregation had reason to be satisfied with its steady growth, it justly felt that the permanence of its movement lay in the exposition of the religion of Israel. It was, therefore, determined that a Rabbi should be engaged, and only such a one who combined within himself Rabbinical and scientific training, so that he would be in a position to preach the traditions of Israel as illumined by the conclusions of the newer school of thought. The first preacher to occupy this newly created position was Rev. Salomon, who, arriving in this city in 1854, immediately introduced, on the Feast of Weeks of that year, the confirmation of boys and girls, regarded in those days an important step toward reform. During Salomon's incumbency, Abram Lissner became the Cantor of the congregation, and, upon Salomon's retirement in 1856, S. M. Landsberg was chosen his successor. During his administration many changes were made in the ritual—changes which, for the most part, consisted of the omission of unimportant prayers.

The year 1858 marks a new era in the life of the congregation. Oheb Shalom had outgrown its first home. An imposing church, located on Hanover Street below Lombard, was purchased, remodelled and dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati. Landsberg had resigned his position as Rabbi and the congregation immediately proceeded to bring to this country from Europe a Rabbi, who was to become a leader in American Israel. For quite a while the hope of procuring the celebrated Dr. Abraham Geiger was entertained. He could not, however, be persuaded to come to the new world. Dr. Benjamin Szold, a young man of scholarship and promise, having the endorsement of the Dean of the Rabbinical Seminary at Breslau, was later elected to fill the vacancy. In September, 1859, Dr. Szold arrived in this country, and the Sabbath on which he delivered his inaugural sermon was an occasion of marked historical significance in the community.

Standing, as Dr. Szold did, for moderate reform and meeting with success, both immediate and constant, it is not surprising that he met with opposition in various quarters. Dr. Szold's influence was felt not only by his own congregation but also in the community at large. Soon after his arrival he planned a prayer book, "Abodath Israel," which was in accordance with the needs of the times, and supplanted in many congregations throughout America the ritual then in use.

In 1866 the Rev. Alois Kaiser, a pupil of the famous Sulzer, was brought to America as Oheb Shalom's Cantor. Szold and Kaiser worked together for several decades—the former exerting a telling influence upon the Jewish life of the community by means of the spoken and written word, the latter by means of musical compositions reflecting the spirit of Jewish idealism in song. During Szold's and Kaiser's administration many justifiable innovations were introduced, all of which had but one object in view, namely, the greater beauty and inspiring character of the divine service.

While much credit for the steady spiritual growth of Oheb Shalom must be bestowed on these two faithful servants of the Lord, who, alas, have gone to their eternal reward, its institutional prosperity must be attributed to the energy and wisdom of Isaac Strouse, who has been President for the past thirty years, and who has always enjoyed the earnest co-operation of men like the late Vice-President William Schloss, the present Vice-President, Henry Sonneborn, and efficient Boards of Directors. It was during Mr. Strouse's presidency that many important movements were launched, among which the construction of the present handsome Temple, representing an investment of $260,000, is the most important. The cornerstone of the Temple was laid on June 29, 1892; and on September 3, 1892, Dr. William Rosenau, the present incumbent, was installed as Rabbi to succeed Dr. Szold, whom the congregation pensioned on account of declining health. Upon the death of the late Alois Kaiser, the present Cantor, Rev. Jacob Schuman, was chosen.

No sketch of the history of the congregation would be complete without mentioning the valuable contribution made to its growth by the excellent choir the congregation has always maintained.

Since September, 1893, marking the removal of the congregation to its present home, its constituency has grown to such an extent that the seating capacity of the building, amounting to 1,950, is almost entirely rented.

The congregation belongs to the so-called "Moderate Reform" wing of the Synagogue.

Among its educational activities the following should be noted. It maintains a religious school meeting every Sunday, with an enrollment of 225 pupils. Its curriculum covers a course of eight years, and in it the several grades are taught by experienced salaried teachers. A post-confirmation class is in existence for the purpose of getting the young people together for the study of current Jewish topics. Two Bible classes are conducted. In addition to educational activities, the ladies of the congregation maintain an auxiliary society.

William Rosenau

CHIZZUK AMOONAH SYNAGOGUE

THE Congregation "Chizzuk Amoonah" was organized in April, 1871. Dissatisfied with changes made in the ritual of the old Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, at that time worshipping on Lloyd Street, a loyal band of gentlemen, who were determined to adhere to the traditional usages and to abide by the prescribed ritual as they received it from their ancestors, secured a hall on North Exeter Street at the call of the late Judah Rosewald, beginning their religious services with twenty-five members. Mr. Rosewald was the first president; Mr. Jonas Fridenwald, vice-president; H. S. Hartogensis, secretary; Philip Herzberg, treasurer, and Mr. S. Nussbaum and N. Kaufman. There they continued to meet for five years, after which time a synagogue was erected on Lloyd Street. Rev. Dr. Schneeberger, of New York, was invited to dedicate the new synagogue, and a month later, in September, 1876, he received a call from the congregation and was elected rabbi, preacher and superintendent of the school. Rev. L. Heilner was made cantor, and, after his death, Rev. Herman Glass, the present incumbent, was elected as cantor. Mr. Rosewald, the first president, was succeeded by Mr. Jonas Friedenwald; at his death, September, 1893, his son, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, became president, who in turn, in August, 1902, was succeeded by Mr. M. S. Levy, the present incumbent. In the year 1895 the congregation moved to its present place of worship, on McCulloh and Mosher Streets, a building that cost $60,000.

The present officers are:

Mr. M. S. Levy . . . . *President*
Dr. Harry Friedenwald . . . . *Vice-President*
Mr. Benjamin Friedman . . . . *Treasurer*
Mr. Milton Fleischer . . . . *Secretary*

The Board of Managers is composed of:

Mr. William Levy	Mr. Louis H. Levin
Mr. Sigfried Neuberger	Mr. Emanuel Hecht
Mr. Louis Steppacher	Mr. Max Cohn

School Board is composed of:

Dr. Harry Friedenwald
B. Friedman — S. Neuberger

Activities of the Congregation

1. Congregational School daily for study of Hebrew.
2. Free Sunday School. Total number of pupils, 80.
3. Ladies' Auxiliary Association.
4. Junior Auxiliary Society of young ladies, with a membership of 83.
5. Monthly lectures by prominent speakers, and occasional addresses from leading rabbis of the country.

Henry W. Schneeberger.

REV. DR. HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEEBERGER

Rev. Dr. Henry William Schneeberger, who is identified with the Chizuk Emunah Congregation over thirty-four years, was born in the city of New York in September, 1848, the son of Regina and Sigmund Schneeberger, a well-known merchant. At an early age he showed a strong inclination for the ministry, an inclination fostered by his father, who saw to it that his son should receive a thorough education and training under the best teachers. Rabbi Schneeberger received his secular knowledge in the public schools of his native city, at Columbia Preparatory School, under Dr. Anthon, and took a course at Columbia College, where he obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Technical studies were conducted under the late Mr. Sachs and Professor Newman of London. After graduating from Columbia he went abroad to attain a rabbinical knowledge at the seminary of the late Dr. M. Lehman of Mayence for some time, when he left for the city of Eisenstadt, Hungary, where the late Dr. I. Hildesheimer presided over his rabbinical college, and then followed him to Berlin, where he spent two years at the theological seminary Dr. Hildesheimer established; here he obtained a thorough training, and here he received his rabbinical diploma from Dr. Hildesheimer. While in Europe he attended the universities of Jena, Berlin and Vienna. Returning to New York in 1872, Dr. Schneeberger was elected rabbi and superintendent of the congregation Poel Zedek. In 1876, as above stated, he received a call to his present congregation in Baltimore, whose pulpit he occupies to this day.

On October 20, 1901, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the congregation was celebrated by the members of the congregation and the public in general. Addresses were made by Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Rabbis Dr. Rosenau, Dr. Guttmacher and Hon. Isaac Lobe Strauss, the latter representing the former pupils, who are numbered by the thousands. During his stay in Europe Dr. Schneeberger wrote "The Life and Works of Rabbi Yehooda Hanasi," contributed articles to the "Jewish Messenger" and the "American Hebrew of New York"; "The Rabbi and the Young People" (Activities of the Rabbi), a translation of "Plessner's on Prayer." Dr. Schneeberger's activities were not confined to his congregation. He was for a number of years president of the Education Society, has conducted the education of the immigrants in this city from their very first arrival, and has been for years the superintendent of the night school of the above society; has been a member of the advisory board of the New York Theological Seminary, is a director of the Alliance Israelite Universelle of the Baltimore branch, is a member of the advisory council of the "American Jewish Committee," a member of the executive committee of "Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada," and is the secretary of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society of Baltimore. In April, 1882, he was married to Miss Sarah Nussbaun, daughter of the late Rabbi Charles Nussbaun, of New York City.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ROSENAU

Rabbi William Rosenau, Ph.D., was born at Wollstein, Germany, May 30, 1865. His father was the cantor of the Jewish congregation of the place. A few years later, his father removed to Hirschberg, in the province of Silesia, where William attended the elementary school and the Gymnasium. In 1876 he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Philadelphia. There he attended the public schools, and received his early Hebrew training from his father, the late Revs. George Jacobs, H. Polano and Sabato Morais. In 1882 he was sent to Cincinnati to take up his theological training, graduating with the degree of B.A. from the University of Cincinnati in 1888, and being ordained Rabbi by the Hebrew Union College in 1889. His first charge was Temple Israel, Omaha, Neb., where he remained from 1889 until 1892. In 1892 he came to Baltimore to take charge of the spiritual welfare of the Oheb Shalom Congregation, as successor to the late Dr. Benjamin Szold. After seventeen years of service at the Eutaw Place Temple, he was only recently re-elected to serve the congregation in that capacity for five years more, ending September, 1915. On August 2, 1893, Dr. Rosenau married Miss Mabel Hellman, of Omaha. In 1900 Dr. Rosenau received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University, for special studies in the field of Semetic languages. Immediately after his graduation from this institution he was made Instructor in the faculty, in which he now holds the position of "Associate in Post-Biblical Hebrew." Dr. Rosenau has held a number of public positions. He has been second Vice-President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis from 1895 to 1896, Corresponding Secretary of the same organization from 1903 to 1905, a member of the Board of Education of the city of Baltimore from 1900 to 1910, and he is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. In addition to many sermons, published in separate form, and articles printed in various journals, he has written the following: "Semetic Studies in American Colleges," "Hebraisms in the Authorized Version of the Bible," "Jewish Ceremonial Institutions and Customs," "Some Ancient Oriental Academics," "Jewish Biblical Commentators," the "Sedar Haggadah," "History of Congregation Oheb Shalom," "Principles of Education Among Jews During the Rabbinical Period," and a translation of the "Book of Esther" for the forthcoming English edition of the Bible to be issued under the auspices of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Dr. Rosenau contributed articles to the "Jewish Encyclopædia," an article to the "Encyclopædia Biblica," was editor of the Jewish Comment in its early days, was an editor of "Young Israel," and edited, together with Dr. Guttmacher, two numbers of the Year Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Conference's "Synod" publication.

REV. DR. ADOLF GUTTMACHER

Adolf Guttmacher, son of Manheim and Dorothea Guttmacher, was born in Germany, January 7, 1861. His father was a merchant, a State Elector, and noted for his piety. Adolf's education began in an elementary school, later he attended the Jewish Boys' School and the Jewish Teachers' Seminary, in Berlin. His education was continued in this country (to which he came in 1884) at the University of Cincinnati, the Johns Hopkins University and the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati and the Hebrew Union College in the same year, 1889. He attended the Semetic Graduate Department of Johns Hopkins University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1900. Dr. Guttmacher has also received the degrees of B.L. and Rabbi. From 1889 to 1891 he was Rabbi at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and from 1891 and at present Rabbi of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. Rabbi Guttmacher has written "Optimism and Pessimism in the Old and New Testaments" and the "Sabbath School Companion." His preferred reading is the Bible and the works of Goethe and Emerson, and he is a great lover of music. Rabbi Guttmacher's recommendations to mankind are "Honesty and diligent application." On June 14, 1892, Dr. Guttmacher married Miss Laura Oppenheimer, and he is the father of three children.

REV. DR. CHARLES A. RUBENSTEIN

Charles A. Rubenstein, Rabbi of Har Sinai Congregation, was born in Riga, in the year 1870. He is the son of Isaac and Frieda Bliden Rubenstein. In 1883 he came to this country and entered the public schools at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1887 he began his studies at the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. In the meantime he had been received in the Hebrew Union College, from which he likewise graduated in the year 1891 as rabbi. In the same year he received a call from the Reform Congregation B'nai Israel at Little Rock, Ark., where he remained until 1897. During his ministry in Little Rock the Reform Congregation greatly increased in membership. A new Temple was built and dedicated under his direction in 1896.

Feeling that his labors in Little Rock had been completed, Rabbi Rubenstein resigned his charge the following year to devote a year entirely to his studies. He matriculated at Columbia University, New York, as a post-graduate student in philosophy, and in June, 1898, received the degree of Master of Arts. In May of that year he received a call from his present congregation, Har Sinai.

Rabbi Rubenstein has taken great interest in civic and philanthropic movements both in Little Rock and in Baltimore. He has for a number of years served as a director of the Female House of Refuge and the Instruction Visiting Nurses' Association of this city and of the Hebrew Orphan Home of Atlanta, Ga. In 1902 he was a member of the Citizens' Committee that received Prince Henry of Prussia on his visit to Baltimore.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP COMPANY

B. WOOD BURCH, Manager

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441 EQUITABLE BUILDING

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Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip is more than a weather strip. Let us mention a few of the things it was designed to do and does. Our strip is not an experiment, a fad nor a luxury, but an economical necessity, a fact proven by a record of over one million and a half windows equipped in this country up to the present time. Every claim we make for the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip we stand ready and anxious to back up to the very last with the hard, irrefutable proof.

It is not a weather strip of wood, or rubber, or tin, or other material calculated to wear and grow impotent with use. There is nothing in its entire make-up that wear and usage can affect to any degree. Made entirely of zinc, bronze, copper, brass, it is proof against the vagaries of the weather.

A few of the buildings which we have equipped with the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip in Baltimore and Washington:

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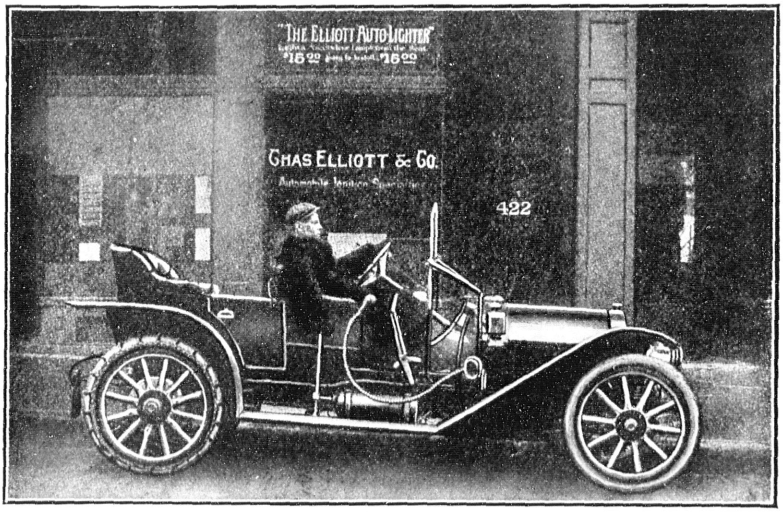
Marlborough Apartments
Mt. Royal Apartments
Walbert Apartments
Washington Apartments
Hebrew Orphan Asylum
Mt. De Sales College
St. Mary's Industrial School
St. Mary's Seminary
Sacred Heart Convent
Woman's College
Mt. Hope Retreat
St. Joseph's Hospital
Altamont Hotel
Stafford Hotel
Maryland Club
Phoenix Club
Calvert and Equitable Buildings

WASHINGTON

House of Representatives
Ontario Apartments
Kenesaw Apartments
Ethelhurst Apartments
Florence Court
Stonleigh Court
Army War College
Trinity College
Holy Cross College
Homeopathic Hospital
Government Hospital for Insane
Garfield Hospital
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Citizens' National Bank
American National Bank
House of Representatives Office Building
United States Capitol



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The above is a facsimile of the gold medal awarded to Mr. I. Isaacs at the National Style Show and Convention, Washington, D. C., 1910, for excellency of style, workmanship and originality.

Mr. Isaacs established the ladies' tailoring business March 1, 1898, at 210 West Lexington St., but on account of the great success of the business and a need of more commodious quarters the present location at 320 N. Charles St. was leased. Mr. Isaacs is a ladies' tailor of high reputation, having had long experience in both general and artistic lines of his work and it is safe to say that he occupies as high a position in the esteem of his patrons as any other ladies' tailor in the city.

SOUTHERN BEDDING COMPANY

BRANCH OF ROME METALLIC BEDSTEAD CO., OF ROME, N. Y.

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The Southern Bedding Company was established in December, 1907, and is a branch of the Rome Metallic Bedstead Company of Rome, N. Y. The line carried by this house consists of brass and iron beds, cribs, bed springs and couches. The offices and warehouse are at 629 West Pratt Street, and the States which are supplies from the Baltimore branch are: Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and District of Columbia, which territory is constantly traveled by five salesmen. The reputation of the "Rome Productions" is national in scope.

PIKESVILLE DAIRY CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Pikesville Dairy Co. was established in 1871 by C. Lyon Rogers, Sr., Eugene Backford, Sr., and Charles J. Harrison, Sr., all large farmers of Pikesville, Md., who went into the milk business to find a market for the product of their own herds. All the original members of the firm are dead, and the business is to-day conducted by their sons. The Pasteurizing and distributing plant of the Pikesville Dairy is located at Argyle Avenue and Smith Street, where is maintained one of the most scientifically equipped establishments for the handling of milk in the country.

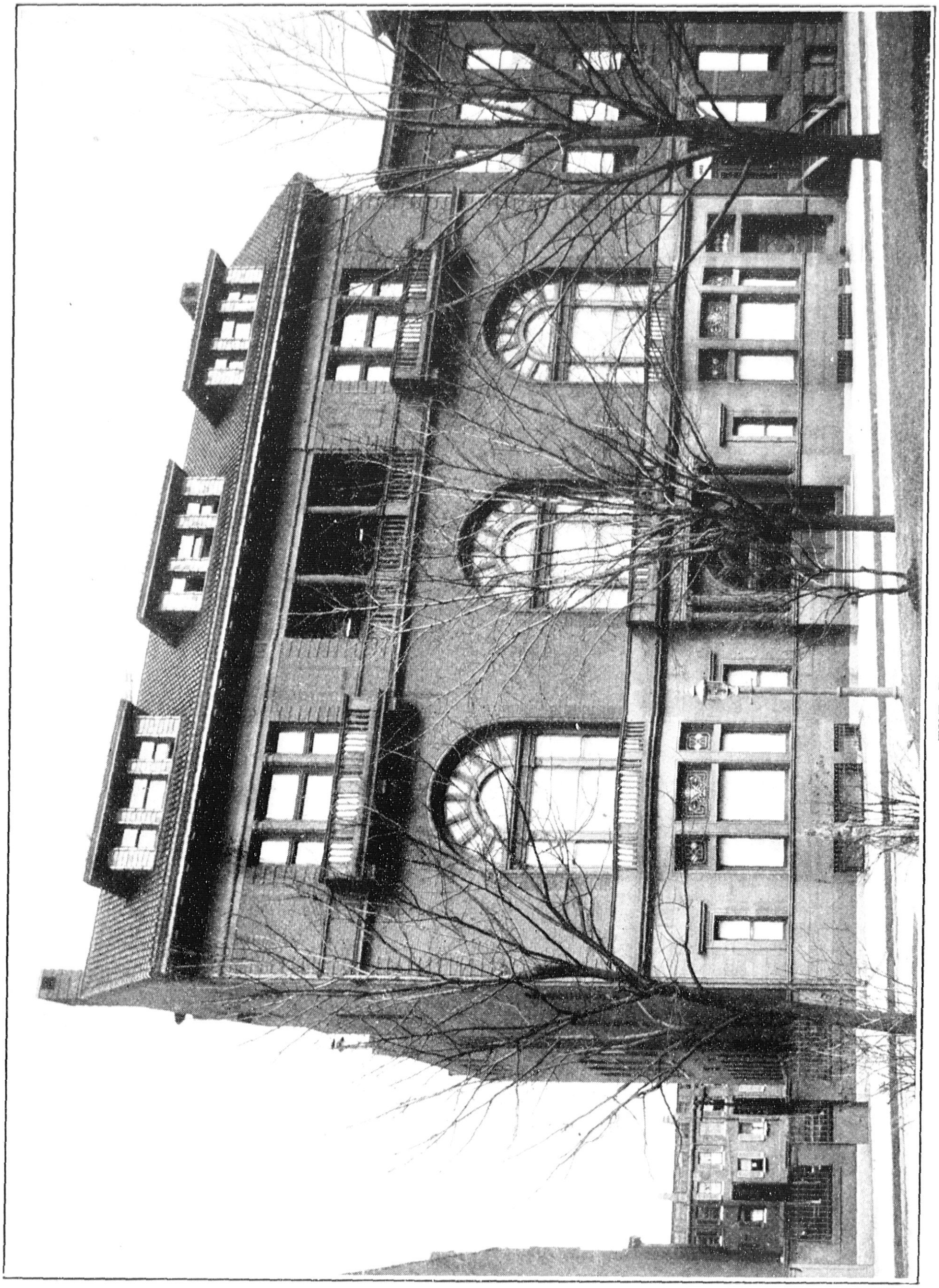
On arrival at our distributing plant in Baltimore the milk is subjected to three examinations:

1st. A daily practical examination by two inspectors who have been in our employ over ten years. This is to determine if the milk is sweet, clean and fresh.

2d. A chemcal examination to determine the nature and the quality of the milk, and to see that it is absolutely free from any foreign substance, such as preservatives, etc.

3d. A weekly bacteriological examination by Dr. Standish McCleary, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as to the healthfulness of the milk we receive and sell. His reports are on file and open to the public. This is a radical innovation in the handling of milk in Baltimore.

The Pikesville Dairy Co. handle Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Ice Cream, and forty wagons are required to handle its constantly increasing business.



THE PHOENIX CLUB

EDGAR F. NELSON, Presiden | THOMAS G. ANDERSON Secretary and Treasurer

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Modern Sanitary
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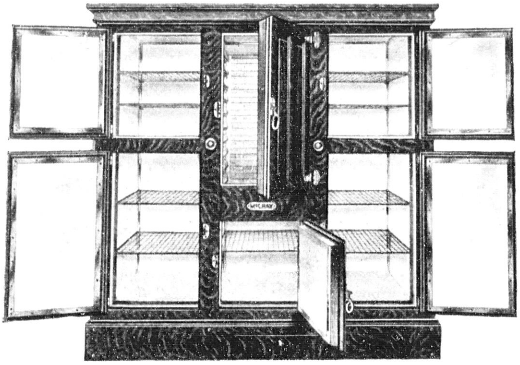

The Nelson Refrigerator Co. was established in 1901 by Edgar F. Nelson. Mr. Nelson is a native of Virginia and was previously engaged with his father, Joseph H. Nelson, of Warrenton, Va., in the hardware and furniture business. In 1906 Mr. Nelson associated with him Mr. Thomas G. Anderson, of Roanoke, Va., who is now secretary and treasurer of the Nelson Refrigerator Co. The original location of the business was at 610 Eleventh Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and 206 North Liberty Street, Baltimore. The Washington office at present is at 620 F Street, N.W., and the Baltimore office at 420 North Charles Street. The Nelson Refrigerator Co. build and install the McCray modern sanitary refrigerators for every requirement—opal glass, porcelain tile, white enamel and odorless wood-lined—making a specialty of constructing to order any size refrigerator or cooling room required. Among the representative institutions and families of Baltimore that are using the celebrated McCray refrigerators and cooling rooms may be noted:

Phœnix Club	M. B. Eiseman, 1804 Eutaw Pl.
Hospital for the Women of Maryland	Chas. W. Field, 601 Cathedral St.
Egerton Orphan Asylum	M. W. Ganzhorn, Catonsville
Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital	Julius Gutman, 1714 Eutaw Pl.
Sydenham Hospital	Louis K. Gutman, 1321 Eutaw Pl.
St. Joseph's School of Industry	Louis Kann, 1800 Eutaw Pl.
Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville	Louis Lehman, 2015 Eutaw Pl.
Frederick Bauernschmidt, 2434 Eutaw Pl.	Isaac A. Oppenheim, 1906 Eutaw Pl.
William Bauernschmidt, 2908 St. Paul St.	T. H. Symington, Roland Park

And many others which we have not space to enumerate.

The aim of the Nelson Refrigerator Co. is to furnish absolutely the very best grade of material and construction and guarantee perfect satisfaction to each and every customer.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS ARE GUARANTEED TO GIVE LASTING SATISFACTION.

THE PHEONIX CLUB.

The Pheonix Club was incorporated February 8, 1886, on Park Avenue, by Lewis Lauer, William L. Wolfe, Martin Lehmayer, Simon Dalsheimer, Henry L. Strauss, Simon Stein and Adolf D. Bondheim.

The club moved to its new home on Eutaw Place in 1892. The Pheonix Club was founded for social functions.

The first president was Andrew Saks.
The second president was Samuel Rosenthal.
The third president was Lewis Lauer.
The fourth president was Matthew Keyser.
The fifth president was Albert A. Brager.
The sixth president was David Hutzler.
The seventh president was Louis K. Gutman.

The present officers are:

President..........LOUIS K. GUTMAN
Vice-President..........A. RAY KATZ
Secretary..........LEWIS RING
Treasurer..........MAX GREIF

Executive Board:

MOSES N. FRANK (*Chairman*).

MARTIN LEHMAYER. SIMON FRANK.
ALBERT BERNER. LOUIS HUTZLER.

The chairman of the Amusement Committee is Walter Katzenstein.

MEMBERS:

Ambach, M. B.
Ambach, Michael
Ambach, D. M.
Ambach, Henry M.
Adler, Charles
Adler, J. L.
Adler, S. C.
Adler, S. M.
Brafman, Max
Brafman, Julius
Bergman, M.
Bernheimer, Ferdinand
Burgunder, Joseph
Burgunder, Henry
Benedict, Benjamin
Bickart, M. L.
Burger, Charles
Blimline, Bernard
Brager, A. A.
Brager, Lewis L.
Baer, Sol
Bear, M. H.
Blumenthal, E.
Bendann, L.
Block, S. J.
Blum, Isaac
Bluthenthal, Felix
Bluthenthal, A.
Benesch, A.
Benesch, Samuel
Benesch, Wm. M.
Berney, Albert
Berney, Louis
Brenner, S. M
Coblens, Louis
Coblens, Leon C.
Coblens, Charles
Coblens, Sidney
Cahn, J. B.
Cahn, M. U
Cahn, Frank B.
Coblens, Gilbert
Cohen, Moses S.
Dillenberg, N.
Drey, Elkan
Dealham, S., Jr.
Deiches, M.
Deiches, Herbert
Deiches, William
Eiseman, Leo
Eiseman, Gerson
Eiseman, M. B.
Eiseman, J. B.
Eiseman, William
Eisenberg, Abraham
Eichengreen, Irvin
Erlanger, Charles
Elliot, Lewis
Elliot, B. H.
Epstein, Jacob
Epstein, Nathan
Friedman, B.
Friedmann, S.
Frank, Samuel
Frank, Abram
Frank, S. H.
Frank, L. H.
Frank, S. S.

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"McGINNIS" PURE RYE

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The A. McGinnis Company was established in 1901 by the late Arthur McGinnis, the capacity being increased from time to time until 1906, when, due to the increase of business, the original frame structure distillery was demolished and the present fire-proof distillery was erected in its place. The present distillery has a capacity of 1,000 bushels daily, capable of producing a yearly output of 20,000 barrels on the season's run of eight months. The distillery is one of the most modern, improved and perfect plants in Maryland, and is open to the public at any time. It is surrounded by sixteen acres of land. The water is of excellent quality, and, together with the natural surroundings, we are able to produce the finest Maryland Rye. The A. McGinnis Company has largely a local trade; however, we are now shipping in all directions of the compass, and "McGinnis Pure Rye, Bottled in Bond," can be found in most every city in the United States, and has been favorably passed upon by some of the best connoisseurs.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1894

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.00

The Maryland Trust Company was incorporated in 1894, and occupies the ground floor of its magnificent eleven-story structure. The officers of the Maryland Trust Company at present are:

President....L. S. Zimmerman
Vice-President....J. V. McNeal
Secretary....Carroll Van Ness
Treasurer....Jervis Spencer, Jr.
Assistant Secretary / *Assistant Treasurer*....Ivan Skinner

Directors:

Josiah L. Blackwell, of J. L. Blackwell & Co., Baltimore
Joseph R. Foard, President The Joseph R. Foard Co. Baltimore
B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore
George Garr Henry, Of Wm. Salomon & Co., New York
A. Barton Hepburn, President of Chase National Bank, New York
Grier Hersh, President York National Bank, York, Pa.
Douglas M. Wylie, of Wylie, Son & Co., Baltimore
John T. Hill, Vice-President R. C. Hoffman Co., Baltimore
George C. Jenkins, of Jenkins Bros., Baltimore
J. V. McNeal, Fourth Vice-President and Treasurer, B. & O. R. R. Co.
Henry C. Matthews, Of Thos. Matthews & Son, Baltimore
Oscar G. Murray, Chairman of Board B. & O. R. R. Co.

L. S. Zimmerman, President

Frank, Simon W.
Frank, Louis
Frank, Moses N.
Frank, S. N.
Frank, L. N.
Frank, Myer A. L.
Frank, Jacob S.
Frank, E. L.
Fuld, M. E.
Fuld, Jonas E.
Friedenwald, J. H.
Freeman, Moses
Fleischer, Silas M.
Fox, Robert
Fox, Myer
Fox, Louis
Federleicht, Louis
Frankel, I.
Gusdorf, Samuel A,
Gundersheimer, H.
Gutman, L. K.
Gutman, Julius
Gutman, A. B.
Gutman, L. N.
Gutman, Morton
Gutman, Nelson
Gottschalk, Levi
Gottschalk, Joseph
Grief, Max
Grief, Simon
Grief, Leonard L.
Greenbaum. H. S.
Greenbaum, Leon E.
Greenbaum, Herman
Greenbaum, I.
Greenbaum, M. D.
Greenbaum, Laurence
Gans, Charles
Gans, William
Gump, A. G.
Gump, Lewis G.
Goldenberg, Moses
Goldenberg, David
Goldenberg, J. M.
Goldenberg, M. H.
Goldenberg, Levi
Goldenberg, Julius
Goldenberg, Isaac
Goldenberg, Joseph
Goldsmith, Joseph
Goldsmith, J. S.
Goldsmith, M. E.
Goodman, S.
Goldman, L. K.
Greensfelder, L. S.
Greensfelder, C. S.
Hamburger, P.
Hamburger, H. L.
Hamburger, S.
Hamburger, Leon
Hamburger, S. I.
Hamburger, Manes
Hamburger, Jonas
Hamburger, Nathan
Hamburger, Dr. L. P.
Hamburger, Morton
Hechheimer, Emanuel
Hecht, Albert S.
Hecht, B. F.
Hecht, N. I.
Hecht, A.
Hecht, Emanuel
Hecht, Eli G.
Hecht, Mendes H.
Hecht, Nathan
Harman, Samuel J.
Hechinger, Joseph
Hechinger, David
Holzman, Michael
Hess, M. S.
Hess, J. B.
Himmelrich, Jay
Himmelrich, Samuel
Hess, I. S.
Hines, Julius
Hines, A. W.
Heineman, Samuel
Heineman, M.
Heineman, Jesse
Heineman, Jesse M.
Halle, M. S.
Hochschild, Max
Harzberg, Harry
Harzberg, David
Herzberg, S.
Hanline, S. M.
Hanline, Milton L.
Hutzler, Abram G.
Hutzler, David
Hutzler, Louis S
Hutzler, G. H.
Hutzler, E. B.
Harsh, George M
Hable, Jacob
Hirschler, Isaac
Janowitz, R.
Kohn, Benno
Kohn, L. B.
Kline, S. A.
Keyser, M.
Kahn, Bernard S.
Kann, Lewis
Kann, Sigmund
Kahn, Moses S.
Kahn, Max
Kann, Simon
Kaufman, Jonas
Kemper, Isaac
Kemper, Joseph
Kemper, Leon
Kemper, David
Krauss, Henry
Kraus, G. W.
Kraus, Louis
Kraus, Jacob L.
Katz, A. Ray
Katzenstein, B.
Katzenstein, Walter
Lansburgh, S.
Lowenthal, Samuel D
Lowenthal, Daniel
Lauer, Martin
Lauer, Leon, Jr.
Lauer, Leon
Lehmeyer, Martin
Leopold, Isaac

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

OF BALTIMORE

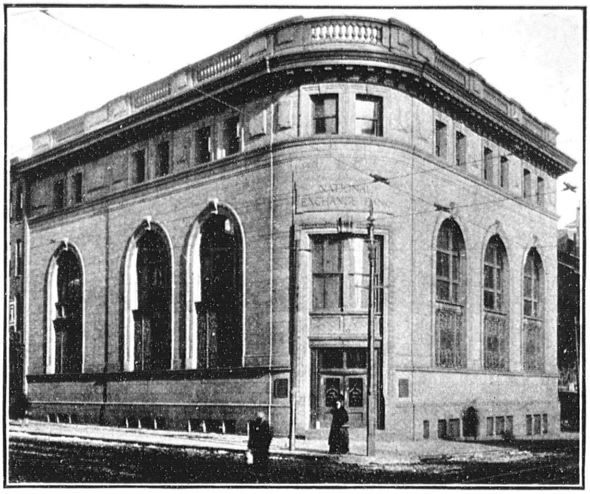
The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore was organized in 1865 and has enjoyed forty-four years of uninterrupted progress, and to-day, whilst it is one of the youngest banks in the city, ranks as one of the largest and strongest.

The management has been of the very best from the beginning.

The first president of the bank was Daniel Miller, founder of the present house of The Daniel Miller Co.

Our second president was John Hurst, the founder of the present house of John E. Hurst & Co.

The third president was W. T. Dixon, founder of the Dixon-Bartlett Co., who was president for twenty-five years.



NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF BALTIMORE

The fourth president was Summerfield Baldwin, of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., who resigned on account of his company requiring his undivided attention. He is now vice-president, Waldo Newcomer having succeeded him as president.

This brings us down to the present time, when we find the bank at its most prosperous stage. Mr. Newcomer, for several years having been closely connected with the best financial institutions in the city, is capable and experienced, and the bank has bright prospects of continued progress. R. Vinton Lansdale, the cashier, has been with the institution since 1882, and is a man of wide banking experience and ability.

The list of officers is completed by C. G. Morgan, assistant cashier, who was recently appointed.

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JAN. 24, 1910

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$3,622,178.84
U. S. Bonds	1,086,760.00
Bonds and Investments	314,687.21
Banking House and Fixtures	261,000.00
Due from Banks	547,644.60
Cash and due from Reserve Agents	1,067,176.79
	$6,899,447.44

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	600,000.00
Undivided Profits	99,456.77
Circulation Outstanding	934,750.00
Deposits	4,140,240.66
U. S. Deposits	125,000.01
	$6,899,447.44

DEPOSITORY FOR THE UNITED STATES, STATE OF MARYLAND AND CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Directors:

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

PHILIP HAMBURGER
Hamburger Bros. & Co.

FREDERICK P. STIEFF
Chas. M. Stieff, Piano Manufacturers

WM. H. MATTHAI
National Enameling and Stamping Co.

CHAS. W. DORSEY
Pres. Md. S. S. Ass'n.

WM. B. HURST
John E. Hurst & Co.

ELI OPPENHEIM
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co.

SAMUEL C. ROWLAND
Vice-President International Trust Co.

WALDO NEWCOMER
President

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Counsel

GEO. CATOR
Pres. American Bonding Co.

WM. A. DIXON
Dixon, Bartlett Co.

ROBT. M. ROTHER
Pres. Hopkins Place Savings Bank

WM. P. ROBINSON
Armstrong, Cator & Co.

BENJ. W. CORKRAN, JR.
Streett & Corkran Co.

Leopold, Harry
Lobe, N. B.
Levy, William
Levy, Julius
Lieblich, G.
Lehman, Abraham
Lehman, Judah
Lehman, William
Levy, I. D.
Levy, Leon
Levi, Leon
Levi, Max
Levi, Louis
Liberles, Edward
Laupheimer, Henry
Laupheimer, A. C.
Likes, Edward M.
Lion, Albert
Landauer, Julius
Mann, Leonard J.
Mann, Wm. J.
Meyer, Isaac J
Myers, George L.
Marcus, William
Marcus, Samuel
Marcus, Edward
Metzger, Louis A.
Mandelbaum, Samuel
Mandelbaum, Moses
Mandelbaum, Ansel
Miller, William
Miller, Emanuel H.
Miller, S. F.
Miller, Abraham F.
Miller, Jacob
Miller, Nathan
Mayer, H. E.
Mayer, Julius
Mayer, Jacob
Mayer, Moritz
Morris, Moses
Maass, Aaron
Mayer, Dr. A. H. A.
Meyer, Lee S.
Morris, William
Nassauer, Joel
Newman, Milton S.
Newman, Julius
Newman, Leon
Nathan, Milton
Nachman, G. H.
Nachman, Lewis H.
Oppenheim, Eli
Oppenheim, I. A.
Oppenheim, M.
Oettinger, Henry
Oettinger, H. M.
Oettinger, Abraham
Oettinger, E. M.
Oppenheimer, A. J.
Oppenheimer, Henry
Oppenheimer, I. M.
Oppenheimer, Jacob
Oppenheimer, E. M
Oberndorff, William
Ottenheimer, R. M.
Ottenheimer, Josep
Pels, Julius
Pretzfelder, Henry
Pachholder, M. S.
Ring, Lewis
Rosenthal, J. S.
Rosenstock, D. G.
Rice, S. A.
Rice, J. A.
Rice, Emanuel
Rosenfeld, Israel
Rosenfeld, Jesse
Rosenfeld, Samuel
Rosenfeld, E.
Rosenfeld, Jonas
Rosenthal, S.
Rosenburg, Simon
Rosenburg, Samuel
Rosenheim, Caesar H.
Rosenheim, Benjamin
Rosenblatt, Joseph
Reizenstein, O.
Rosenheim, L. G.
Rosenstein, I. C.
Sonneborn, M. S.
Schiff, A.
Schwab, Martin
Stein, S. H.
Stein, S. M.
Stein, Albert
Stein, Julian S.
Siegel, Elias
Siegel, Louis
Steiner, Hugo
Salabes, S.
Sigmund, Leo
Slesinger, Louis
Slesinger, Albert
Schleisner, S.
Samuels, A.
Strauss, Abraham
Strauss, I. H.
Straus, Jesse H.
Strauss, Manes
Strauss, Sidney
Strauss, Manes
Strauss, Jesse L.
Strauss, Myer
Strauss, Leon
Strouse, Isaac
Strouse, Benjamin
Strouse, S.
Strouse, Eli.
Strouse, M. I.
Strouse, Moses S.
Straus, Joseph L.
Straus, Henry L.
Straus, Theodore L.
Straus, Alex L.
Straus, Wm. L.
Straus, Joseph H.
Straus, Aaron
Seldner, Dr. S. W.
Schloss, Louis
Schloss, Simon
Schloss, Julius
Schloss, Michael
Schloss, D. E.
Schloss, H. O.
Sonneborn, Henry

SCHANZE'S MODERN DRUG STORE

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTH AVENUES, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established in 1895 by Mr. F. W. Schanze at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Cumberland Street. Later Mr. Schanze moved to his present magnificent establishment at the corner of Pennsylvania and North Avenues, which is one of the best equipped and up-to-date drug stores in Baltimore City. The progress of this business has been along lines of conservative enterprise and consistent integrity. The scope of this business may be inferred from the fact that the services of four registered pharmacists are required to handle its far-reaching patronage.

PETER SCHMIDT VIENNA BAKERY

SOUTHWEST CORNER GILMOR AND SARATOGA STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Peter Schmidt Vienna Bakery, Gilmor and Saratoga Streets, which is one of the largest bread producers in the city, began its career in a very modest way. Peter Schmidt, the founder, was a man of energy and fortitude as a baker, and had a far-seeing eye as to what might be attained in the handicraft of which his vocation was a part, and surrendered himself faithfully to the end of getting along, and this resulted, as is with most cases of applied brains and energy, of producing a plant in his life of large proportions; but just when his ambition had favored him most, his career was ended, and it fell to the sturdy manhood of his boys to carry out this monumental project securely founded by him, until to-day they have made a name famous the town over and coupled two popular breads, known to everybody as "Sweet Home" and "Crusty," as their leading products.

N. MILLER

LADIES' TAILOR

1922 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. N. Miller founded this business in 1902 at 821 Madison Avenue, later moving to his present quarters at 1922 North Charles Street. Mr. Miller has built up a magnificent business as ladies' tailor, in which art he gained his efficiency by European training. Mr. Miller has achieved much renown from the exquisite modeling and superior finish of the garments which are made in his establishment. C. & P. 'phone connections.

EDWIN BENNETT POTTERY COMPANY

Manufacturers of Alba China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Colored Glaze Ware, Brubensul Ware, Albion Ware, Silicon Stone Ware and Other Specialties.

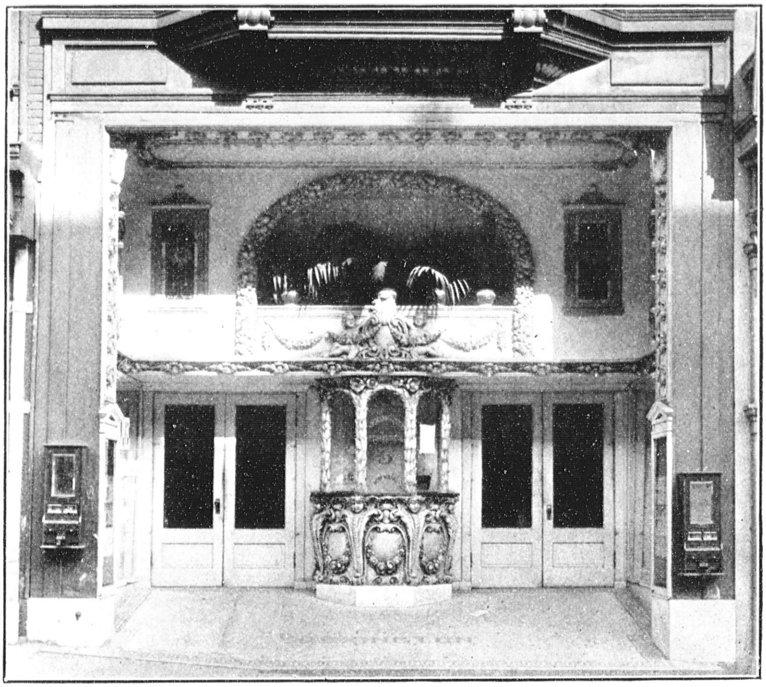
This Company was established by Edwin Bennett in 1846, who came from England in 1840 to the United States.

In 1890 the business was incorporated and to-day ranks as one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States.

The plant is located at Canton and Central Avenues and covers a space of 250 by 250 feet, consisting of five commodious structures of brick, three stories high. The plant is equipped with eight large kilns and four decorating kilns, and is fitted with every modern invention and device as regards machinery and appliances.

Mr. Edwin H. Bennet is president of the company and Mr. Henry Brunt is vice-president and general manager. Mr. Wilbur T. France is secretary.

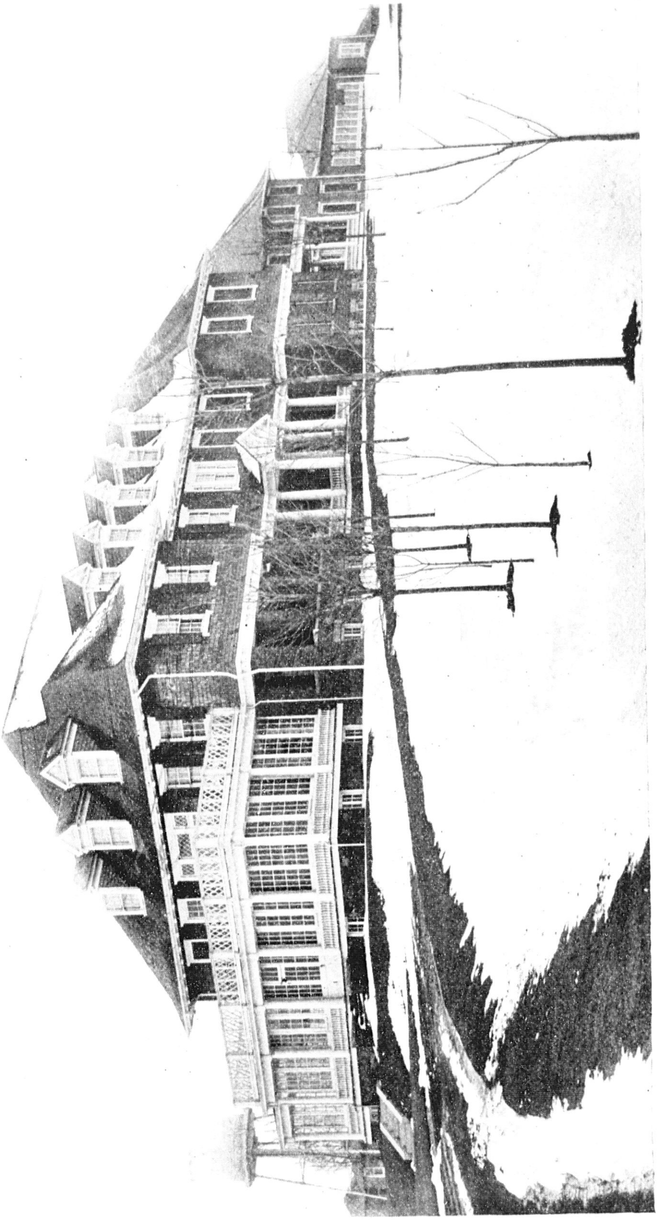
Sonneborn, S. B.
Stern, Lazarus
Stern, P.
Stern, H. S.
Simpson, S.
Schoeneman, A.
Skutch, M.
Skutch, Robert F.
Schwab, A.
Schenthal, A.
Stiefel, David
Sinsheimer, Adolph
Whitehill, A.
Weil, A.
Wiesenfeld, B.
Wiesenfeld, Joseph
Wyman, M.
Winternitz, H.
Weglein, D. S.
Wheatfield, W. S.
Weinberg, A.
Weinberg, Isaac
Weiller, I. C.
Weiller, H. C.
Weiller, W. C.
Wolf, Harry
Westheimer, M. F.
Westheimer, H. F.
Weinberg, A. I.



THE LEXINGTON MOVING PICTURE PARLOR

314 WEST LEXINGTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Lexington Moving Picture Parlor was opened in March, 1909, by T. A. Keene and W. S. Smith, with Mr. William D. Emerson, Manager. Mr. Keene and Mr. Smith are both successful business men and Mr. Emerson is an expert in the moving picture business. The Lexington is devoted to the most select and artistic class of moving pictures, and maintains a large stock company to make real and humanize the action of the screens. The location of the Lexington is 314 W. Lexington Street; the seating capacity of which is large; the ventilation excellent; and every convenience is provided for the comfort of its patrons.



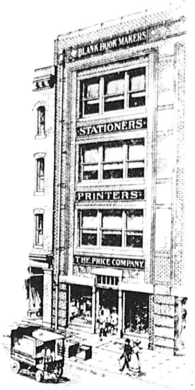
Christhilf, Photo.

THE SUBURBAN CLUB

THE PRICE COMPANY

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS, DIE STAMPERS AND ENGRAVERS

23 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



The Price Company was incorporated March 17, 1904, its officers being R. B. Price, president; George Brown, Jr., vice-president; Percy H. Goodwin, secretary and treasurer. The present officers of the company are J. A. Zimmerman, president; E. H. Gorsuch, vice-president; Irwin M. Brown, secretary and treasurer. The original location of this house was 19 Clay Street, but it now occupies admirably located quarters at 23 South Calvert Street. The Price Company are stationers and printers, lithographers, die stampers and blank book makers. The trade of this company covers a wide area, and has won high reputation for prompt and efficient work.

GOOD WORK DELIVERED PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES

A MAN CAN PROVIDE UNDER THE POLICIES OF

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

FOR HIMSELF: An immediate income for life. An endowment for early retirement. A pension for old age.

FOR HIS WIFE: A definite amount at his death and fixed payments for her life.

FOR HIS SONS: Money to start in a business or a profession. A fund which cannot be touched and from which an income is assured.

FOR HIS DAUGHTERS: Marriage settlement money, or an ample income for life.

FOR HIS BUSINESS: Additional capital at his own or partner's death. Instant cash when most needed.

FOR ANY CHARITY: Such a sum as he would care to leave it.

EDWARD L. GERNAND, General Agent, 211 North Calvert Street.

THE SUBURBAN CLUB.

Dedicated November 7, 1901. Located Park Heights Avenue and Slate Avenue, eight miles from Baltimore.

Fifty-four acres of ground and a club house costing nearly $200,000. Forty-five thousand dollars was borrowed from the banks and about $50,000 from the members. The former has been somewhat curtailed and the latter is in the nature of debenture bonds.

The value of the land has doubled and has developed into a magnificent retreat.

The membership to-day is much larger than at any time in its history, numbering 500 active members, 100 lady members and 100 non-resident members, which is fully 100 per cent. more than at the time of starting.

The principal sports are golf, baseball, football, tennis, and recently a bowling-alley at a cost of $10,000 was added through the voluntary contribution of the members. The project was conceived and carried forward to completion by Samuel Rosenthal, who is, and has been, the president since the club's founding.

While there have been changes in the Board of Directors from time to time, the present board consists of Samuel Rosenthal, president; Leon E. Greenbaum, vice-president; Edwin B. Hutzler, secretary; Eli Hecht, treasurer, and Emanuel Hecht, Cæsar H. Rosenheim, Simon Frank, Eli Strouse, Leon C. Coblens, Samuel Rice and Isaac Kemper.

MEMBERS:

Adler, Jacob L.
Adler, Louis M.
Adler, Simon C.
Affelder, Harry
Affelder, Samuel
Ambach, Henry M.
Amberg, Dr. Samuel
Arnold, Cyrus
Austrian, C. R.
Adler, Julian
Aronsohn, Dr. A. T.
Ambach, Samuel
Ansell, Arthur A.
Adelsdorf, Louis
Ambach, Harry
Baer, Solomon
Benesch, Aaron
Benesch, Jesse
Benesch, Samuel
Benesch, Wm. M.
Bernei, Simon
Bernei, Louis B.
Berney, Albert
Berney, Bertram S.
Berney, Louis
Berney, Bertram J.
Binswanger, A. C.
Block, Monroe
Blum, Isaac
Blumenthal, Edward
Booth, Alfred E.
Brager, A. A.
Brager, L. L.
Braum, Julius
Brown, Daniel F.
Brenner, S. M.
Brown, Melville B.
Brown, Oscar M.
Burgunder, B. J.
Burgunder, S. A.
Bergen, Ralph
Berliner, Samuel
Burgunder, Henry J.
Burgunder, Henry
Bendann, Lawrence
Cahn, Herman, J.
Cahn, Jacob B.
Cahn, Maurice U.
Castleberg, Henry
Coblens, Charles
Coblens, Leon C.
Cohn, I. S.
Cohen, Sidney B.
Cone, Dr. Sydney M.
Crone, D. W.
Cohen, Moses S.
Dalsheimer, Simon
Daniel, Gilbert
Davis, G. P.
Dealham, Samuel, Jr.
Deiches, William, Sr.
Deiches, Herbert
Deiches, Wm. H.
Delevie, John
Dillenberg, Noah
Doeplitz, Maurice
Eichengreen, Irvin
Eiseman, Irvin Lobe
Eiseman, J. B.
Eiseman, Joseph
Eiseman, Walter D.
Eiseman, William
Eiseman, Leopold
Eisenberg, A.
Elsasser, Alex
Epstein, Jacob
Epstein, Nathan
Erlanger, Chas S.
Erlanger, Max R.
Eytinge, Guy M.
Elliott, Benjamin
Fechenbach, S. L.
Fox, Meyer
Fox, Robert
Frank, A. D.
Frank, Eli
Frank, Harry
Frank, H. L.
Frank, Louis N.
Frank, Simon. W.
Frank, S.
Frank, Sydney S.
Frankel, Isaac
Friedenwald, Dr. Julius
Friedenwald, J. H.
Friedman, Henry
Friedman, Melvin
Friendlich, Gilbert
Fuld, Manes E.
Fleisher, Jesse S.
Fisher, Louis H.
Gans, Charles
Goebricher, Dr. D.
Goldenberg, Julius M.
Goldenberg, Morton H.
Goldenberg, Levi
Goldenberg, Moses
Goldenberg, Julius
Goldenberg, Selman
Goldheim, Lawrence W.
Goldheim, Ralph S.
Goldheim, Leonard A.
Goldman, Dr. G.
Goldman, Harry
Goldman, L. Edwin
Goldsmith, Jacob S.
Goldsmith, Meyer B.
Goodman, S. M.
Gottschalk, Joseph
Gottschalk, Levi
Greenbaum, Dr. H. S.
Greenbaum, Herman
Greenbaum, Lawrence
Greenbaum, Leon E.
Greenbaum, Louis H.
Greensfelder, L. S.

THE STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

N. T. TONGUE
Managing Agent for Maryland
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. N. T. Tongue was appointed agent for this company in October, 1889, prior to which time he was in the commission business. Offices of the Baltimore branch are located at 710-11 American Building.

According to the statement issued by the Standard Accident Insurance Company, December 31, 1909, its status was as follows:

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1909

Cash Capital	$500,000.00
Gross Assets	526,058.77
Liabilities	846,708.70
Surplus to Policy Holders	679,350.07
Claims Paid Since Organization	12,323,783.50

The company grants insurance as follows:

EMPLOYERS', PUBLIC, TEAMS, WORKMEN'S COLLECTIVE, ELEVATOR AND GENERAL LIABILITY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, HEALTH, AUTOMOBILE

Officers:

President	LEM W. BOWEN
Vice-president	D. M. FERRY, JR.
Second Vice-president	DWIGHT CUTLER
Secretary	E. A. LEONARD

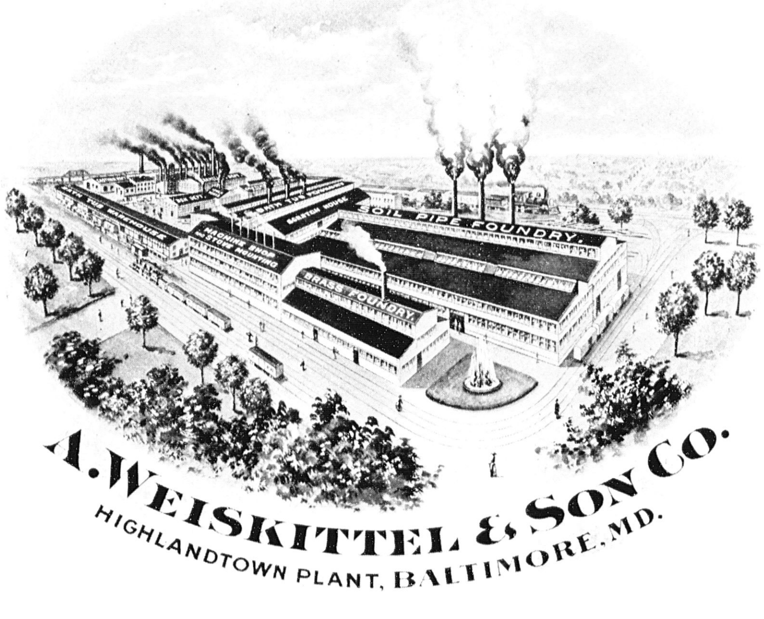
Greif, Leonard
Grief, Max
Grief, David
Grief, Alvin
Grief, Simon
Grinsfelder, D. J.
Gruber, Harry
Gump, Joseph
Gump, Louis G.
Gundersheimer, H.
Gusdorff, S. A.
Gutman, Adolph B.
Gutman, Julius
Gutman, Louis K.
Gutman, Louis N.
Gutman, Morton
Gutman, Nelson
Gutman, Leo J.
Gutman, Edwin J.
Gusdorf, Isaac A.
Gusdorf, Albert I.
Gusdorf, Neuman I.
Gusdorff, Lewis A.
Gehorsam, Ernest
Hable, Jacob
Hamburger, A. J.
Hamburger, F.
Hamburger, Harry
Hamburger, Henry L.
Hamburger, Jonas
Hamburger, Leon
Hamburger, Dr. Louis
Hamburger, Manes I.
Hamburger, Mark
Hamburger, Morton
Hamburger, Nathan
Hamburger, P., Jr.
Hamburger, S. I.
Hanline, Milton L.
Hanline, Leon S.
Hanline, Simon M.
Harsh, G. M.
Hartman, Henry
Hartman, Lee
Harzberg, David
Harzberg, David
Harzberg, Harry
Hochheimer, E.
Hecht, Albert S.
Hecht, A.
Hecht, Benjamin F.
Hecht, Eli G.
Hecht, Emanuel
Hecht, Mendes H.
Hecht, Meyer C.
Hecht, Moses
Hecht, Nathan I.
Hecht, Sylvan R.
Heidelberger, Julius
Heineman, Jesse M.
Heineman, M. S.
Heineman, Bertram
Heineman, Jacob
Hines, Aaron W.
Hirsch, Charles
Hochschild, Max
Hirshberg, Milton
Hollander, Dr. J. H.
Holzman, M.
Hutzler, A. G.
Hutzler, Edwin B.
Hutzler, G. H.
Hutzler, Louis S.
Hutzler, David
Hutzler, Albert D.
Hamburger, Sidney
Hecht, J. S.
Hirschfelder, Dr. A. D.
Heller, Samuel
Jacobi, Harry
Jandorf, G.
Jandorf, Louis
Janowitz, Richard
Jelenko, L. Carl
Jelenko, Julius
Jelenko, S. Victor
Juhn, Sidney
Kann, Louis
Katz, A. Ray
Katzenstein, Walter
Katzenstein, Stanley
Kemper, I. L.
Kemper, J. B.
Kemper, Adolph
Kemper, David
Kerngood, Milton
Klein, F.
Kohn, Benno
Kohn, Irving H.
Kohn, Louis B.
Kraus, Edmund
Kraus, G. W.
Kraus, Henry
Kraus, Louis
Kronheimer, M. C.
Kahn, Philip
Kline, Samuel
Kaufman, Nathan
Kohn, Walter
Katz, Nathan
Kemper, Armand
Landauer, Benjamin
Landauer, Julius
Lansburg, S.
Lauchheimer, David H.
Lauchheimer, J. M.
Lauchheimer, Robert M.
Lauchheimer, Sylvan H.
Lauer, Leon
Lauer, Martin
Lauer, Leon, Jr.
Lauer, S., Jr.
Laupheimer, A. C.
Laupheimer, Henry
Lehman, Judah
Lehmayer, Martin
Leverton, Joseph
Levi, Abraham
Levi, Louis
Levi, Max
Levy, Benjamin
Levy, I. D.
Levy, Julius
Levy, Leon
Levy, William
Leopold, Harry J.
Lieblich, G.
Likes, F. M.
Likes, Dr. Sylvan H.
Lion, Albert
Lobe, F.
Lobe, H. G.
Lobe, Philip
Loewy, Simon
Lowenstein, D., Jr.
Lowenthal, Albert G.
Loman, Joseph N.
Lowman, Lee L.
Lowman, Simon
Mandelbaum, Moses L.
Mandelbaum, Seymour
Mann, Leonard J.
Mann, William J.
Marcus, E. H.
Marcus, William
Mayer, H. E.
Mayer, Jacob
Mayer, Jacob H.
Mayer, Leon H.
Mayer, S.
Mendels, Abraham
Meyer, Lee S.
Meyer, Maurice J.
Meyers, Benjamin
Meyers, Milton
Miller, A. F.
Miller, Jacob
Miller, S. F.
Morris, Moses
Moses, Jacob M.
Moses, Philip M.
Moses, Abram
Myers, Isador L.
Metzger, Samuel A.
Mann, Joseph M.
Mendels, E.
Meyers, Isaac J.
Marcus, S. W.
Nachman, F. B.
Nassauer, J. G.
Nathan, Isaac
Nathan, Louis J.
Nattans, Ralph A.
Nattans, S. A.
New, Lawrence M.
Newman, Milton
Newman, Sylvan
Nyburg, Sidney L.
Oppenheim, Eli
Oppenheim, Isaac A.
Oppenheimer, Henry
Oppenheimer, Martin
Oppenheimer, A. J.
Ottenheimer, Joseph
Ottenheimer, Moses
Pike, Moses
Raffel, J. M.
Reitzenstein, Otto
Reitzenstein, Walter
Rice, Mannine
Rice, Jacob A.
Rice, Samuel A.
Rice, Bertram
Rosenburg, Simon

A. WEISKITTEL & SON COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Porcelain Enameled Baths, Lavatories and Sinks, Soil Pipe, "Fire King" Gas Stoves and Ranges, Coal Ranges, Etc.

LOMBARD AND THIRTEENTH STS., HIGHLANDTOWN
BALTIMORE, MD.



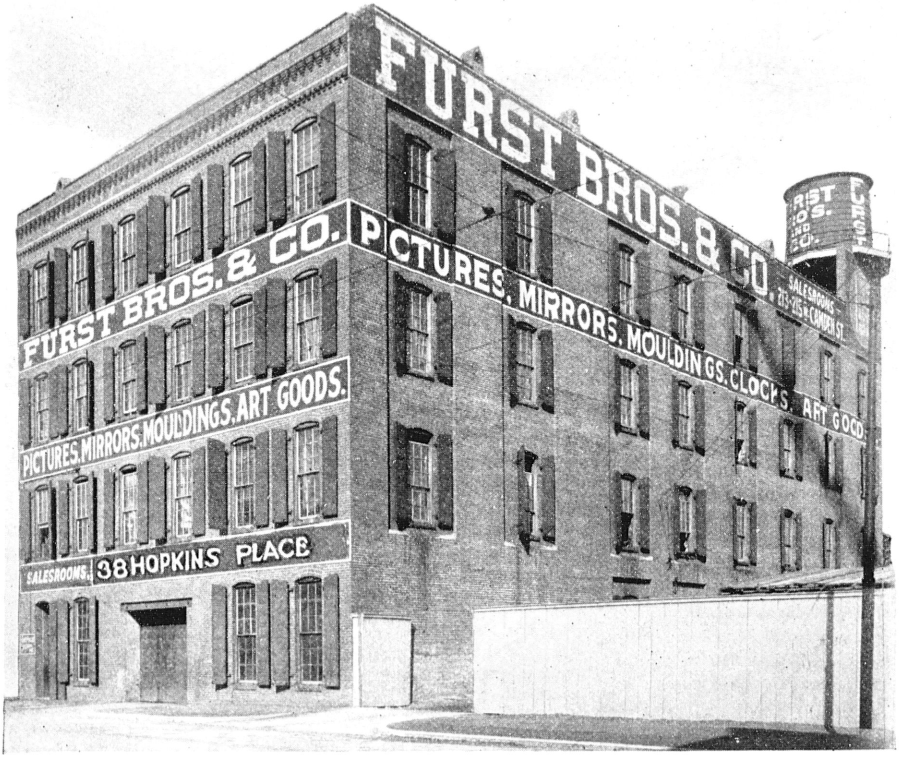
This nationally renowned firm was founded in 1848 by Anton Weiskittel, Sr., and is now a corporation with Anton Weiskittel, Jr., president; Harry C. Weiskittel, vice-president and treasurer; John D. Heise, secretary. This company manufactures porcelain baths, lavatories and sinks, soil pipe, "Fire King" gas stoves and ranges, coal ranges, plumbers' goods, brass goods, etc., and operates a plant at Lombard and 13th Streets, Highlandtown, which occupies twenty acres of ground and is one of the most completely equipped establishments of its kind in the United States. Its policy is to manufacture only the highest grade of goods, which has won for it both reputation and trade of wide note.

Rosenburg, Samuel
Rosenblatt, Joseph
Rosenfeld, E.
Rosenfeld, Israel
Rosenfeld, Jesse
Rosenfeld, Jonas
Rosenfeld, S.
Rosenheim, Albert
Rosenheim, Cæsar H.
Rosenheim, David G.
Rosenheim, Louis G.
Rosenheim, Dr. Sylvan
Rosenstein, Isaac C.
Rosenstein, Jesse
Rosenstein, Nathan
Rosenstock, David G.
Rosenthal, Calvert S.
Rosenthal, Jacob S.
Rosenthal, Dr. Lewis
Rosenthal, Samuel
Roten, Adolph
Rotschild, Isidor
Rosenaur, Gilbert
Rosenthal, Charles
Rosenfeld, Murill
Reineberg, Harry
Rosenfeld, Bernard S.
Rosenthal, Dr. M. S.
Salabes, M. S.
Sacks, Isaac
Samuels, A.
Samuels, Oscar
Schenthal, William
Schiff, Sidney
Schleisner, S.
Schloss, Julius
Schloss, Michael
Schloss, William
Schneeberger, Maurice
Schoeneman, A.
Schoeneman, Harry
Schoeneman, J.
Schwab, Alyn
Schwab, Wm. A.
Seldner, Dr. S. W.
Shryock, T. J.
Sigmund, Leo
Simon, Frank
Simon, Leon
Sinsheimer, A.
Sinsheimer, Louis
Skutch, Max
Skutch, Robert
Slesinger, Albert D.
Slesinger, Louis
Sondheim, Walter
Sonneborn, Henry
Sonneborn, S. B.
Stein, Albert
Stein, Julian S.
Stein, Simon H.
Stein, Simon M.
Stern, Harry M.
Stern, Henry S.
Stern, Lazarus
Stern, Philip
Stiefel, David
Straus, Aaron
Straus, A. L.
Straus, G. W.
Straus, Isaac Lobe
Straus, Joel G.
Straus, Joseph H.
Straus, Sidney W.
Straus, T. E.
Straus, W. E.
Straus, W. L.
Strauss, Emanuel
Strauss, Sidney
Strauss, Manes
Strauss, David
Strauss, H. F.
Strauss, Isaac H.
Strauss, Jesse H.
Strouse, Benjamin
Strouse, Eli
Strouse, Isaac, Jr.
Strouse, Isaac
Strouse, Jerome
Strouse, Moses B.
Strouse, Moses I.
Strouse, Moses S.
Snellenberg, David
Snellenberg, Max
Snellenberg, Albert
Spear, Sidney P.
Spear, Dr. Irving A.
Sackerman, Milton G.
Spandauer, Sylvan
Salabes, S.
Straus, Philip
Sondheim, B. H.
Thanhauser, S. P.
Ulman, Joseph N.
Ulman, Nathan
Ulman, Robert L.
Ulman, David S.
Ulman, Joseph I.
Ulman, J. Gabriel
Wallerstein, David S.
Weigel, A. E.
Weil, Leonard H.
Weil, C. Star
Weiller, Charles I.
Weiller, Harry C.
Weiller, Wm. C.
Weinberg, Adolph
Weinberg, A. I.
Weisenfeld, B.
Weisenfeld, Joseph
Wertheimer, Leonard
Westheimer, Henry F.
Westheimer, Milton F.
Wheatfield, Wm. S.
Whitehill, Alan
Whitehill, Sydney
Wolf, Harry
Wolfsheimer, E.
Wurtzberger, Joseph
Wertheimer, Milton
Weis, Charles
Weil, H. H.
Werthheimer, I.

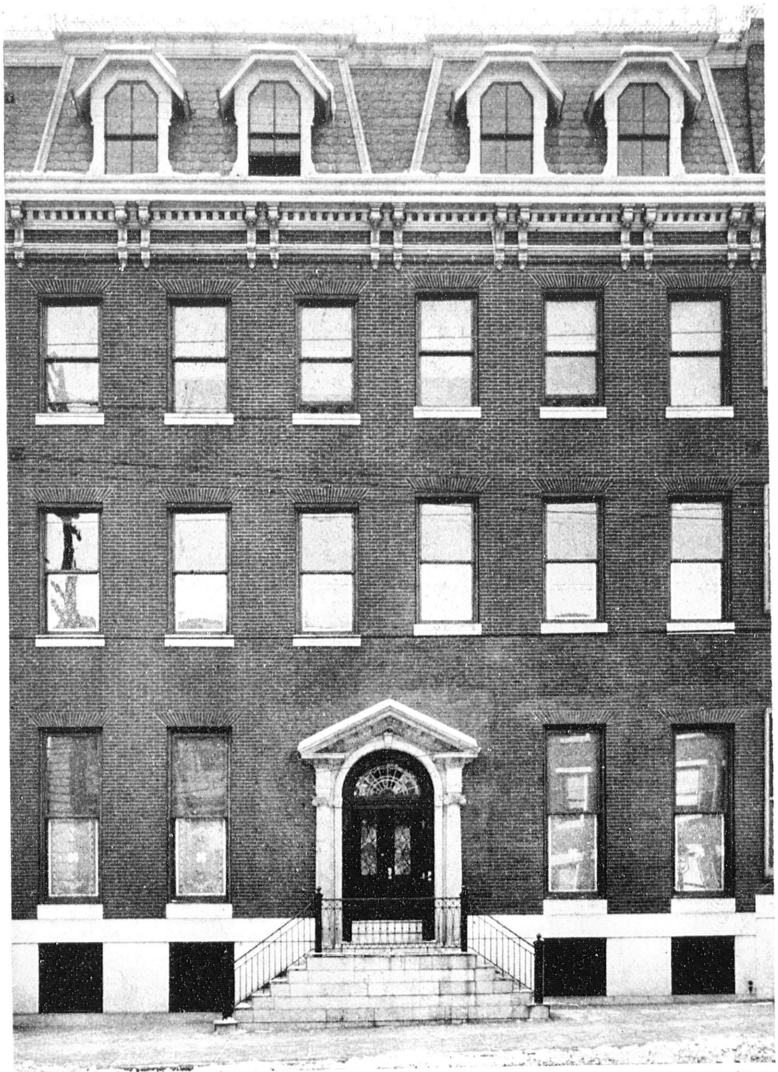
FURST BROS. & COMPANY

"Furst Line—Second to None"

The world-renowned house of Furst Brothers & Company was established in 1890; the members of the firm to-day being Charles H. Furst and Max Nusbaum. The original location of this business was 213 W. Camden Street, and the enormous growth of the business of this company may be readily realized when we state that it now ranks as one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, doing business not only in this country but all over Europe and extending into Asia and Africa. Furst Brothers & Company are Manufacturers of Mirrors, Frames, Mouldings and Pictures. The mill and factory are located at the intersection of Ostend, Race and Leadenhall Streets, and are equipped with every modern mechanical device calculated to save time



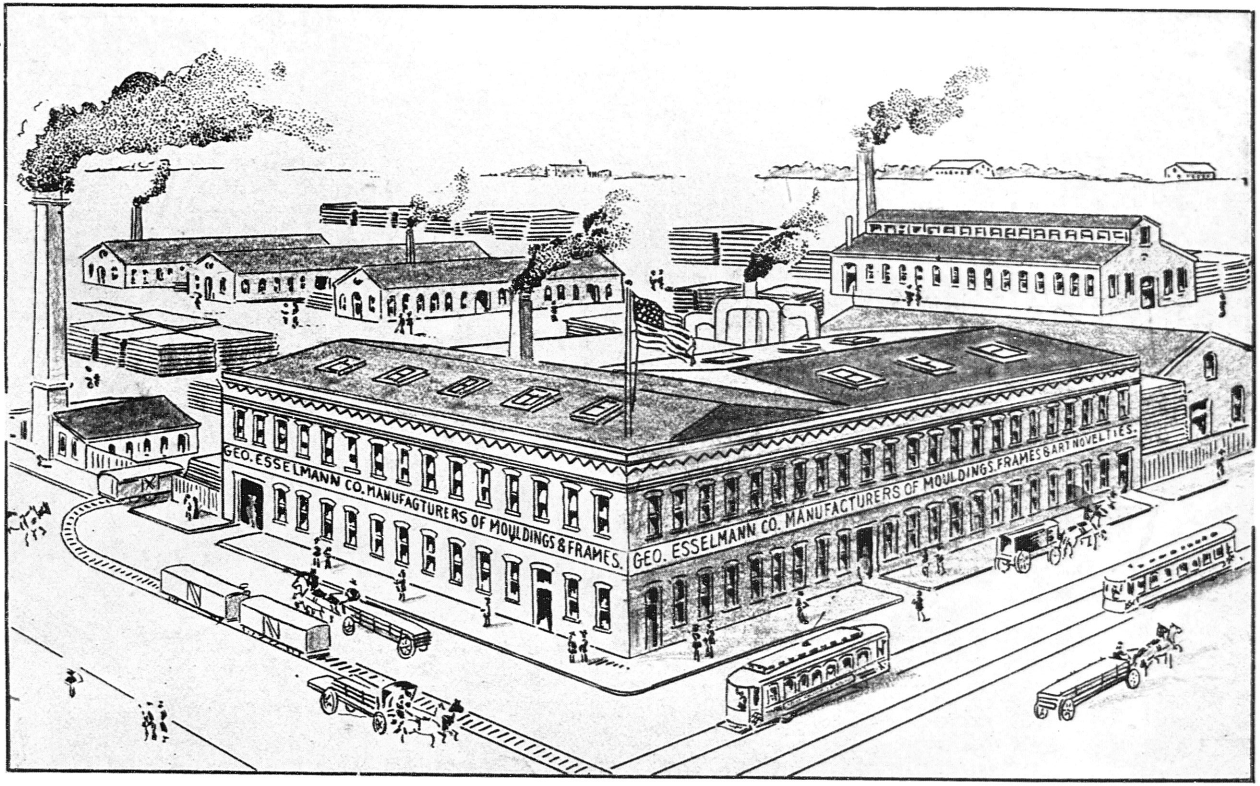
and reduce cost of production. More than 200 persons are employed in the various departments, including a corps of skilled designers, all of which have been combined to justify the motto of this house "FURST LINE—SECOND TO NONE." The firm maintains its own freight yards, and with the proposed deepening of the basin will be enabled to ship directly from its own wharf to any port in the world. Sales Department (wholesale only) is located at 38 Hopkins Place, between Lombard and German Streets, where a complete line of samples of their product are always on display in charge of capable salesmen.



Christhilf, Photo

THE CLOVER CLUB

Established, 1893, at Pratt and Sharp Streets. Business now conducted by Geo. Esselmann, Pres.; Geo. H. Bruce, Vice-Pres.; Jacob France, Sec. and Treas Plant covers 155x200; floor space 32,000 square ft. Lumber yards (2) cover 46,000 square feet. Number of employees, 125. Esselmann Co. supply the Jobbing Picture Frame and Room Moulding trade from Canada to Texas, east of the Mississippi River. Recently a new department—"Graining"—has been added. Imitation Grainings in Oak, Rosewood, Mahogany, etc., that have no superiors are made by Geo. Esselmann Co. The Franke-Schwab Co.'s plant, at Bayard and Cleveland Sts., and its complete equipment, covering 8,400 square feet floor space, has been purchased by Geo. Esselmann Co., and added to meet the demands of increasing business.



GEORGE ESSELMANN CO.

Manufacturers of **Picture Frame and Room Mouldings**

SHARP AND WEST STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE CLOVER CLUB.

The Clover Club was formerly known as the Concordia Club. It was formed August 21, 1896.

The first president was Mr. Isador Merefeld.
The second president was Mr. Max Haas.
The third president was Mr. S. L. Hirsch.
The fourth president was Mr. Leon Schiff.

From the Concordia Club was organized a club called the Mercantile Club, which occupied the old Crescent Club, corner Paca and Fayette Streets. From Paca and Fayette Streets the club quarters were moved to Eutaw Place.

Some of the members of the Mercantile Club formed the Clover Club. This club first had its home at 810 Madison Avenue, then 1511 Madison Avenue, then 1914 Madison Avenue and now located at 1914-16 Madison Avenue.

The present officers are:

President..MARTIN J. KOHN
Vice-President...................................BENJAMIN HAMBURGER
Treasurer...BENJAMIN BERNEI
Secretary...NATHAN HESS

Directors:

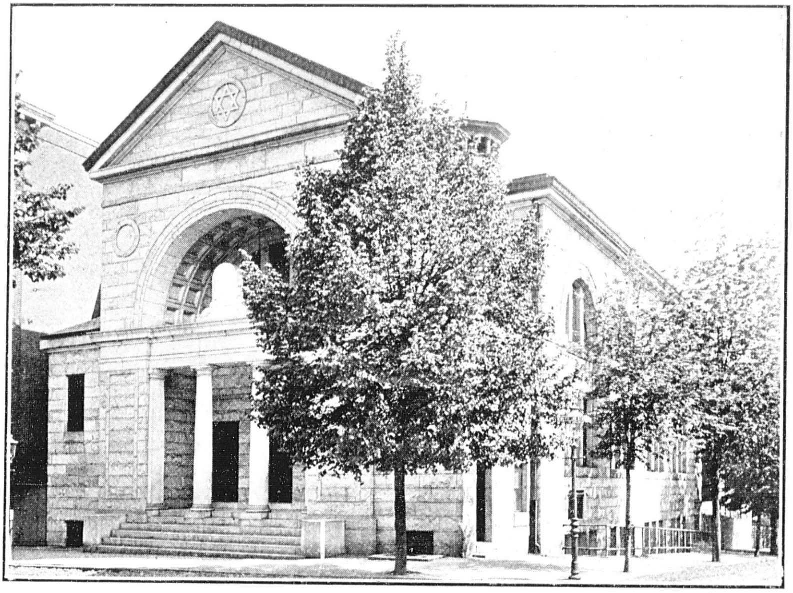
MAX GOLDSMITH.
SAMUEL FRIEDMAN.
DAVID S. WALLERSTEIN.
L. S. HIRSCH.
FRANK SIMON.

ENTERPRISE STEAM & HOT WATER HEATING CO.

"We Know How"

107-109 EAST LOMBARD STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Residential Work a Specialty

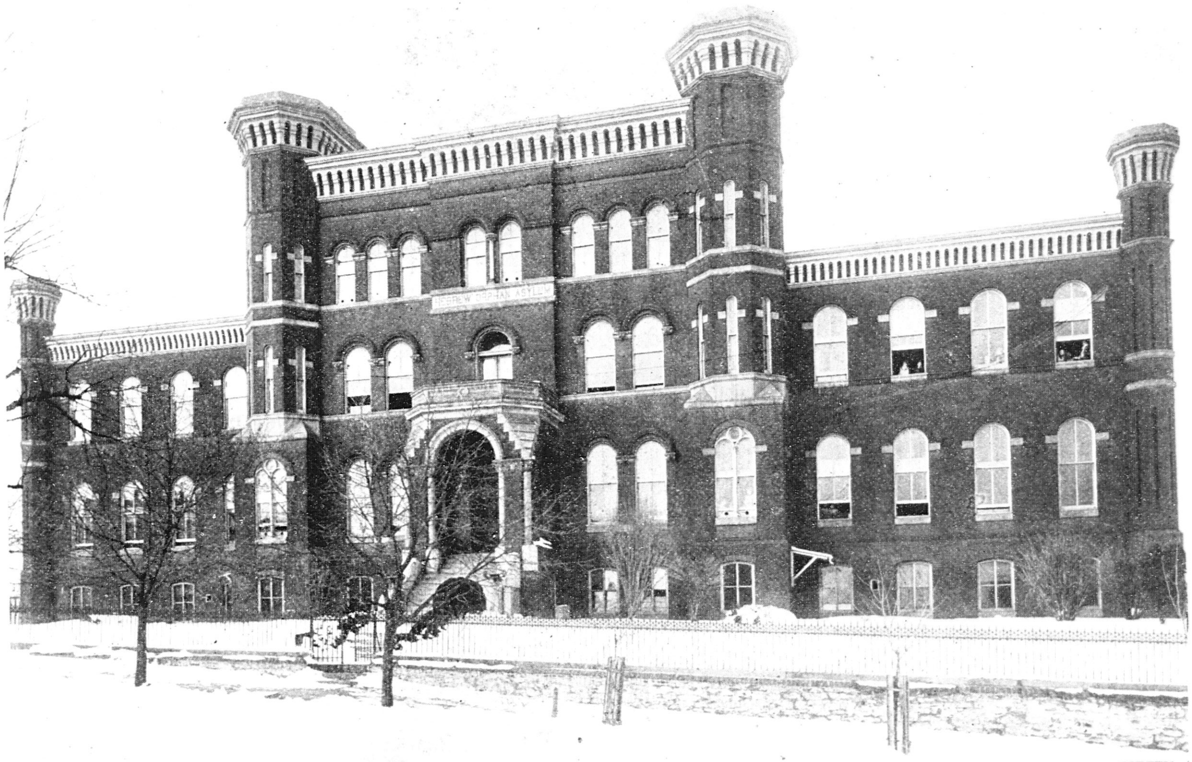


HEATING INSTALLATION IN THIS TEMPLE BY ENTERPRISE STEAM & HOT WATER HEATING CO.

The Enterprise Steam & Hot Water Heating Co. was established by Mr. George R. Bullen, who is sole proprietor of the business. During the ten years of its existence the company has succeeded in establishing the largest exclusive heating business south of the Mason and Dixon line; employing a staff of competent heating engineers and draughtsmen and a corps of experienced mechanics, all of whom have made a careful study of the many intricacies surrounding the successful installation of a heating plant. Some of the notable work of this company is:

- Baltimore City Jail
- Baltimore Club
- New Carrolton Hotel
- City Hotel
- Maryland Institute
- Bay View Asylum
- Maryland Agricultural College
- Oheb Shalom Lodge
- Hebrew Sheltering Home
- City Fish Market
- Navarre Apartment House
- Sun Building
- Baltimore Bargain House
- Thirty City Schools
- Hebrew Hospital
- Hub Building
- Standard Oil Co. Building
- Safe Deposit & Trust Co. Building
- State Tobacco Warehouse
- State Insane Asylum
- Peabody Institute
- North Avenue Casino
- Old City Hall
- Marine Hospital
- Maryland School for Boys
- Nathan Gutman's Department Store
- Victoria Theater
- Twenty-eight Engine Houses

Two thousand other installations



Christhilf, Photo.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM

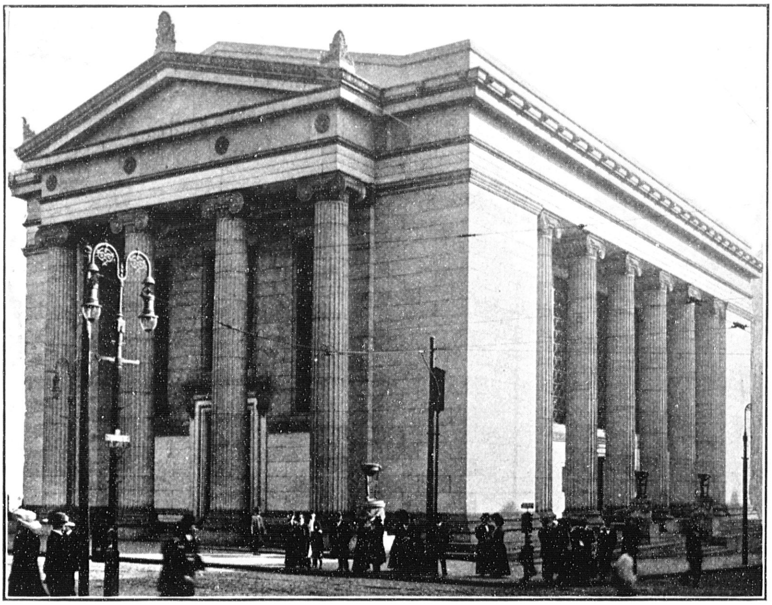
WILLIAM E. WOOD COMPANY

18 N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Oldest Heating House in Baltimore

This long-established business was founded by William E. and Charles J. Wood in 1866. There was no change in the style of the firm until 1900, when, upon the death of Mr. William E. Wood, the present corporation was formed, with Mr. Charles J. Wood as President. The firm originally occupied as its place of business the two stores southwest corner Baltimore and Eutaw Streets, later at Baltimore and Liberty Streets, and at present occupy their warehouse and store, 18 North Howard Street.

The general business conducted by the William E. Wood Company is the installation of steam, hot-water and hot-air heating and ventilating apparatus, cooking appliances and plumbing, and the reconstruction of defective plants.



SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE

The heating and ventilating apparatus in this building was installed by the
WILLIAM E. WOOD COMPANY

The company owns its patterns of fire-place heaters, ranges, and furnaces, from which it manufactures for direct installation and jobbing. The William E. Wood Company claims, from having had the longest experience, of any house in Baltimore in its line, that it is prepared to do the very highest standard of work and to fully guarantee its work in every case, and in testimony of this claim it offers the following eminent Baltimore patrons as references, viz.:

Mr. Alexander Brown
Gen John Gill, of R.
Mr. Ernest Kanbe, Jr.
Mr. Isaac Hamberger
Mr. E. A. Jackson
Mr. W. B. Brooks
Mr. Robert Garrett
Dr. Louis P. Hamburger
Rev. Wm. Rosenau
Mr. Francis E. Waters
Mr. German H. Hunt
Mrs. W. H. Appold
International Trust Building
Har Sinai Temple
Mr. Mendes Cohen
Mr. Michael Jenkins
Mr. Geo. C. Jenkins
Mr. Jos. W. Jenkins
Mr. Henry J. Bowdoin
Gen. Jas. A. Gary
Mr. Samuel E. Reinhard
Mr. Emanuel Hecht
Mr. Louis Kann
Mr. Meredith Janvier
Mr. B. F. Deford
Maryland School for the Blind
Savings Bank of Baltimore
Loyola College
Mount Hope Retreat
German Orphan Asylum
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Rochambeau Apartments
Winona Apartments
House of Good Shepherd
Mrs. George A. Von Lingen
Ansche Amnuah Synagogue

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum was founded in 1872 for the sheltering of orphans. It was founded at Rayner Avenue, Calverton, by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rayner.

The first chairman was Emanuel Hess.
The first President was A. J. Ulman.
The second president was Joel Gutman.
The third president was William Schloss.
The fourth president was M. J. Oppenheimer.
The fifth president was David Hutzler.
The sixth president was Leon Lauer.
The first superintendent was Rev. Herffman
The second superintendent was Rev. Gabriel.
The third superintendent was Rev. A. Sonn.

The present superintendent is Rev. Samuel Freudenthal, who was appointed in 1885.

When the institution was founded it sheltered thirty-two children. It now shelters ninety-two children.

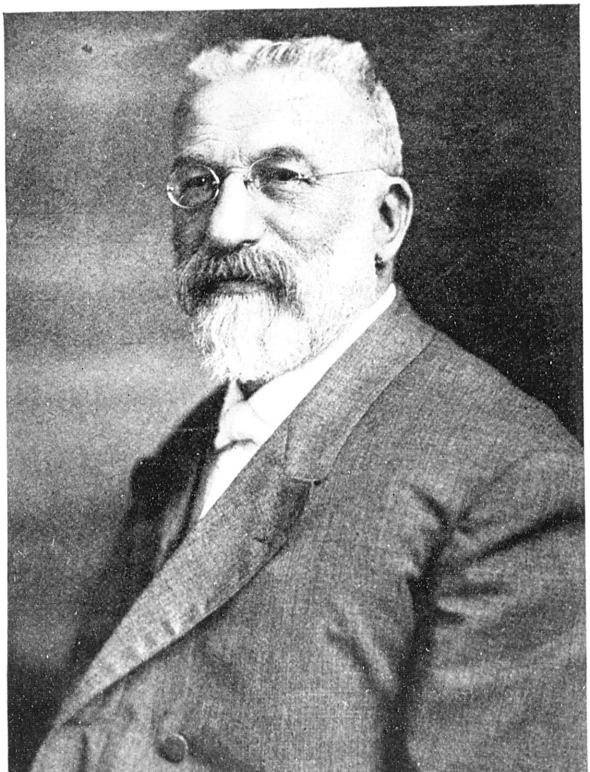
In 1904 an addition was made to the asylum known as the Hannah U. Cahn Memorial, erected by the late Bernard Cahn. It is used as a gymnasium.

The present officers are:

President....................Leon Lauer
Vice-President....................Louis K. Gutman
Treasurer....................Ferdinand Bernei
Secretary....................William Schloss

Directors:

Charles Adler.
Dr. Abram Cohen.
Gerson Eiseman.
Charles Erlanger.
Sylvan H. Lauchheimer.
Nathan Schloss.
George M. Harsh.
Michael Holzman.
Max Hochschild.
Eli Oppenheim.
Albert W. Rayner.
Henry Oppenheimer.



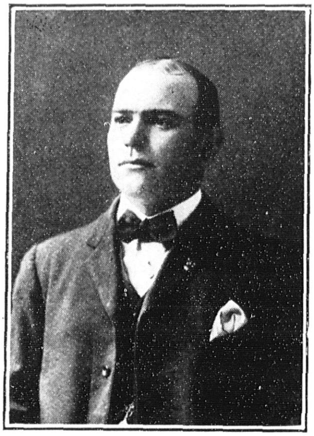
REV. SAMUEL FREUDENTHAL
SUPERINTENDENT HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM

JOSEPH S. WERNIG

"All White Labor"

General Express and Transfer Company

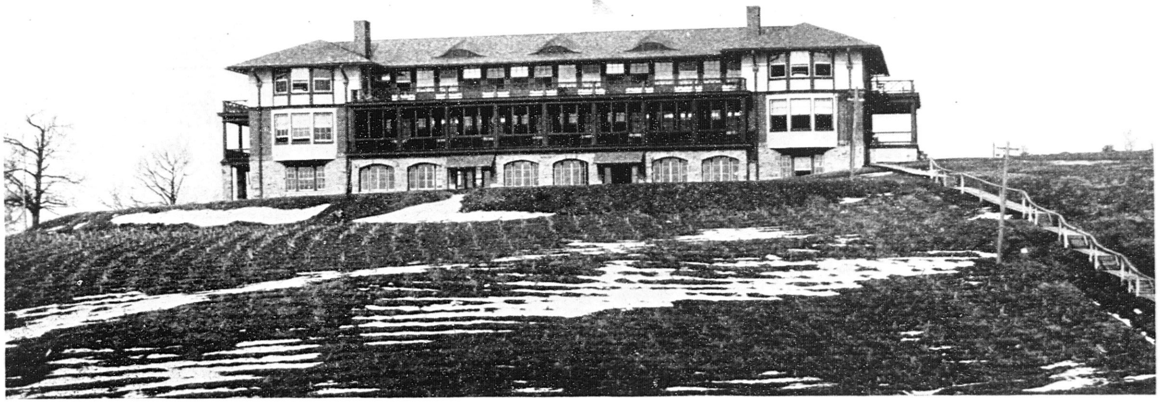
106 WEST LOMBARD STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



This business was established January 1, 1897, by Joseph S. Wernig, at the age of twenty years, beginning with one team, which he drove himself. By personal solicitation he found hauling work for his one sorrel horse and truck—he secured later a contract from McCormick & Co. to do their hauling. This necessitated the purchase of a second team, and probably the proudest distinction in Mr. Wernig's successful career is that he has retained the hauling and confidence of his first customer to the present day. From this time on business grew by leaps and bounds until reaching the mark of "1 to 61" teams, which to-day has been increased to 101 teams—the largest equipment of any transfer company in Baltimore—and have on hand any kind or style of wagon. On September 6, 1909, Mr. Wernig made a contract with the New York and Baltimore Transportation Co., and since then with the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Chesapeake & York River Lines, to do all their transfering of freight, and these contracts likewise he has retained unto the present time.

The business grew so large that it became necessary to incorporate it under the title of "The Jos. S. Wernig Transfer Co.," consisting of Jos. S. Wernig and the business of Wernig Bros. The policy of this business has been "to give the best transfer service possible to the merchants of Greater Baltimore." The stables, which are owned personally by Mr. Wernig, cover a half acre of ground and accommodate one hundred and twenty-five head of horses. Mr. Wernig operates his own paint shop, blacksmith shop and feed mill. Only white labor is employed.

TWO LITTLE WERNIGS TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE
JOS. JR. AND HARRY B.

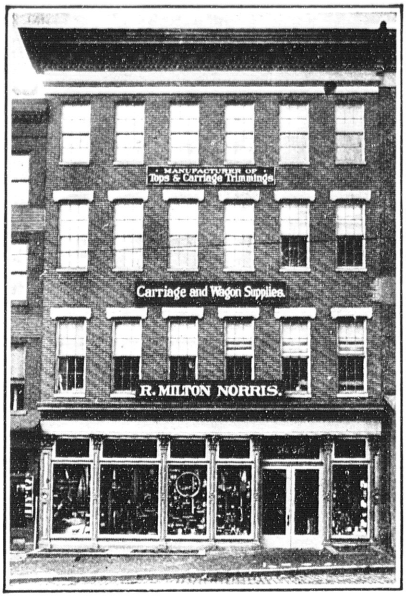


Christhilf, Photo.

JEWISH HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES
(Jacob Epstein Memorial Building)

R. MILTON NORRIS

516 AND 518 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

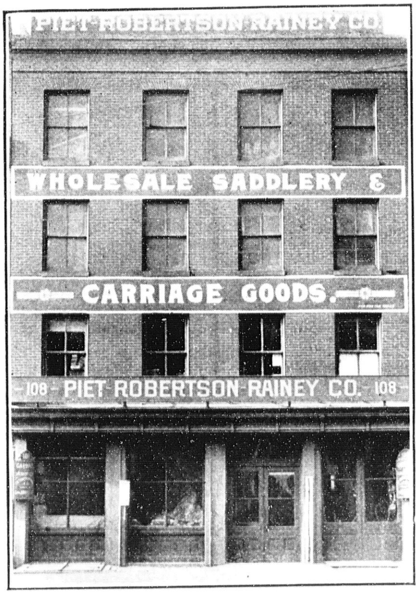


This is one of the oldest established houses in the line of carriage and wagon makers' supplies. The business was founded in 1790 by Thos. Mackenzie. Later the firm became C. T. & C. B. Mackenzie & Son. The present firm is located in the four-story brick buildings at 516-518 West Baltimore Street, of capacious dimensions, and have greatly enlarged and increased facilities for carrying on the largest wholesale and retail automobiles, carriages and rubber tires; manufacturer of carriage and automobile trimmings, and carries the largest local stock of oak and hickory wagon and automobile repairs; iron and steel cloth and carpets. Mr. Norris's business covers a very large territory in and out of Baltimore, in which territory he is represented by corps of efficient salesmen. One of the important reasons for the success of this house is that it makes a specialty of filling and shipping all orders the day they are received.

The manufacturing end of the business has been greatly added to in point of facility and equipment in the past two years, forming a strong combination, back of which is efficient service and integrity in all business dealings.

Founded in **1790**

PIET-ROBERTSON-RAINEY CO.



Piet-Robertson-Rainey Co., on March 1, 1904, succeeded the old established firm of Edward Jenkins & Sons. The members of this company are: Wm. A. Piet, T. P. Robertson, P. H. Rainey and Edward Stinson. Messrs. Piet-Robertson-Rainey Co. were for many years actively connected with the old house of Edward Jenkins & Sons, and Mr. Stinson is president of the Edward Stinson Manufacturing Company, doing a large business in wheels and wheel materials. The original location of the business was 637 and 639 West German Street, but from need of greater facilities the firm moved to, and are now occupying, the commodious warehouse at No. 108 South Howard Street. Piet-Robertson-Rainey Co. are engaged in the wholesale carriage and saddlery materials business, carrying at all times a full and complete line of standard goods in their line, and by reason of their large and well-assorted stock have gained a wide reputation for the prompt fulfillment and shipment of orders. The house has traveling representatives in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and are noted for fair dealing, prompt attention to orders and for their standing guarantee of goods and prices sold by them.

THE JEWISH HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federated Jewish Charities of Baltimore, held April 11, 1907, it was announced that Mr. Jacob Epstein offered to give the sum of $25,000 for a tuberculosis hospital, providing the Federation would undertake its support, and at the same time he offered an annual contribution of $500 toward the support of the proposed institution. A committee consisting of Dr. Harry Adler, Simon H. Stein and the president was appointed to investigate the practicability of erecting such an institution for the sum offered. It was found it would not suffice, whereupon Mr. Epstein made his contribution $35,000.

The original subscribers to the support of the Jewish Home for Consumptives are: Jacob Epstein, Albert A. Brager, Louis Kann, Sigmund Kann, Max Skutch, Moses Goldenberg, Alexander Hecht, Abraham G. Hutzler, David Hutzler, Ephraim Macht, Eli Oppenheim, Isaac Oppenheim, E. Rosenfeld & Company, Strouse & Bros., Joel Gutman & Co., Schloss Bros. & Company, M. S. Levy & Sons, Joseph Friedenwald, Jacob Castelberg & Son and Goldenberg Bros.

On June 7, 1907, the Jewish Home for Consumptives was incorporated, and for a time the management of the corporation was placed in the hands of a Building Committee, consisting of Albert A. Brager, Louis Kann and Benno Kohn.

Seventy-two acres of land were purchased on Westminster Pike, near Reisterstown, for a sanatorium.

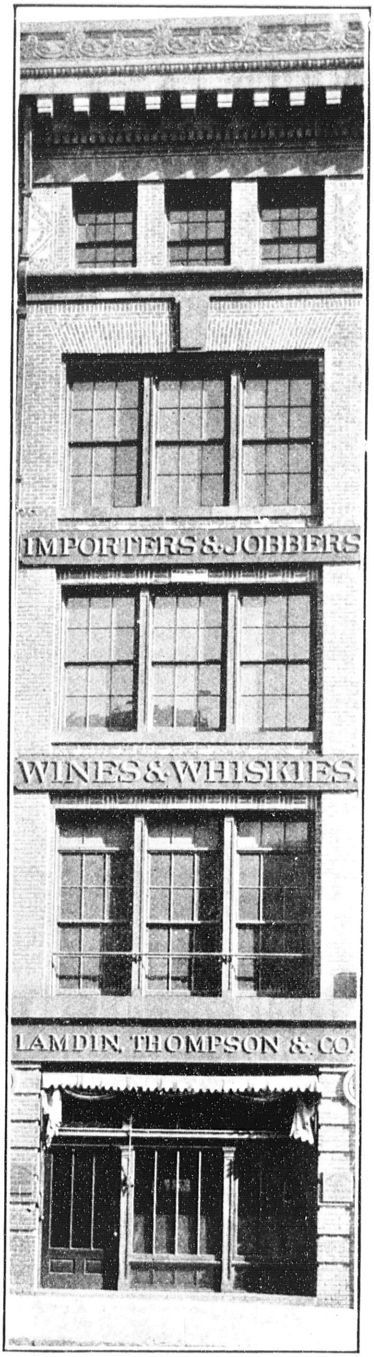
On October 25, 1908, the Solomon Kann Memorial Cottage and the Samuel and Emma Rosenthal Cottage were opened for the reception of ten patients in the incipient stages of tuberculosis.

The present officers are:

President.................................. Dr. Louis P. Hamburger
Vice-President.............................. Rev. Dr. Adolf Guttmacher
Treasurer.................................. Louis Kann
Secretary.................................. Louis H. Levin

Directors:

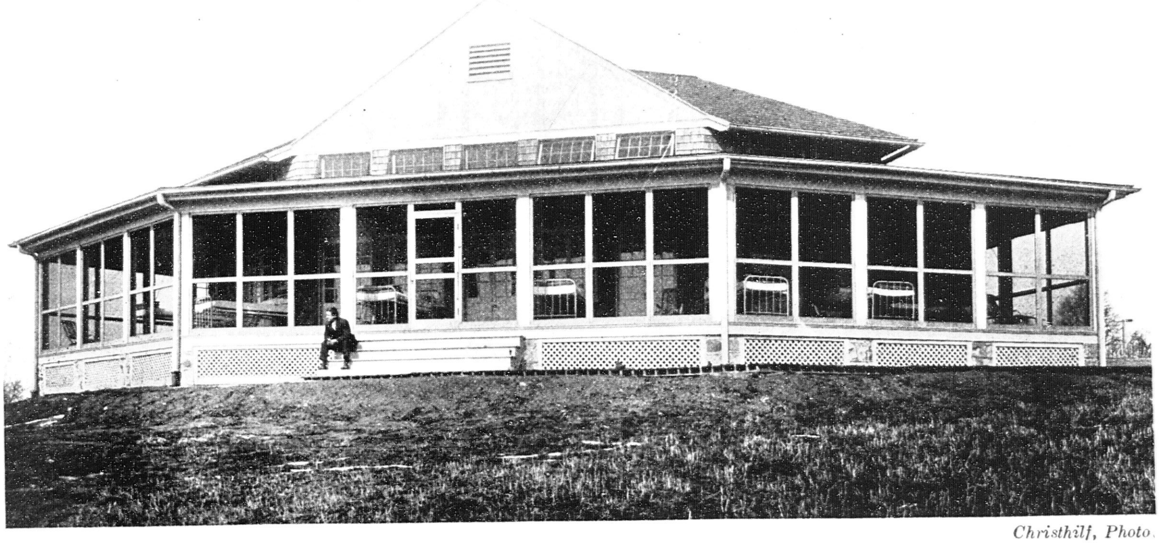
Dr. Harry Adler.
Albert A. Brager.
Jacob Epstein.
Robert Fox.
Dr. Joseph E. Gichner.
Benno Kohn.
Julius Levy.
Ephraim Macht.
Simon H. Stein.



LAMDIN, THOMPSON AND COMPANY

NUMBER 117 LIGHT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

The renowned "Little Corporal" and "Albion" Maryland Rye Whiskey are owned and distributed solely by Lamdin, Thompson & Co., Baltimore City. This house was established January 1, 1899, by Messrs. A. D. Lamdin, D. G. Fluharty, Wm. A. Thompson and W. G. Bond, all of long experience in the line of business in which they are now so successfully engaged. The original location of this firm was 34 E. Pratt Street, but their establishment went down in the great fire of 1904, and they are now permanently established at 117 Light Street. In November, 1906, Mr. A. D. Lamdin died. In addition to distributing the above well-known brands of whiskey, the firm carries a full line of whiskeys and are direct importers of fine wines, gins and brandies. The facilities of this house for business are unsurpassed, and the territory which it covers is very extensive, having representatives throughout the country.



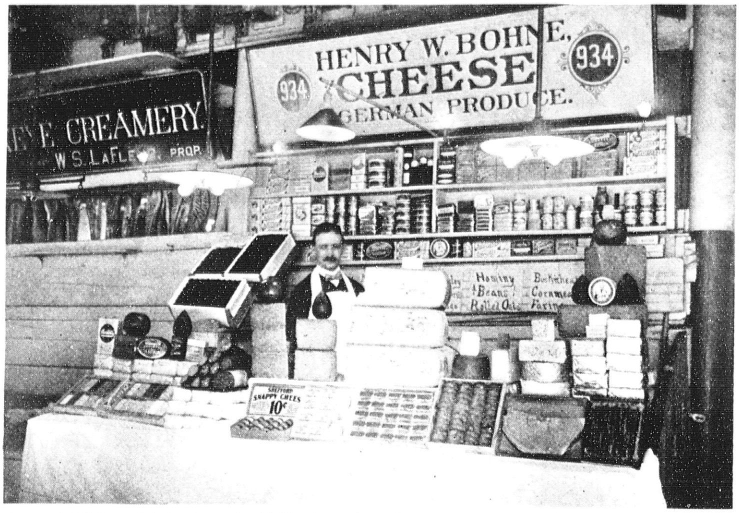
Christhilf, Photo.

SOLOMON KANN MEMORIAL COTTAGE
(Jewish Home for Consumptives)

HENRY W. BOHNE

CHEESE AND GERMAN PRODUCE

934 LEXINGTON MARKET



Mr. Bohne established this business in 1907, after virtually twenty years continuous experienee with the largest Importing Cheese and German Produce House of the kind in the South—and is recognized as being expert in Cheese and German Produce.

Among the celebrated brands of cheese vended by Mr. Bohne are, the celebrated Emmenthal Schweizer, New York Full Cream, Camembert, Neufchatel, Edam, Fromage de Brie, Liederkranz, Limburger, Roquefort, Miniature, Pineapple, etc. Mr. Bohne's stand is at 934 Lexington Market, South side, just west of Paca Street and is open every day until 6 p. m.

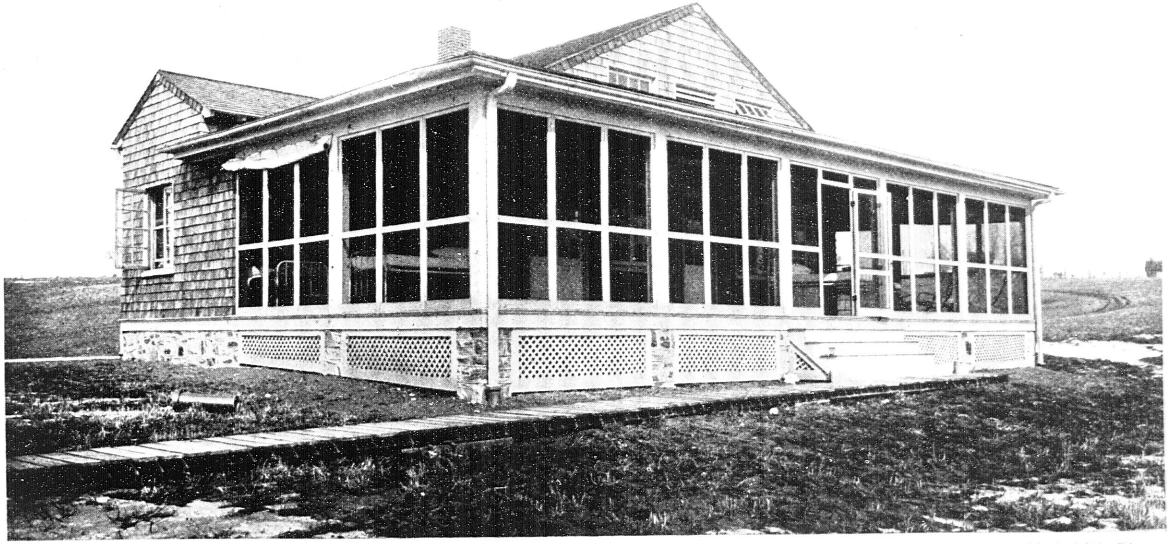
GEORGE BERGER

FINE CAKE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

938 LEXINGTON AND 192-193 HOLLINS MARKETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. George Berger established this business in 1893 and enjoys a patronage of such extent as to amply demonstrate the superiority of the bakery products which he vends. Mr. Berger has stalls in the Lexington and Hollins Markets and maintains a baking plant equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery and conducted under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions. Mr. Berger makes a specialty of baking fine cake, the kind that are certain to please the most exacting housewife.

Bakery: 1705, 1707 and 1709 North Bethel Street.



Christhilf, Photo.

SAMUEL AND EMMA ROSENTHAL COTTAGE
(Jewish Home for Consumptives)

DR. JOHN A. MORRIS

DENTIST

326 NORTH CHARLES STREET

Dr. Morris is a graduate of Whiting High School (1893), Geneseo State Normal School (1895) and University of Maryland (1904), beginning the practice of his profession at 224 South Broadway and later succeeding to the business of the late Dr. Wilson, at 326 North Charles Street. Dr. Morris makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, in connection with his general dental practice. His office and laboratory are equipped with every advanced electrical appliance for scientific results, strict regard being had to sanitary precautions. By the porcelain aveolor method Dr. Morris can guarantee a perfect match of artificial with natural teeth without the use of plates or ordinary bridge-work—a feature of artistic essentiality in connection with bridge and plate work. Dr. Morris has a large practice, which is constantly growing by reason of the perfect satisfaction and safety of his work.

DR. ALOHA M. KIRKPATRICK

OSTEOPATHIST

OFFICE, 319 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Osteopathy is a drugless system of treating disease and a bloodless system of surgery, the results of which are accomplished through scientific manipulations, readjustments of the parts of the human body and overcoming abnormalities of structure, allowing a free flow of fluid and nerve force to every part of the body, thus restoring harmonious function throughout the body and producing health.

The source of health is within us, not without; a diseased body needs something done to it, not something put into it. All bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to the free circulation of the vital fluids of the body.

Office, 319 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Phone, St. Paul 2662.

Residence, 242 Wilson Street, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Phone, Madison 1256.

MRS. HENNIE (ELI) STROUSE

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

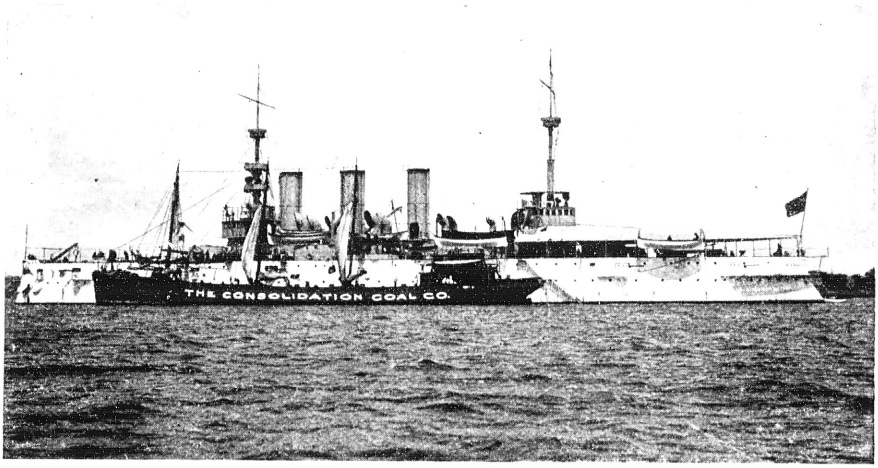
INCORPORATED

The Consolidation Coal Company was formed under a special Act of the Maryland Legislature passed in 1860. Shortly afterwards it acquired the property of the Cumberland Coal & Iron Company and later that of the Ocean Steam Coal Company and the Frostburg Mining Company.

In 1864 it acquired the majority shares of stock of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and later acquired all the stock of said company. In 1903 it acquired the entire capital stock of the Canal Towage Company, operating a fleet of canal-boats between Cumberland, the Eastern terminus of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, and Washington, thus completing a part of its plan to control the entire movement of its coal from the mines to tide-water.

In 1903 the company acquired the majority of the capital stock of the Fairmont Coal Company and Somerset Coal Company. During the year 1909 it acquired the entire stock of the said two companies.

It controls, through ownership of the majority of its capital stock, the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, who own large storage facilities for handling coal in Boston and New England markets, handling annually about 700,000 tons of coal. It also owns the majority of the capital stock of the North Western Fuel Company, which company in turn owns large storage facilities at the head of the Great Lakes, handling over its docks annually about 2,500,000 tons of coal.



NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON AT NEWPORT RECEIVING THE GEORGES CREEK BIG VEIN COAL FROM BARGES OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

The company recently acquired about 30,000 acres of fine coal land in the State of Kentucky, which it is at present developing. It is also constructing a railroad from a connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad up Millers Creek to the town of Van Lear, at which point the mines now being developed are located. It is expected to begin shipping coal from this region about January 1, 1910.

The main offices of the company are located in the Continental Building, in the City of Baltimore, Md., and its president and board of directors are the following well-known men:

C. W. Watson, President.

H. Crawford Black.	A. B. Fleming.
Van Lear Black.	J. E. Watson.
S. Davies Warfield.	William H. Grafflin.
George C. Jenkins.	William Winchester.
S. L. Watson.	J. H. Wheelwright.

HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

The Baltimore Section, Council of Jewish Women, was called into being May 1, 1894, by Mrs. Bertha Frank, who had the Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher to preside over the initial meeting, with the following appointed officers: Honorary president, Mrs. Bertha Rayner Frank; president, Mrs. Jacob I. Cohen; vice-president, Mrs. A. Guttmacher; secretary, Miss Rose Summerfield; treasurer, Mrs. Eli Strouse. Of these officers only one of the charter officers, Mrs. Eli Strouse, still holds position as an executive officer.

The membership of the section in the year of its incipiency rose from seventy-six to 194, in the second year to 246, in the third year to 324, in the fourth year to 333. In 1908 it had 561 members.

The Study Circles commenced with one class, until now there are six circles, with a membership of seventy-five, either studying the Bible or Jewish history.

The objects of the Council are: To bring about closer relations among Jewish women; to furnish by an organic union a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting work of common interest; to further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study; to further united efforts in behalf of social reform by the application of the best philanthropic thought.

Officers—1908-1909:

(Affiliated with the Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs.)

Honorary Presidents....MRS. BERTHA RAYNER FRANK, MRS. JACOB I. COHEN
Past President............................ ...MRS. MOSES GOLDENBERG
President..MRS. M. F. GARNER
Vice-Presidents............MRS. JOS. WIESENFELD, MRS. A. GUTTMACHER
Treasurer...MISS AMELIA SCHIFF
Recording Secretary..........................MRS. SYDNEY WHITEHILL
Corresponding Secretary....................MRS. ELI (HENNIE) STROUSE

Directors:

MRS. HENRY SONNEBORN.
MRS. LEVI GOTTSCHALK.
MRS. CHAS. GANS.
MRS. ABE B. LOWENSTEIN.
MRS. GOODY ROSENFELD.
MRS. A. KEMPER.
MRS. AARON STRAUS.
MRS. DR. SAMUELS.
MRS. C. MANSBACH.
MRS. HARRY FRIEDENWALD.

Directors—1908-1911:

MRS. MOSES GOLDENBERG.
MRS. REUBEN OTTENHEIMER.
MRS. S. J. HARMAN.
MRS. ELI FRANK.
MRS. MILTON WESTHEIMER.
MRS. BERNARD WIESENFELD.
MRS. RACHEL LOWENTHAL.
MRS. M. L. BLOOM.
MRS. SYDNEY M. CONE.
MRS. JOS. HOLLANDER.

Directors—1909-1912:

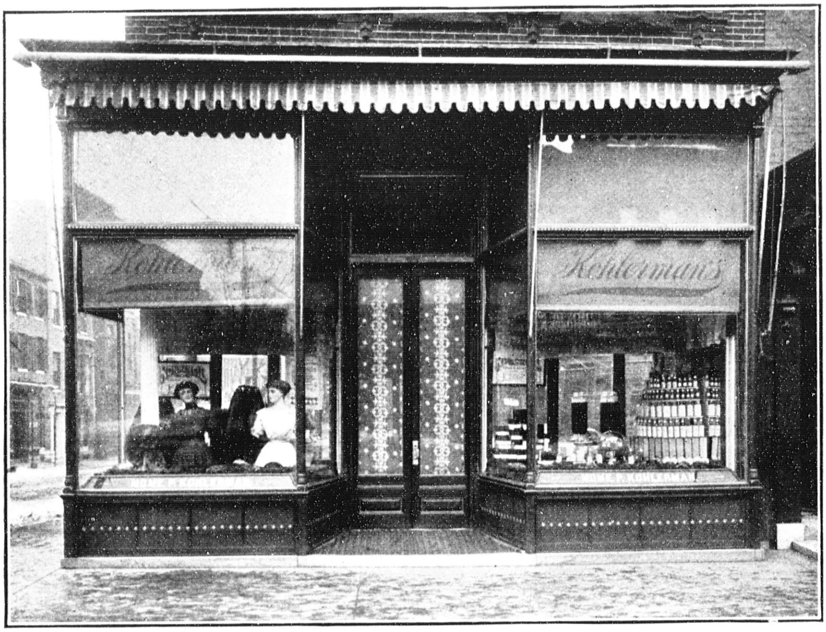
MRS. ELIAS DETTELBACH.
MRS. SIMON FRANK.
MRS. HARRY HAMBURGER.
MRS. MONA LOWENTHAL.
MRS. JACOB MOSES.
MRS. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER.
MRS. ROBERT SKUTCH.
MRS. WM. STROUS.
MRS. EMELIA SCHIFF.
MRS. SYDNEY WHITEHILL.

MADAME PAULINE KOHLERMAN

Human Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations, Hair Dressing and Manicuring

Manufacturers of "Nonpareil" for Restoring Gray and Faded Hair

S. W. CORNER OF EUTAW AND MULBERRY STS.
BALTIMORE, MD.



Madame Pauline Kohlerman founded this business in 1870, having served her full apprenticeship and learned the hair business thoroughly under the late Madame Jeanerette. Since the death of Mme. Kohlerman, the business is being managed by her son, Mr. John N. Kohlerman, who had been associated with her in conducting same for twenty years, and who, consequently, has a most thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, being considered one of the most expert manufacturers and judges of human hair in the country. Associated with him in the management is Miss Pauline Kohlerman, his sister, who gives her personal supervision to the hair dressing, manicuring, massaging and sales' parlors, where the best of service is always to be had. A complete line of first-class, scientifically prepared human hair goods, also a select line of fancy Toilet Articles, Hair Tonics, Dyes and Cosmetics, are consequently on sale. The Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Massaging Parlors are conducted in a thoroughly modern manner with a proficient and competent corps of experienced attendants. The famous "Nonpareil" for restoring gray and faded hair to its natural color and lustre and the celebrated "Eau de Quinine" tonic for the hair and scalp are manufactured at this establishment. The laboratories and factory are thoroughly sanitary, and equipped with modern devices for manufacturing the highest grade of hair goods and hair preparations. The mail order department extends its operations to all parts of the United States, and frequently shipments are made as far as the Pacific Coast, full descriptive catalogues being mailed free to anyone on request, through which medium quite a large mail order business is done, both retail and wholesale. The policy of this establishment is to offer the very best and latest styles, to give prompt and satisfactory service, and the fullest values at all times, and it enjoys the confidence of a large circle of patrons.

MRS. ROSIE WIESENFELD ROSENFELD

K. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

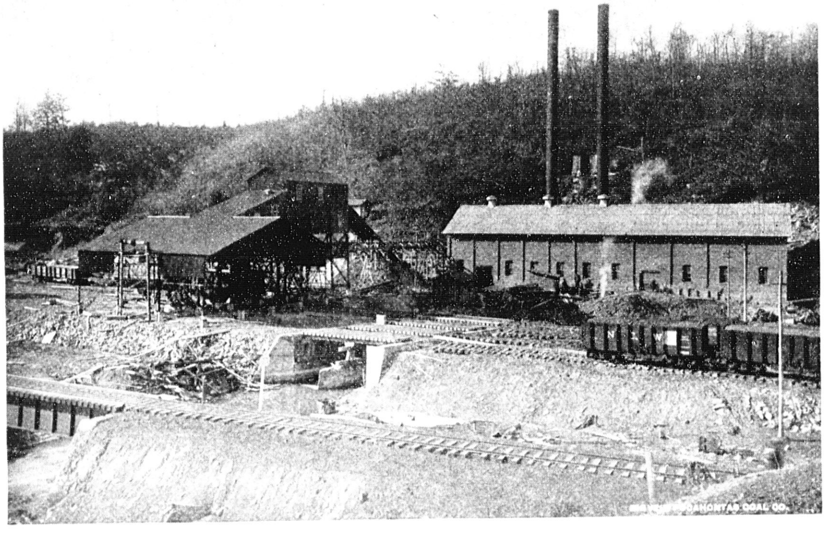
BIG VEIN POCOHONTAS COAL CO.

Miners and Shippers

GENERAL OFFICES

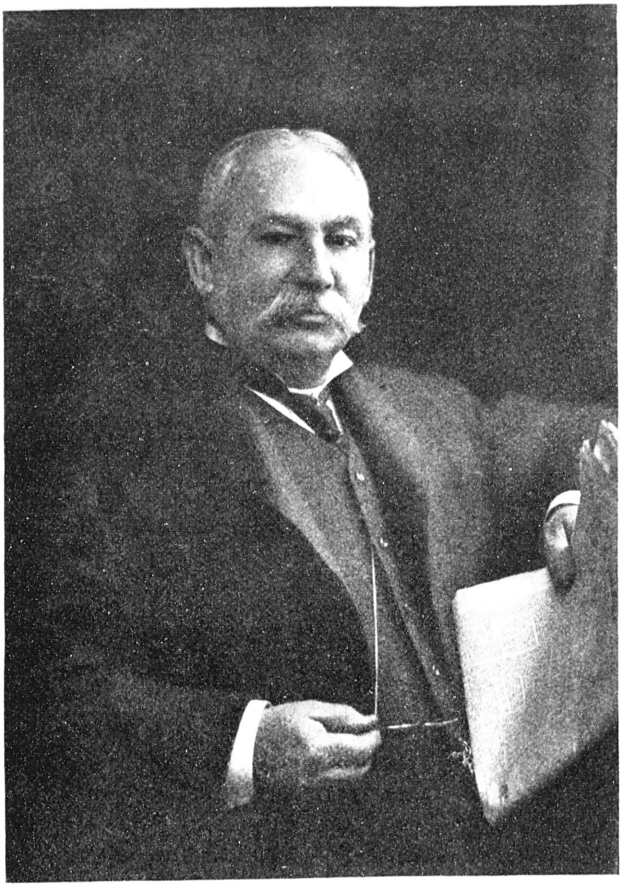
1214 CONTINENTAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Co. was established on the 25th day of March, 1909, the original members of the firm being Thomas T. Boswell, Michael Sheehan, Richard S. Garrett, Edward T. Boswell, Frank A. Furst, E. P. Keech, Jr. The president was the organizer of the Merchants' Coal Co. and was president and general manager of that company for fifteen years, but resigned a short time ago to give his entire attention to the development of this company. The mines of the company are situated at Pocahontas, Va., and the general offices are at 1214 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md. The Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Co. are miners and shippers of the celebrated Pocahontas



NEW PLANT BIG VEIN POCOHONTAS COAL CO. AT POCOHONTAS, VA.

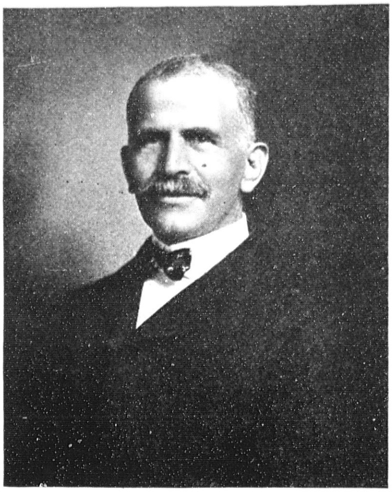
coal. This coal is mined from the No. 3 Seam, running from twelve to eighteen feet in thickness. This company took over the old Browning Mines, which had a capacity of about 350 tons per day, and have since erected on this same property a modern plant guaranteed to handle 3,000 tons per day. The Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Co. is now fulfilling contracts awarded by the United States Government to supply coal to the Norfolk Navy Yard for the use on the nation's battleships. This award was made on a guaranteed analytic test of 14,800 British Thermal Units, on which the company is collecting a premium on account of its superior quality.



GOODY ROSENFELD

EICHENGREEN & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ALSO AGENTS FOR THE HOOD AND OLD COLONY RUBBERS.



WILLIAM EICHENGREEN, FOUNDER

This firm was originally established in 1869 by Wm. Eichengreen and his brother David, and continued until July 1, 1884; then the firm changed to Eichengreen & Weil and continued to January 1, 1903. The present style of the firm is Eichengreen & Co., the members of which are Irvin Eichengreen and Sigmund M. Adler. The original location of this business was 22 West Baltimore Street, from which location it moved to 40 West Baltimore Street, then to its own building at 113 West Baltimore Street.

Recently, however, owing to the increase of business, Eichengreen & Co. have occupied the magnificent warehouse at 109 German Street. Eichengreen & Co. are wholesale dealers in boots, shoes, and also represent the famous "Hood & Old Colony" rubbers. The trade of this house extends over a wide territory and it enjoys an enviable reputation for enterprise and fair dealing.

E. FLEISCHER & SON

HAIR GOODS AND PEARL BUTTONS

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established in 1885, but had been preceded by Mr. E. Fleischer, who began the wholesale business in 1859. The former members of this firm were Emanuel Fleischer, Samuel E. Fleischer and Silas M. Fleischer, who successfully conducted the wholesale hosiery, gloves, underwear and notion business for a long period of time. Mr. Emanuel Fleischer was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1826, while his two sons were born in this country. Since the deaths of Mr. Emanuel Fleischer and Samuel E. Fleischer the business has continued under the firm name of E. Fleischer & Son by Mr. Silas M. Fleischer, and the business was changed to that of wholesale hair goods, etc. The large trade of the present concern is not only local, but extends into the far South and West. Owing to integrity and fair dealing this business has met with a marked success.

E. FLEISCHER, FOUNDER

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ASQUITH AND JACKSON STREETS.

In 1903 the Hebrew Education Society bought the property at Asquith and Jackson Streets. To-day the school consists of ten school-rooms, a library, office, janitor's room, bath-room, a cloak and wash room and a covered yard, accommodating 200 children.

The rooms of the first floor are separated from each other by folding doors, so that by opening the folding doors the classrooms are converted into a small hall, seating about 200 children. This building is used for the purpose of Jewish education.

The curriculum covers a period of seven years from the age of six to fourteen. It includes the following studies: Hebrew, Liturgy, Bible, Apocrypha, Mishnah Talmud, Midrosh, Jewish Mediæval Poetry, Neo-Hebrew Literature, Commentaries, History, Biography, Ethics, Singing.

At the present time there are over three hundred pupils, divided into twenty-one classes, seven teachers and one superintendent. The annual expense is about $5,000, but the society bears only a part now, almost half being covered by the tuition of the pupils.

During the past year there has been established a preparatory department for the training of Hebrew teachers.

Officers:

President....................................Dr. Harry Friedenwald
Vice-President....................................Levi Gottschalk
Treasurer....................................Henry S. Hartogensis
Secretary....................................Hugo Steiner

Directors:

Isaac Davidson.
Max Skutch.
Herman Adler.
Moses Daniel.
Louis Steppacher.
Maurice Wyman.
Milton Van Leer.
Benjamin Cohen.

The superintendent is S. Benderly.

COUNCIL MILK AND ICE FUND.

Eleven years ago the Council Milk and Ice Fund came into existence through the urgent need of the afflicted during the summer season.

These conditions were largely brought about by the great number of sick and ill-fed babies, the aged poor and the tubercular cases.

The policy has been, where applicants can pay the wholesale price of milk to make arrangements with the dairy to supply them with the same price that the Fund would have to pay.

The payments are made directly by them to the dairy, and such cases do not appear on the Charity List.

The work is supervised by five directors, assisted by a very able corps of workers, all of whom give their labor free.

The city is divided into districts. All reports and applications for assistance are made to the president, who immediately informs the district worker, who investigates, and if worthy provides the applicant with tickets for the month.

The present officers are:

President and Treasurer....................................Mrs. Isidore Ash
Vice-President....................................Mrs. Moses Goldenberg
Secretary....................................Mrs. Aaron Straus

Directors:

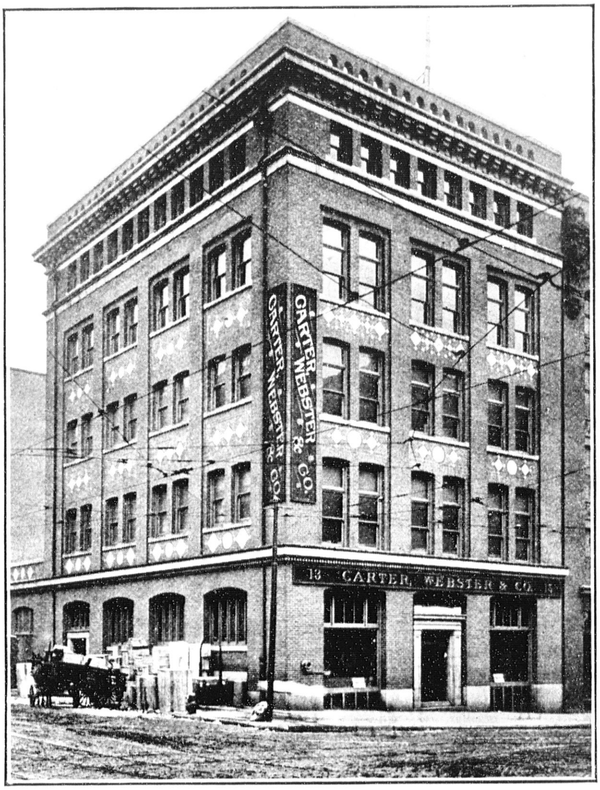
Mrs. Isidore Ash.
Mrs. Moses Goldenberg.
Mrs. Henry Sonneborn.
Mrs. Aaron Straus.
Mrs. Antonie Oppenheimer.

CARTER, WEBSTER & COMPANY

Wholesalers and Jobbers of

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries and Small Wares

13-15 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.



Established January 1, 1889, by W. J. Carter, F. L. Webster and Dr. J. S. Woodward. On January 1, 1909, F. B. Horsey and J. T. Jones were admitted to the firm. This firm has an extended trade covering a large southern and adjacent territory, handling standard lines of hosiery, underwear, gloves, white goods, laces, embroideries and small wares, and operate their own factory at Seaford, Del., where they manufacture work-shirts and overalls, known throughout the country under the brand names of "Clifton" and "Dixie."

Carter, Webster & Company were burned out by the fire of February 7, 1904, and pending the rebuilding of their building were located at 311 N. Howard Street.

THE BALTIMORE BRANCH OF THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE.

On the evening of May 12, 1888, a meeting was called at the residence of Dr. Aaron Friedenwald to arrange preliminaries for organizing the Baltimore Branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Dr. Aaron Friedenwald called the meeting and Dr. Cyrus Adler explained the aims. Others present were: Rev. Szold, Dr. Schneeberger, Dr. Kaiser, Joel Gutman, Julius Friedenwald and B. H. Hartogensis.

The circular was drafted, giving a concise account of the purposes of the Alliance Israelite Universelle to be signed by the local rabbis and heads of the congregations.

About seventy-five persons assembled on June 10, 1888, in the synagogue of the Oheb Sholom Temple on Hanover Street for the purpose of organizing the Baltimore branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Dr. Friedenwald called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald; Vice-President, Rev. B. Szold; Treasurer, Mendes Cohen; Secretary, Hugo Steiner.

The purpose of the Alliance Israelite Universelle is to educate the Jews in benighted lands where education is denied them. It provides schools where governments do not maintain them, and that for girls as well as for boys. It teaches trades to both sexes, and prepares boys for farm life under proper auspices. Many of its pupils are so poor that they must be provided by the Alliance with a midday meal.

The principal business is to make the condition of our downtrodden co-religionists in Southeastern Europe, in the far East and in Africa better and more endurable so that they need not give up their homes and emigrate. It procures for them, where possible, civil and religious liberty, renders them assistance in dire distress, whether caused by persecution or by mobs. It is a veritable Jewish Order of the Red Cross.

The Alliance expends large sums of money, aggregating $250,000 a year, for these purposes.

The Baltimore branch merely contributes its portion to the general fund.

Other branches of the Alliance Israelite Universelle are in New York, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

The present officers are:

President.......................................SIMON DALSHEIMER
Vice-President.......................................WILLIAM LEVY
Secretary.......................................B. H. HARTOGENSIS
Treasurer.......................................S. SINGER

Directors:

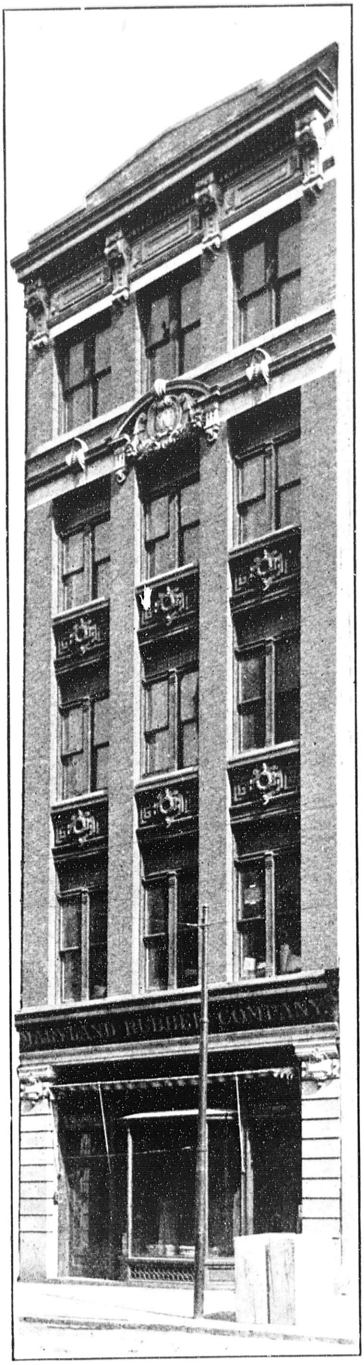
REV. A. GUTTMACHER.
REV. WM. ROSENAU.
REV. S. SCHAFFER.
ISAAC DAVIDSON.
SILAS M. FLEISCHER.
LEWIS J. COHEN.
T. SILBERMAN.
M. S. LEVY.
REV. H. W. SCHNEEBERGER.
REV. CHARLES A. RUBENSTEIN.
J. ROTHHOLZ.
LEON SCHIFF.
DR. JOSEPH BLUM.
BENJAMIN COHEN.
JONAS HAMBURGER.
LOUIS B. KOHN.

MARYLAND RUBBER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

37 HOPKINS PLACE
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Maryland Rubber Company was established in 1904 as a corporation with S. H. Jones, president, treasurer and general manager. The business originally was located at 409 West Lombard Street, moving in April, 1908, to its present commodious quarters, 37 Hopkins Place, a five-story warehouse and basement with a floor space of 30,000 square feet, and twelve traveling salesmen are on the road representing the interests of the house. This house has every facility for handling its large wholesale rubber business locally and throughout the South from Pennsylvania to Texas. It carries a full and complete line of Rubber Goods, Boston and Bay State Rubber Footwear, Tennis and Outing Shoes, Waterproof Clothing of all kinds, Hose, Beltings, Packings, Druggists' Rubber Sundries of all descriptions, representing in this territory the Peerless Rubber Company, The National India Rubber Company, The Boston Rubber Shoe Company. The liberal policy of the Maryland Rubber Company has won for it high reputation throughout its territory and accounts for the successful position it now holds, its business methods, as well as quality of its goods, coupled with prompt and efficient service, being generally and generously recognized by its trade.



SKETCH OF THE PURIM ASSOCIATION.

The Purim Association originated through the action of Mr. Joseph Friedenwald, who wished the Harmony Circle to give an annual mask ball for the benefit of charity, which the circle declined to do. He then called a meeting at the vestry rooms of Hanover Street Temple on November 23, 1868, for the purpose of arranging for an annual Purim Ball, which meeting was attended by the most influential Hebrews of Baltimore.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Friedenwald, and he proposed Col. Goody Rosenfeld for president of the organization, the election of whom followed. The membership of the Association was limited, and the net proceeds were applied to the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum alternately.

The officers were:

GOODY ROSENFELD...*President*
ALEX. FRANK...*Vice-President*
D. BINSWANGER...*Secretary*
L. N. HIRSHBERG...*Treasurer*

Executive Committee:

HARRY I. REINHARD.
SOLOMON STRAUS.
JOSEPH FRIEDBERGER.

The Members:

*LOUIS ROSENBURG.
*MOSES WIESENFELD.
JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD.
ALEXANDER FRANK.
ABRIM NACHMAN.
JACOB ROSE.
LOUIS SINSHEIMER.
*JOEL GUTMAN.
*MAX LISBERGER.
SAMUEL KAHN.
*MOSES OETTINGER.
DAVID WIESENFELD.
M. FRIEDMAN.
J. HAMMERSLOUGH.
BENJAMIN WEIL.
*M. BLUM.
GOODY ROSENFELD.
A. OPPENHEIM.
BENJ. F. ULMAN.
LEON SELIGER.
*NATHAN LEHMAN.
HARRY I. REINHARD.
BERNARD BLIMLINE.
*M. H. SPRINGER.
*WM. WOLFHEIMER.
*ABRIM ROSENFELD.
LEVI WEINBERGER.
S. COHEN.
ABRIM HUTZLER.
PHILIP HAMBURGER.
MAX LINDAU.
M. R. WALTER.
DAVID BINSWANGER.
W. H. STRAUS.
DAVID AMBACH.
*SAMUEL FRANK.
HENRY SONNEBORN.
DANIEL GREENBAUM.
*MEYER E. REINHARD.
M. GOLDENBERG.

(Those marked with * are deceased.)

The net proceeds of the Purim balls amounted to about $2,500 each year, and they were the most elaborate mask balls ever given in this country. The Purim Association continued for ten years, the Association adjourning at that time subject to the call of the president, which call was never made.

JOHN K. HOW COMPANY

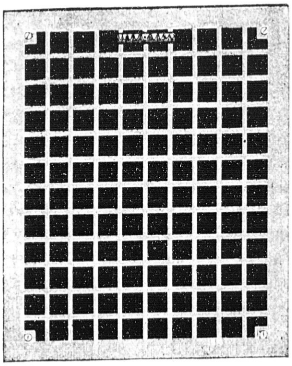
This business was founded in 1890 by Mr. John K How, who had previously been engaged with the Edison Company of New York since 1883, and his training in the different departments of the Edison Company is ample guarantee of his technical skill in all branches of electrical installation. Mr. How originally began business at 306 W. Lexington Street, and later moved to 219 E. Baltimore Street, where he was burnt out in the big fire of 1904, for a time after which he was located at 552 Calvert Street, when he moved to 306 St. Paul Street, where the company is now located. The business of John K. How Company has the installation of electrical power plants, electrical wiring of all kinds, electrical shop work, repairs and construction of all descriptions of electrical apparatus. This company carries a large stock of goods, perfect equipment, and employs the best corps of men possible to get, the aim being to do the best kind of work that can be done and to satisfy each and every customer.

THE KAHL-HOLT CO.

TIN PLATE AND METALS

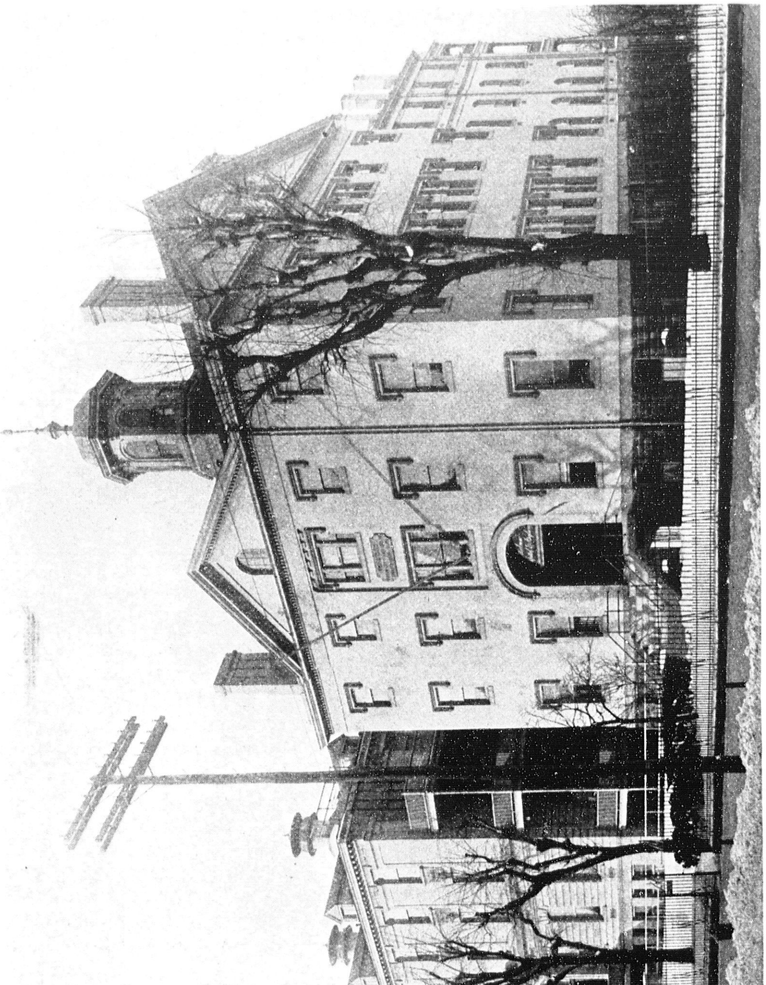
111 SOUTH CHARLES STREET

The Kahl-Holt Co. are dealers in Tin Plate and Metals, making a specialty of high grades of these products. The company occupies a perfectly equipped warehouse at 111 South Charles Street, and are in position to promptly furnish Tinners' and Roofers' Supplies. Ferrosteel Registers have been furnished in some of Baltimore's most prominent buildings, including Safe Deposit & Trust Co., The Hub Building, The Sun Building, Maryland Institute and many others. The officers of the company are George Kahl, president and treasurer, and Charles S. Holt, secretary.



ELITE DYEING & CLEANING COMPANY

The Elite Dyeing and Cleaning Company was established in 1900, the officers of the company at that time being John W. Lowe, President; G. E. Klinefelter, treasurer; William N. Slack, secretary, and Edward Young, general partner. The officers of the company, since which time have been changed, and now consist of John W. Lowe, president; Henry T. Ward, secretary and treasurer; H. Otto Lowe and Jos. W. Whiteford, general partners. This firm is engaged in the cleaning and dyeing business, and operates one of the very best equipments for first-class work in this section of the country. The original location of this business was Fayette and Green Streets, but is now situated at 212 and 214 North Eutaw Street. The policy of this business is to give its patrons only the very best results, which has won for it a large and select class of patronage.



Christhill, Photo.

HEBREW HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM

MILTON C. DAVIS

Mr. Milton C. Davis began business on his own account in 1891, prior to which time he was superintendent for the old established building contracting firm of John Stack & Sons. Mr. Davis has his office in the new Builders' Exchange Building, 15 East Fayette Street. Of work which he has done reference is made to the following:

Cottage for Mrs. M. L. Brinkman, Catonsville. Md.; cottage for Mr. Herman Bernheimer, Arlington, Md.; bakery for J. H. Von Drelle, Baltimore, Md.; buildings for Mayor and City Council: No. 25 engine-house, No. 7 engine-house, No. 15 truck-house, No. 10 school, Forest Park school, Clifton Park bandstand, factory at City Jail, patrol stable on Frederick Street. Warehouses and stores: Dr. Friedenwald, 117 North Howard Street; Julius Wegner, restaurant and café, 9-11 North German Street; A. C. Meyer & Co., 118 West Lombard Street.

D. S. SCHAFFER

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING AND STUCCO WORK

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Schaffer began business in 1891 at 314 Roland Avenue and now maintains his office at 15 East Fayette Street. Some of the most important work in the city of Baltimore has been intrusted to Mr. Schaffer, including such important work as: Hebrew Hospital, Hamburger's Store building, Henry Sonneborn & Co.'s building, St. Joseph's Home of Industry, Gayety Theater, New Monumental Theater, Pearce & Scheck's Theater, Harlem Park Church, Samuel Ready School, Gayety Theater, Toronto, Canada; U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; Evans Building, Washington, D. C.; Star Theater, Weehawken, N. J.; Public School No. 153, Washington, D. C.

THE CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERY COMPANY

407-409 NORTH PACA STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

It is our purpose to call the attention of the medical profession to the extraordinary progress which has been made of recent years in the manufacture of electro-medical apparatus. A good medical battery is as essential to the needs of modern therapy as is the antiseptic or the hypodermic. In short, it is absolutely indispensable.

In the selection of such a battery the vital question is briefly this: Which are the most desirable and essential features and what objectionable points should we seem to avoid? Other advantages being equal, it stands to reason that a neat, light, compact instrument, capable of being carried from place to place without inconvenience and free from offensive gases, the elements of which cannot spill and ruin the clothing, would instantly recomend itself to the careful and discriminating physician. The chloride of silver dry-cell batteries as manufactured by us fulfill these requirements to the letter, and many more.

A. E. JONES

MANUFACTURER OF ICE CREAM

SOUTHEAST CORNER PATTERSON PARK AND FAIRMOUNT AVENUES

This business was established in 1909 by Mr. A. E. Jones, who has had long experience in the ice cream business. The plant is located at the southeast corner Patterson Park and Fairmount Avenue, and is equipped with every mechanical and sanitary device for the manufacture of high-grade ice cream. The success which Mr. Jones has achieved since he began business on his own account is evidenced by the fact that he employs, according to season, six to eleven men and requires three delivery wagons to handle his output. Mr. Jones' policy is to make trade and keep it by giving the best quality of ice cream at a fair price and treating all of his patrons with equal consideration.

HEBREW HOSPITAL.

MONUMENT STREET AND HOPKINS AVENUE,

MADISON AND REGESTER STREETS

The Hebrew Benevolent Society erected a building in 1867 for the care of indigent and sick, and on its completion transferred it to the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, chartered in 1868 for this purpose.

The original building was extended in 1886 and the new addition used exclusively as a hospital and the original building as a home for males and females. At present, since the erection of the Samuel Leon Frank Memorial Hospital in 1908, the entire building has been fitted as a Home.

The new Memorial Hospital also fronts on Monument Street and accommodates 100 patients in private rooms, wards, children's wards, etc.; two operating rooms, a nurses' training-school room and offices on first floor. The basement is fitted up as a free dispensary, where 1,500 patients are treated monthly.

There is also an outdoor clinic, where patients are visited in their homes by the doctors and treated free of charge.

A large tent was erected, where babies were treated in the open air. This will be repeated on a larger scale next summer.

The officers of the Hebrew Hospital are:

President...DR. HARRY ADLER
Vice-President...JULIUS GUTMAN
Treasurer...SAMUEL FRANK
Secretary...A. S. ADLER
Medical Superintendent..........................DR. CHAS. BAGLEY, JR.
Superintendent...DAVID SCHWAB

Directors:

ISAAC STROUSE.
SIMON ROSENBURG.
ELI FRANK.
SIMON GREIF.
LOUIS SCHLOSS.
HENRY FRIEDMANN.
E. ROSENFELD.
LEON C. COBLENS.
ROBERT F. SKUTCH.
LEON HAMBURGER.
JOS. ROSENBLATT.
JACOB B. CAHN.

HANLINE BROS.

23 & 25 HOWARD ST., AND 30 S. LIBERTY ST.

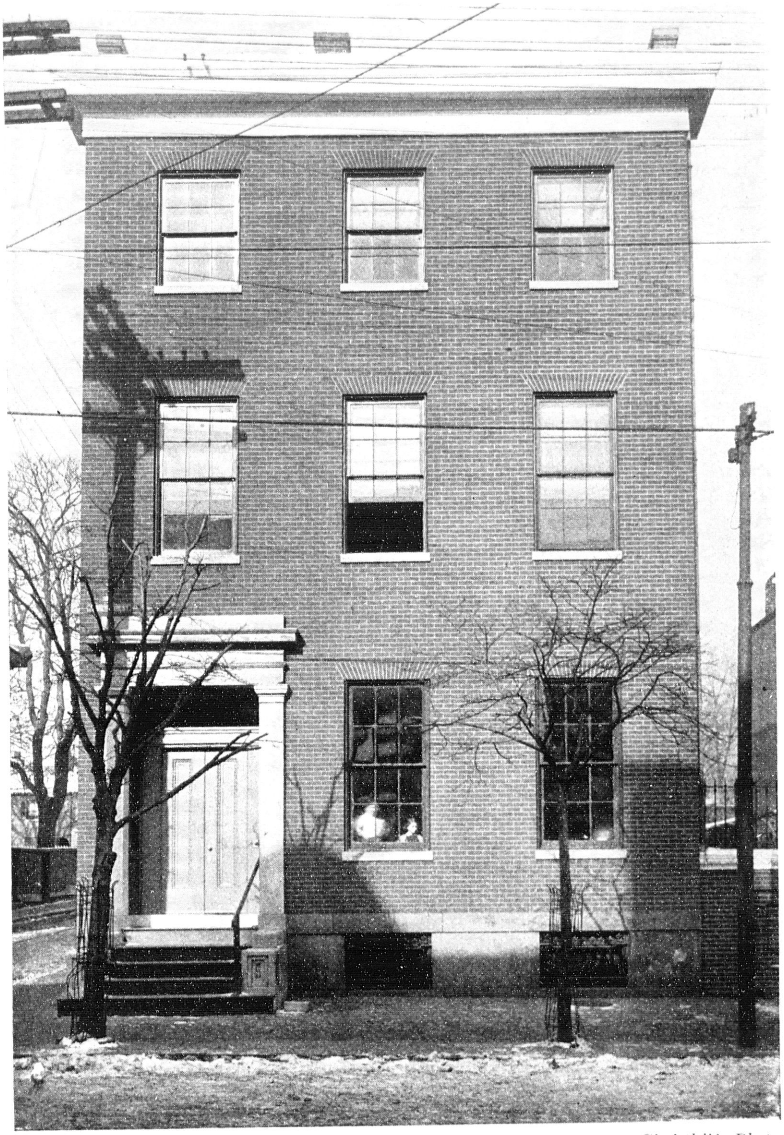
BALTIMORE, MD.

A most important and thriving element of industrial activity in the city of Baltimore is the manufacture of ready-mixed paints and the sale of all the articles that come under the head of painters' supplies. One of the oldest houses thus engaged was established by Mr. Maurice Hanline in 1848, on Bond Street, in the eastern section of the city. It was here that he brought up his three sons to a knowledge of the business, Leon M., Alexander M. and Simon M. Hanline, who succeeded him in 1882. The death of Leon M. Hanline occurred February 8, 1897. The trade which their father had made and the new trade which they soon commanded combined to largely increase the business and to widen the house's trade relations throughout the country, particularly in Maryland and adjacent States, where it principally centers to-day. This necessitated enlargement of the works or removal elsewhere; consequently the property at the southeast corner of Liberty and Lombard Streets was secured and equipped with the best improved machinery for the manufacture of ready-mixed paints. Their latest removal to present warehouses at 23 and 25 Howard Street and 30 South Liberty Street, with the opening of factory, 99 x 150 feet, at the corner of Sharp and Stockhelm Streets, occurred about five years ago. Since their first introduction, paints bearing the brand "Hanline Brothers" have been steadily improved and withstood the severest tests, especially in sections bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

SOLD TO

S. HALLE SONS,

BALTIMORE, MD.



Christhilf, Photo.

JEWISH WORKING GIRLS' HOME

ELI L. M. FISHPAW

Painter and Decorator

1802 WEST LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop: 212 NORTH BRUCE STREET

Residence Phone: C. & P Gilman 1294

Also Woodlawn and Glyndon, Baltimore County, Md.

This business was established about twenty-five years ago by Mr. Fishpaw's father, during which time it has built up one of the largest and most successful painting and decorating businesses in Baltimore City. Among the notable contracts fulfilled by Mr. Fishpaw may be mentioned the following:

- Medical & Chirurgical Building
- New Terminal Warehouse and Power Plant
- Edmonson Avenue Car Barn
- No. 5 Engine House and No. 3 Truck House
- No. 27 Engine House
- Susquehanna Ice Co.
- Good Hope Hall
- Citizens' National Bank
- Voneiff & Co.
- Three Store Buildings, White Estate
- Two Store Buildings, Cohen Estate
- White & Middleton
- Metropolitan Life Insurance
- Krause & Co. Factory
- W. B. & A. Railway
- Balto. Belting Co. Factory
- O. F. H. Warner Warehouse
- Friehoffer Bakery
- Vatchel B. Bennett Cottage
- J. E. Stanfield Cottage
- Dr. B. Holly Smith Cottage
- Mrs. Warfield Cottage
- Theo. Wilcox Cottage
- Mrs. L. B. Purnell Cottage
- Chas. Ashburner Cottage
- Harriman Bros. Warehouse
- Myer & Slagle Warehouse
- Bethany M. E. Church Interior
- West Branch Y. M. C. A. Interio
- Garrett Park M. E. Church

Mr. Fishpaw enjoys a most extensive patronage among the large builders, corporate interests and property owners, and there is no work so large in character that he cannot handle it with facility and promptness, as he maintains an equipment and a corps of workmen which has no superior in this section of the country.

TERMINAL WAREHOUSE, PAINTED BY ELI L. M. FISHPAW. OVER 700 GALLONS OF PAINT USED ON THIS CONTRACT

HEBREW FREE BURIAL SOCIETY.

Up to 1869 there was no society that looked after the burial of our poor co-religionists; therefore a number of people solicited enough money to bury them, the Benevolent Society furnished only one carriage and Mr. Riely furnished the hearse free of charge. The number of deaths increased, and several advertisements in the paper brought the following Israelites together at Raine's Hall, in January, 1869: I. Fiteman, Simon Kohlenstein, Israel Posninsky, Philip Joseph, A. Rothschild, Jacob Goldenberg, Fentel Hess. S. Fiteman was elected president and Philip Joseph secretary and treasurer.

These men instituted the Hebrew Free Burial Society of Baltimore City.

The three congregations, the Sloyd Street (now the Madison Avenue Temple), the Eden Street and the Hanover Street (now the Eutaw Place Temple) gave the society a grave free of charge in rotation.

This continued for over fifteen years, until Mrs. Jonas Friedenwald donated a lot to the society in the Hanover Street Cemetery, which lot the society exchanged for four large lots in which the poor were buried.

A number of legacies from co-religionists ranging from $25.00 to $500.00. Among the first donations received was $50.00 from the Beacon Lights Literary Society and $50.00 from the Miriam Lodge.

A great deal of trouble was experienced in obtaining dues. Mr. Nathan Schloss left a large legacy so that the society could be protected. The most active workers and those participating in nearly all funerals for many years were Israel Posninsky, Dr. Gerson and Simon Lowenthal.

The present officers are:

President.......................................PHILIP JOSEPH
Vice-President.......................................CHAS. ADLER
Treasurer.......................................LEON SCHIFF
Secretary.......................................S. L. AUERBACH

Directors:

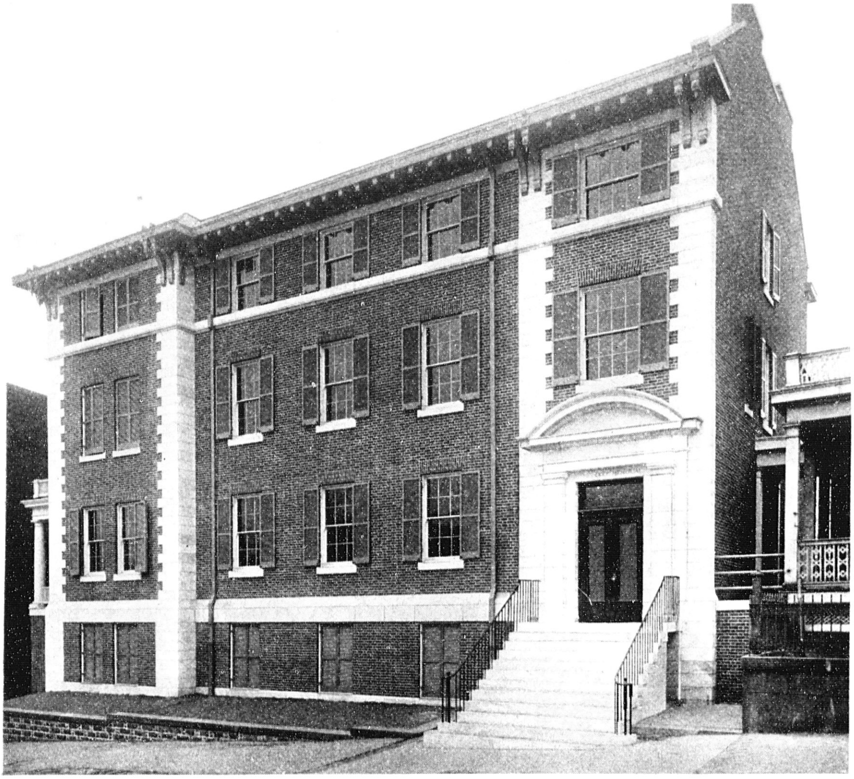
MICHAEL HESS.
WILLIAM LEVY.
JULIUS ROTHOLZ.
MICHAEL S. LEVY.
SAMUEL STROUSE.
JACOB EPSTEIN.
PHILIP LOBE.
SOLOMON GRINSFELDER.
JULIUS H. WYMAN.
LEON WEIL.
JACOB MEYER.
MAX SKUTCH.
SOLOMON GINSBERG.

MOSES WOLF, FOUNDER

M. WOLF & SON

M. Wolf & Son was established in 1867 by Mr. Moses Wolf, who has the distinction of being the first Hebrew engaged in the insurance business in Baltimore, prior to which time Mr. Wolf was in the wholesale clothing business under the firm name of Wolf & Bergman. Mr. Wolf conducted the fire insurance brokerage business until the year 1892, when the firm name was changed to M. Wolf & Son, by reason of Mr. Harry M. Wolf being taken into the firm. The original office of this business was at South and German Streets, and its present location is 30 Commerce Street. Mr. Moses Wolf died eleven years ago, since which time the business has been conducted by the son. M. Wolf & Son are general insurance agents and brokers, and cover every line of the business. Mr. Harry M. Wolf has the distinction of being the first and the only active Hebrew member of the Baltimore Board of Fire Underwriters, M. Wolf & Son representing the following companies:

Niagara Fire, of New York
Philadelphia Underwriters
Allemannia Fire, Pittsburg
Fire Association, Pa.
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.
Phœnix, of Hartford
Northern, of England
London Assurance
Sun, of London
Commercial Union
Queen, of New York
Western, of Canada
St. Paul Fire and Marine



Christhilf, Photo.

BETSY LEVY MEMORIAL

LATEST SUPERIOR ADAPTATIONS

NEW POLICIES OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Every Desirable Feature

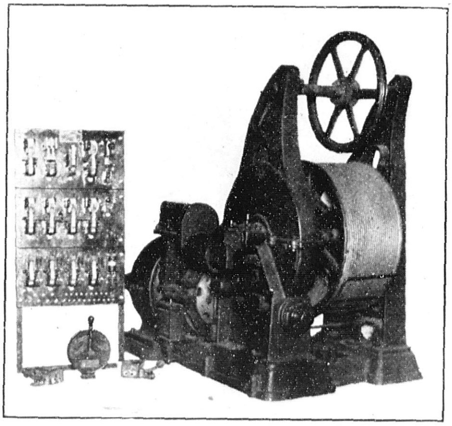
The embodiment of complete equity at lowest possible cost. Send your date of birth and illustrations will be furnished you free of cost.

FRANK MARKOE, *General Agent,*
844 EQUITABLE BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

WARSAW ELEVATOR COMPANY

T. FRANK WILHELM, MGR.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY: WARSAW, N. Y.



The Warsaw Elevator Company was established May, 1904, with Mr. T. Frank Wilhelm manager. Mr. Wilhelm had a long and expert training in this line of business, having formerly been connected with the Maryland Foundry & Machine Company. The original location of the business was Hillen Street, and the present location is Mercer, Grant and Water Streets. This company is engaged in the construction and installation of elevators and dumbwaiters of the most reliable and approved type, and has facilities for the fulfilment of its contracts equal to the best. Among some of the important elevator systems installed by the Warsaw Elevator Company may be mentioned the following: Earl Court Apartments, replaced old equipment; Knickerbocker Building, replaced old equipment with one of our outfits; Wentworth Apartments, one passenger elevator (car-switch control) and five dumbwaiters; J. G. Valiant Co.'s new store, Charles and Clay Streets, passenger elevator (car-switch control), 4000-pound elevator; Security Storage & Trust Co., 7000-pound electric freight elevator; Marlborough Apartments, replaced eight dumbwaiters and one plunger, hydraulic lift; Horn & Horn's new lunch room, one electric elevator and two push-button dumbwaiters; New Carrollton Hotel, electric passenger elevator; Lewis, Baer & Company, four electric freight elevators; Kirby's Store, Lexington Street, one electric elevator; Read's Drug Store; Cohen & Hughes; Jacob Wheatfield, 322 West Baltimore Street, one passenger elevator; Lowenstein & Greenbaum, German and Paca Streets, one electric passenger elevator; R. Rosenheim & Sons, West Baltimore Street, one electric freight elevator; John E. Marshall & Sons, builders, several electric elevators; Gottschalk Company, two electric elevators; B. C. Bibb Store Co., two electric elevators; Henry Smith & Sons, several electric elevators. In addition to the above we have several hundred elevators, all of which are giving perfect satisfaction.

AN ACCOUNT OF MRS. BETSY WIESENFELD AND HER FATHER, JONAS FRIEDENWALD.

From the Jewish Exponent, February 14, 1890. Loaned by Mrs. Rosie Wiesenfeld Rosenfeld.

For many years one family more than all others in Baltimore has been remarkably prominent because of its activity in the Hebrew charities. Three generations of the Friedenwald family to-day play important rôles by their contributions of time and money in alleviating distress, more especially among the unfortunate of their own creed. And if anyone who is acquainted even in a small way with local history were asked if there is among Jewish ladies a central figure, he would have no hesitancy in pointing out Mrs. Betsy Wiesenfeld, a member of the second generation, as pre-eminent among a host of noble women. For twenty-seven years she has been the president of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society—an executive whose zeal for the cause is unbounded, whose wonderful energy elicits surprise and comment that her physical constitution can bear such a strain. A pious Mother in Israel in the fullest sense of the word, her time is given up to the care of her aged father, to the management of some private affairs, and to works of humanity and love, the last engrossing even her leisure hours at home. All three aspects of her life present facts of interest.

JONAS FRIEDENWALD, PHILANTHROPIST

The biography of this lady, to be written properly, must include that of her father, Mr. Jonas Friedenwald. It was in Alten-busick, Hesse-Darmstadt, that he first saw the light, eighty-seven years ago, and here the family peaceably earned a living by farming until 1829. America's discipline of Great Britain in the war of 1812 was a long time in spreading the tidings of the wonderful land beyond the seas but when it reached this young man he was not content until, in the winter of 1830, a four months' passage had landed him in Baltimore. Old Chaiim Friedenwald, his father, came too; he officiated for several years in the old *Stadt Schule,* and died, aged eighty-six, in 1848. The rest of the family included Mrs. Jonas Friedenwald and her son, Bernard Stern, Miss Betsy (aged six), Joseph and Isaac Friedenwald. Being strictly orthodox Jews, and poor ones at that, they experienced great hardships during their long voyage, and yet greater ones when they first landed, for they had not even beds to sleep on. The mother of the family especially bewailed her sad fate in coming among strangers; and old Jonas Friedenwald's eyes to this very day light up with pleasure when he tells you how his own perseverance and his trust in God won him his success. He was ingenious; when his wife had not a washtub, he got a barrel from the captain of his vessel and, sawing it in half, made her two. Then, without any previous knowledge of the trade except a general mechanical turn, he started out as an umbrella-mender and maker, and by going around from door to door was soon able to earn a living for his family. Just before this time he had refused some proffered assistance.

AMASSED A FORTUNE FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

Umbrella-making was soon given up for the general junk business, and in this the whole family assisted. A specialty was drumming the town for old nails, which all took a hand in straightening out and selling at a reasonable profit. The grocery business was added later. By industry and ingenuity, combined with thrift, Jonas Friedenwald amassed enough money to be able to retire from business in 1854 with a fortune sufficient to maintain him up to the present time and to lay the foundations for the present prosperity of his children and grandchildren. His education had been limited, but that was no reason why it should remain so. By closely following the newspapers and by interesting himself in the Masons, he became quite well informed on all subjects, and in the early years of his business career became the general adviser among his Jewish brethren, especially in mercantile matters and real estate.

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & COMPANY

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION

BALTIMORE, MD.

The history of this old firm extends back to 1844, when the firm was originally established under the name of Wm. Woodward & Company, by William Woodward, Andrew D. Jones and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

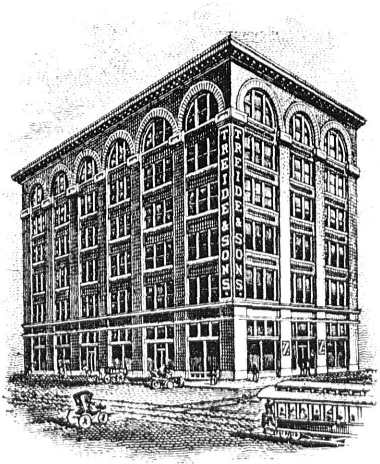
Messrs. Woodward and Baldwin were reared in Anne Arundel County, Md., and Mr. Jones was born in Baltimore City.

In 1856 the firm name was changed to Woodward, Baldwin & Company, when Mr. Christopher Columbus Baldwin became a member of it. In 1873 it became Woodward, Baldwin & Norris, Edward T. Norris, S. Baldwin and Andrew D. Jones becoming members. The firm to-day trades under the name of Woodward, Baldwin & Company, which firm is composed of Summerfield Baldwin, Elijah P. Smith, William H. Baldwin, Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., Isaac P. Rodman, J. Worthington Dorsey, William A. Baldwin, Wm. T. Westcote, Henry B. Shute, Jr. The first location of the business was Hanover and German Streets, and the present location is 117 West Baltimore Street. This firm is one of the largest domestic dry goods commission houses in the country. The success of the business has been built up under a policy of integrity, application and industry, as evidenced by the position it occupies and its reputation in the business community in general. There is a branch in New York City, established since 1862.

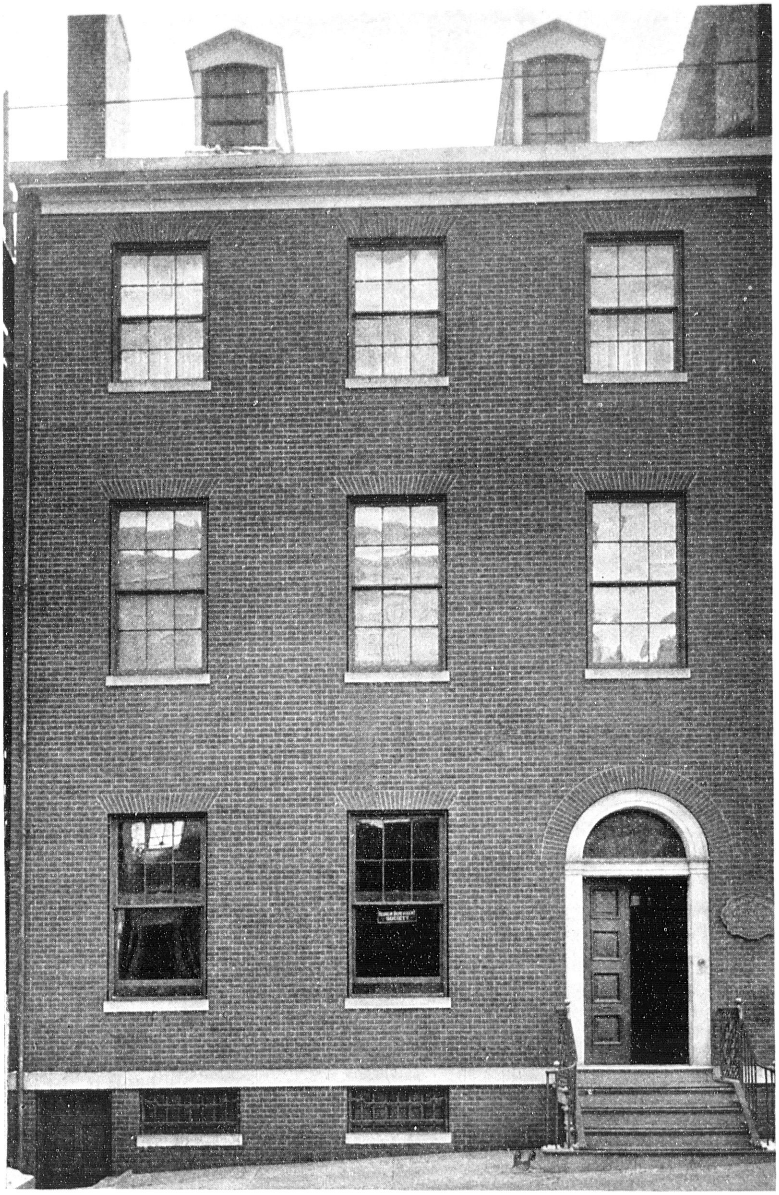
TREIDE & SONS

JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR

BALTIMORE, MD.



This well-known house was established in 1869 by Henry and George C. Treide, and was originally located on Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover. At present the firm occupies the magnificent warehouse at the southeast corner of Hopkins Place and German Street. Treide & Sons are jobbers and importers of Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, and their business extends over a large section of the country. The success of this house has been won by fair dealing and dependable goods.



Christhilf, Photo.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

G. S. HOWSER & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FELT AND STRAW HATS AND CAPS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The enviable reputation of this house extends back to 1869. Mr. G. S. Howser, founder of this business, was previously a member of the firm of F. F. Horner & Co., from which firm he withdrew and began business on his own account, on the upper floor of 324 West Baltimore Street. In 1872 he was forced to move to larger quarters, at 337 West Baltimore Street. In 1881, to get still larger quarters, the firm moved to 19 South Howard Street, and in 1896 again moved to 305 West Baltimore Street, a magnificent five-story and basement warehouse with rear entrance on German Street. The firm at present consists of Frederick W. Troxell, George B., Gover C. and G. Sellman Howser. Mr. G. S. Howser, the founder of the business, died April 6, 1903.

JOHNSON, BOYD & COMPANY

The old house of Johnson, Boyd & Company was established 1883 by George J. Johnson, Wm. Boyd, Wm. McKim Hogg, all men of ripe experience and fully equipped by prior training to build up the successful business which they now control. The original location of the firm was 3 South Hanover Street, which establishment was destroyed in the great fire of 1904. The firm now occupies a magnificently equipped establishment at 19 South Hanover Street. Johnson, Boyd & Co. are jobbers and direct importers of hosiery, gloves and underwear, and their aim is to furnish first-class, reliable, standard merchandise at reasonable prices. The territory covered by this firm is very extensive and covered regularly by an efficient corps of traveling salesmen.

HENRY & STROMENGER

115 HANOVER ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Henry & Stromenger was established November 1, 1905, succeeding Douglas, Henry & Co. The firm is composed of Robert G. Henry and C. H. Stromenger, and occupies ample quarters at 115 Hanover Street. Henry & Stromenger are specialists in Hosiery, Sweater Coats and Bathing Suits, and do extensive business through the South and Middle West, which territory is covered by five traveling salesmen.

BLUMENTHAL & LANGFELD

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' SUITS AND SKIRTS

NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY AND GERMAN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm is an outgrowth of the well-known house of D. Langfeld & Co., which was established in 1884 at 26 Hanover Street, which was succeeded by L. Keene & Co., which continued in business until the fire of 1904. Mr. Edward Blumenthal and Felix Langfeld, who had been identified with the firm of L. Keene & Co., succeeded them under the name of Blumenthal & Langfeld. The original location of this firm was on Lombard Street, near the bridge, and they now occupy the large factory and display rooms at the northwest corner of Liberty and German Streets. The trade of this house extends throughout the country, which territory is covered by six salesmen.

Soon he became active in the charities, and it can be said with truth that his hand was in the foundation of most of Baltimore's Hebrew eleemosynary institutions; his best efforts being in starting the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He also resuscitated the Free Burial Society. He was treasurer for many years of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and a director and still an honorary official of the Hebrew Hospital. Few American Jews have made more generous and more general use of their money during life, each of the charities having received a handsome donation from him. In 1871, when certain reforms were introduced into the old *Stadt Schule*, Mr. Friedenwald led a number of other more orthodox seceders and formed the Chizuk Emunah Congregation. This has since built, mainly through the assistance of himself and his family, the large orthodox Lloyd Street Synagogue, under the charge of Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneeberger Of this he is president, and to it he devotes all his time and care, seldom missing one of the three daily services except from sickness; for, old and apparently hale as he is, Mr. Friedenwald has been sickly all his lifetime. He bids fair to become a centenarian, and that is the especial prayer of the many needy persons who apply to him for money and advice, not less than of his many friends. He is also honored in other spheres, being probably the oldest Mason in Baltimore and an honorable member of Warren Lodge. Joseph, his eldest son, is ex-president of the Hebrew Hospital, and has been president for several years of Bay View Asylum (City Almshouse). Isaac owns one of the largest printing establishments in the country; Moses, the next son, born in Baltimore, philanthropic like his father, and like him a successful business man, died this summer; Aaron, the youngest, is a professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and has otherwise achieved sufficient distinction to entitle him to a place among the JEWISH WORTHIES (see issue of October 4, 1889); Betsy, the only daughter, is the subject of this sketch. He has thirty-four grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren, and the many connections of his descendants include some of Baltimore's leading business men and best Jewish families. (Mr. Friedenward died in August, 1893.)

MRS. WIESENFELD'S EARLY MARRIAGE

The date of Mrs. Wiesenfeld's birth is *Tishri* 12, 5585, wherefore she is sixty-four years of age. Unfortunately, the means of the family did not allow her to receive much of an education, although, as we have seen, she was but a little girl when she first came to Baltimore. As she grew to the age of twelve the burden of household duties was placed upon her, and she became a second mother to her younger brothers; for the struggle for existence for a large family was hard at first. Then, too, some of her time had to be employed in the nail-straightening industry and in her father's business. This training continues to be of material value to her to this very day, when she personally manages her real estate and other interests with as much skill and care for detail as characterizes the most successful business man.

Her father had always looked after poor boys, and it so happened that one of these prospered so well under his tuition, and showed himself so good a business man, that he was gladly welcomed in the Friedenwald family circle. And in 1843 Moses Wiesenfeld married Betsy Friedenwald, aged seventeen years and six months. After that time he won the personal esteem of that prince of Baltimore merchants and philanthropists, Johns Hopkins, who was always ready to help the young man with his advice and financial support. Much of his success he ascribed to Mr. Hopkins's aid and encouragement, and they remained staunch friends until death parted them. He founded the wholesale clothing firm of Wiesenfeld & Co., which until 1886, when it was dissolved, was a leading establishment of its kind in the South, and during its later years did one and a half million dollars' worth of business in a year—an unprecedented amount at that time for Baltimore. Later he was also connected with many business enterprises and corporations, where his managerial skill was of value in leading the way to permanent success. Following the good example of his mentor, he played a prominent rôle in charity, serving as president and later director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In 1868 he died, cut off somewhat suddenly in the middle of his splendid career, mourned by a host of friends, his worth testified by many resolutions of organizations and by letters to his sorrowing widow from prominent men far and wide. He made liberal bequests to all the charities.

THE EATON & BURNETT BUSINESS COLLEGE

9 AND 11 W. BALTIMORE STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

1878 1910

The Eaton & Burnett College was established in 1878 by A. H. Eaton, who previous to that date was half-owner of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of this city, and Mr. E. Burnett, secretary of the last-named school. In 1896, shortly after the death of Mr. Burnett, Mr. Eaton thought it for the best interest of the college to associate with him certain members of the faculty—men of integrity and experience, who were worthy of this token of confidence. Those taken into co-partnership were H. N. Staley, J. W. Dixon, J. C. Thompson, W. S. Chamberlain and C. J. Eaton. Each of these members gives special attention to the pupil's studies and his preparation for a successful entry into business life.

For more than twenty-seven years the school was located on the northeast corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets. After the great fire the firm, finding it impossible to secure quarters in the new building erected on the site of the old one, leased the rooms over 9 and 11 West Baltimore Street, next door to the corner of Charles Street, just across the street from their former location. These rooms have ceilings sixteen feet high and are heated by steam furnished from the outside, thus securing the best of ventilation and an even temperature at all times.

The course of instruction includes bookkeeping in all its modern forms, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting and lectures on business customs, commercial law and the demonstration of the various up-to-date office appliances.

Christhilf, Photo.

HEBREW FRIENDLY INN

ECLIPSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Muslin and Flannel Underwear

CORNER FAYETTE AND FRONT STREETS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Eclipse Manufacturing Co. was incorporated March 1, 1907, with J. Watkin Ritter, president, and Alfred Schleunes, secretary and treasurer. The original location of this business was 9-11 North Gay Street, but in March, 1908, owing to the demand for more room, the company moved to its present home at the northeast corner of Fayette and Front Streets, where it occupies four floors 66 by 60 feet each. The company employ 150 operatives, utilizing 125 machines. The territory covered comprises Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and is covered by five salesmen. The Eclipse Manufacturing Co. maintain a New York office and Display Room at 473 Broadway. The policy of this business has been to produce the highest grade of manufacturing at a minimum cost—the success of which policy is attested by the constant increase in the volume of the company's business.

ACTIVITY IN THE LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY

Mrs. Wiesenfeld had always been encouraged by her father and husband in following out her own desires to alleviate distress. At the first election of officers of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society in 1862 we not only see her elected a manager, but her daughter, Miss Carrie, now Mrs. Michael Rosenfeld, on the board. Evidently long before that time she was a prominent figure among the charitably inclined of this city. At the next election she accepted the presidency, and has since maintained it. She is known as the chief financier of the concern, and no male assistance is needed in that department. An idea can be gained of the character of her efforts in this direction from the statement that the society has a sinking fund of nearly $16,000, expends annually nearly $4,000, has 550 members, distributes garments and shoes to men, women and children, and all the necessaries of householding to families. To have managed the host of ladies who assemble every Monday afternoon for the purpose of sewing for the poor, and to have prevented private differences and class feeling from interfering with attendance and work, or worse, from causing disruption in the society, is another tribute to her skill. She is general investigator of charitable cases, and though to those who do not understand the whys and wherefores appearing somewhat harsh, she knows many valuable things of practical charity, and how to give to the best advantage of benevolent and beneficiary. The Sewing Society, largely through her individual exertion, alleviated much distress among suffering Jews and Gentiles by the flood in Baltimore in 1868. In 1871 came the great Chicago fire, and again Mrs. Wiesenfeld's warm heart stimulated her collaborators to have the first bundle of clothing reach the sufferers and to send an aggregate of nearly $9,000 in clothing and money to the destitute of that city. The Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum was burned to the ground in 1874, and she again led the society in looking after the children's wants. In 1878 the smallpox epidemic called forth the efforts of the society and its president. She gave the use of a house on Durham Street as a pest-house, visited its patients frequently, or had information brought to her daily by the attendants at a great risk to her family. They had eight patients, and all recovered.

AID FOR THE RUSSIANS

When the Russian refugees came in large numbers in 1882 her house was stocked with the clothing she had solicited for them. They came for information or help at all hours of the day and night, making of it an actual refugees' retreat; she attended in person daily to the families quartered in five houses at the expense of the Russian Aid Committee, even purchasing the food for each and every one; and in general, through and with the aid of the society, did much to alleviate their misery and put them on a road to earning a living. Since that time her house has been a sort of information bureau for the charities in the eastern district of the city in the absence of a regularly managed office for the entire city. The society and Mrs. Wiesenfeld also rendered efficient aid to the Russian colonists at Middlesex, Va., whose colony proved a disastrous failure.

Among other charitable enterprises with which Mrs. Wiesenfeld has been connected as president is the Ladies' Hospital Association, which furnished substantial aid to the Hebrew Hospital for nearly fourteen years. She was also an energetic and successful worker in a fair held for the benefit of the institution, and of a variety of entertainments held for the same cause. She has also taken an active interest in non-Jewish movements, such as a fair for the German Orphan Asylum, for the Home of the Inebriates, etc. Everyone who knows the character and extent of Mrs. Wiesenfeld's activity wonders that, even with a vigorous constitution, she does not break down under the load. Perhaps her love for the work stimulates her sufficiently to renew her strength. Yet her health is none too good, and some of her equally noble sisters in the work are insisting on relieving her of duties that can easily be borne by others.

CHARITY AND RELIGION COMBINED

Mr. Jonas Friedenwald has also been in the habit of providing the poor with *mazzoth* for Passover, and distributing upward of 3,000 pounds of flour per year. Mrs. Wiesenfeld's

PH. F. GEHRMANN CO.

"The Baby Cap and Ruching House"

Manufacturers of

Children's Hats, Baby Caps, Ruching, Ladies' Neckwear and Aprons, Importers and Jobbers of Veilings, Infants' Handknit Sacques and Bootees, Silk and Woolen Knit Shawls, Ladies' Head Scarfs, Etc.

15 NORTH LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The business was founded in the year 1875, by Mr. Philip F. Gehrmann and his father Mr. Chas. Gehrmann, of A., trading as Ph. F. Gehrmann & Co. and engaged in the manufacture of Children's Hats, Baby Caps, Ruching, Ladies' Neckwear and Aprons and Importers and Jobbers of Veilings, Infants' Handknit Sacques and Bootees, Silk and Woolen Knit Shawls, Ladies' Head Scarfs. It was started in a small way at 206 North Gay Street, but through the enterprise and untiring zeal of its founders, it soon outgrew its small quarters, and in the year 1879 it was moved to the large warehouse Nos. 33 and 35 Hanover Street. In the year 1880, Mr. August C. Gehrmann, a younger brother, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Philip F. Gehrmann dying in the year 1885, the business was successfully continued by the surviving members, Messrs. Chas. Gehrmann and August C. Gehrmann, up to February, 1904, when the entire plant was destroyed by the great Baltimore fire of that year. Mr. Chas. Gehrmann retired at this time, and in April, 1904, Mr. August C. Gehrmann continued on his own account at the original location, 206 North Gay Street, with an entirely new plant, under the old firm name.

January 1, 1907, the business was moved to the present spacious quarters. Mr. August C. Gehrmann dying in June, 1908, the same was purchased from the administrators and incorporated by the following well-known business men, several of whom were old employees of the Ph. F. Gehrmann Co.; viz.: Oscar S. Taylor, Charles F. Crist, J. William Crist, John C. Ohrenschall, George L. McDaniel. The officers of the company are, Oscar S. Taylor, President and Treasurer; Charles F. Crist, Vice-President, and Geo. L. McDaniel, Secretary, who are conducting the business most successfully at the present time. The firm has five traveling salesmen, employing altogether about eighty persons in its sale, office and manufacturing departments. The territory covered by this house includes the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, Ohio.

familiarity with the persons who might apply has made her the manager of this work. Now a fund has been created which the lady will manage during her life, and her daughter, Mrs. G. Rosenfeld, after her.

For many years Mrs. Wiesenfeld has devoted her leisure hours at home to making all the shrouds (*tachrichim*) after the orthodox manner for the dead of the Hebrew Burial Society, the Ladies' Sewing Society furnishing the material. She has been relieved in part of this duty, but still does much work of the same kind, and last year earned for the society from private persons of means who purchased these burial garments nearly $100.

HER DEVOTION TO HER FATHER

But though the lady loves her charity work and shirks no duty, and though she is a clever woman attending regularly to her business affairs, yet above all these is her devotion for her aged father—a care that is really touching to those who know of it. He is a thoroughly observant orthodox Jew, she as pious a Jewess; he an old man of whims, she an indulgent child slighting not one of them; he sick at times, sleepless at others; she by his side when she thinks a few words from her will bring him pleasure. "Mrs. Wiesenfeld," say her friends, "lives for her father." The lady has five sons and four daughters. Of the latter, Mrs. Goody Rosenfeld, corresponding secretary of the Ladies' Sewing Society, takes much of the same kind of interest in the charities as her mother. The third generation includes eighteen grandchildren. (Mrs. Betsy Friedenwald died February 12, 1894.)

THE MARYLAND

AND

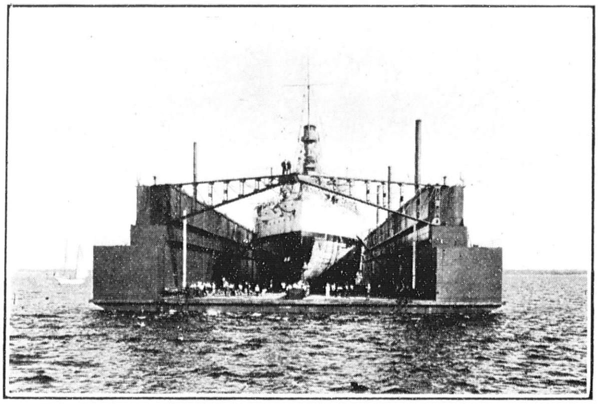
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Traversing the rich uplands of Baltimore, and Harford Counties, Maryland, and York County, Pa.; offers many attractive locations for country homes; uses standard equipment, maintains excellent train service, gives very low commutation fares, and liberal market and package privileges. ¶ Illustrated booklets are issued annually which are mailed free upon request. ¶ Inquiries solicited, and information cheerfully given.

C. A. FIFER
General Passenger Agent
BALTIMORE, MD.

MARYLAND STEEL COMPANY

SPARROW'S POINT, MD.



FLOATING DRY DOCK DEWEY

The town of Sparrow's Point takes its name from the tract of land upon which it stands, which is a part of the original grant to Thomas Sparrow in November, 1652, nearly 80 years before Baltimore was laid out. Here a son of the grantee, Solomon Sparrow, built a house which was known far and wide as "Sparrow's Nest." It has long since disappeared, but its site is marked by an old brick building now used as a kindergarten.

In 1886 the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, Pa., conceived the idea of having a plant on tidewater, in order to save the inland freights on raw materials as well as on the finished product. Sparrow's Point was acquired and in 1887 the work of building what has proved to be one of the best-known steel plants in the world was begun. It was known as the Maryland Extension of the Pennsylvania Steel Company until in June, 1891, when it took out a charter in its own name as "Maryland Steel Company."

From this plant has been turned out steel rails which have been shipped all over the world. In its marine department were built some of the fastest torpedo boat destroyers in our navy, the *Worden*, *Whipple* and *Truxton*, besides merchant steamers, passenger boats, tugs, barges and dredges.

In the dry dock department have been built two of the largest steel floating dry-docks in the world—the New Orleans dock and the famous *Dewey*.

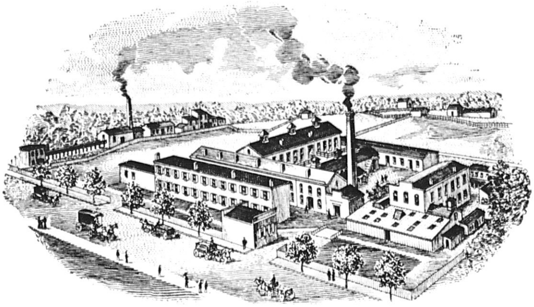
The town of Sparrow's Point is a model of cleanliness. Its streets, which are well laid out, are lined with shade trees and neat cottages. Underground sewerage and deep artesian wells protect the health of the community.

Its schools, which grade from kindergarten to a high school, also include manual training and domestic science.

FRED. WALPERT & COMPANY

CURLED HAIR BRISTLES, BEDDING, ETC.

BALTIMORE, MD.



This business was established fifty-seven years ago by Mr. Fred. Walpert; on his death, in 1898, the firm was continued by Mr. Marshall W. Harden and Mr. Wm. Mantz; later, after Mr. Mantz's death, the firm was continued by Mr. Marshall W. Harden and his two sons, Fred. W. Harden and Samuel W. Harden.

The offices, showrooms and mattress factory are located at 106 and 108 North Gay Street, a double building of three and four stories, covering a combined space of 45 by 280 feet. Here is carried a heavy stock of Curled Hair Bristles, Bedding, etc., also supplies for manufacturers of mattresses. The motive power is a gas engine, and from 50 to 75 hands are employed.

The hair factory is situated on Jenkins Lane, where the making of curled hair is a specialty; buildings all equipped with the most improved and modern machinery. Steam is the motive power, and 150 to 200 employees are needed to handle the production. On the same lane is a husk factory operated by the firm. There are eight buildings devoted to this branch. The motive power here is steam, and 100 hands are employed. The trade of the house is immense, as they operate the largest curled hair factory in the city, if not in the State, and their goods go all over the United States.

J. S. WILSON, JR., & COMPANY

BANKERS

The firm of J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co. was formed February 1, 1907; the original members of the firm were J. Sawyer Wilson, Jr., and Arthur L. Jones.

Both the members had been in the banking business for a number of years.

On February 1, 1909, Horatio L. Whitridge, who also had been in the banking business for a number of years, was admitted to the firm.

From the beginning the offices of J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co. have been in the Calvert Bank Building. On August 1, 1909, the firm moved to large and handsome offices on the ground floor of the same building.

The firm transacts a general banking business, trades in high-grade investment securities, negotiates loans for railroads and other corporations, sells letters of credit available in all parts of the world and receives deposits subject to cheque.

J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co. are members of the New York Stock Exchange and have direct wire connections with all the principal markets.

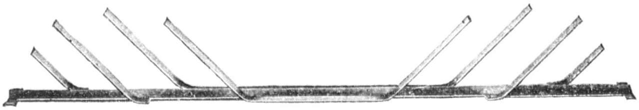
Present members of the firm are J. Sawyer Wilson, Jr., Arthur L. Jones and Horatio L. Whitridge.

MENDES COHEN

LAYTON FONTAINE SMITH

Associate Member, American Society of Civil Engineers
Member, American Society Engineering Contractors

Engineer Representative and Sales Agent for **Trussed Concrete Steel Company**

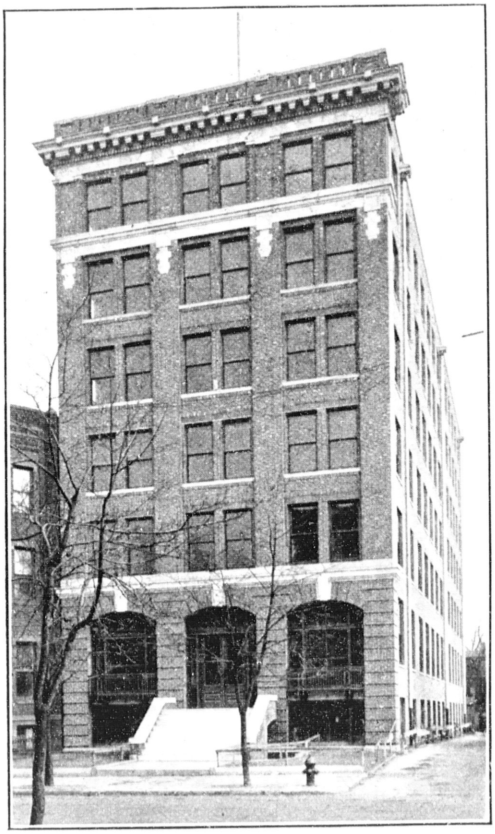


KAHN SYSTEM OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

WILSON BUILDING, CHARLES AND SARATOGA STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

Specialist in the economic design and construction of reinforced concrete buildings and other structures. I have designed according to the Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete the reinforced concrete construction for over two hundred and forty structures, including:

Churches
Banks
Factories
Office Buildings
Apartment Houses
Residences
Hotels
Garages
Hospitals
Stables
Universities
Dry Kilns
Cooperage Plants
Power Houses
Warehouses



CHEMICAL LABORATORY, U. S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Barracks
Bridges
Culverts
Viaducts
Retaining Walls
Storage Bins
Reservoirs
Grandstands
Roundhouses
Coal Trestles
Tanks
Subterranean Reservoirs
Foundations
Etc., Etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF A FEW OF THE MANY WELL-KNOWN JEWS OF BALTIMORE.

NOTE.

Owing to the random manner in which these biographies were received, it has been impossible to arrange them in anything like logical or alphabetical order. However, the Alphabetical Biographical Index in the front of the book will facilitate the finding of any specially desired biography.

MENDES COHEN

Son of David I. and Harriett Cohen, was born May 4, 1831, in Baltimore City. He received his education in private schools as a civil engineer. Mr. Cohen held subordinate positions with the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. (1851-1855), assistant superintendent Hudson River R.R. (1855-1861), vice-president and later president of the Ohio & Mississippi R.R. (1861-1863), superintendent Reading & Columbia R.R. (1864-1866), president's assistant and comptroller Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (1868-1871), president Pittsburg & Connellsville R.R. (1873-1875), director in board of same company (1873-1903), chairman Sewerage Commission, City of Baltimore (1893-1900); member of Board appointed in 1894 by President of the United States, under the River and Harbor Act of August, 1894, to examine and determine route for construction of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; member Art Commission, City of Baltimore, since its establishment; corresponding secretary Maryland Historical Society (1884-1904) and president of same since 1904, member American Society of Civil Engineers since 1867 and president in 1892. Mr. Cohen married Miss Justina Nathan.

FABIAN FRANKLIN, PH.D., LL.D.

Son of Morris Joshua and Sarah Heilpin Franklin, was born at Eger, Hungary, January 18, 1853. Dr. Franklin attended the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., from which he received his degree of B.A. in 1869, and the Johns Hopkins University, from which he received Ph.D. in 1880. The active work of Dr. Franklin's life began in the capacity of civil engineer and surveyor, and continued along these lines until 1877. From 1879 to 1895 he was successively associate professor and professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins University. He gave up his professorship in 1895 to assume editorial charge of the *Baltimore News*, a position he held until 1908. He is now associate editor of the *New York Evening Post*. Dr. Franklin is an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass., and his mathematical papers have appeared chiefly in the *American Journal of Mathematics*. A full account of Dr. Franklin's life is set forth in the Jewish Encyclopædia.

ABRAHAM COHEN.

Son of Simon and Theresa (Brafman) Cohen, was born in Baltimore, September 11, 1870. His father, Simon Cohen, came to this country from Bavaria in 1845, and was a charter member of Oheb Shalom Congregation. Abraham received his preparatory education at Scheib's Zion School and the Baltimore City College, and later graduated from Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1891 and Ph.D. in 1894. In 1895, after spending a year abroad, Mr. Cohen was made a member of the staff of the Mathematical Department, and has continued there until the present time, and is co-editor of the *American Journal of Mathematics*. Mr. Cohen, since 1896, has been a member of the school board of Oheb Shalom Congregation, and since 1898 chairman of the board. In 1898 he became a member of the board of directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. In 1906 Mr. Cohen published his "Treatise on Differential Equations" (Heath & Co., Boston). He is a Phi Beta Kappa and fellow of A. A. A. S., member of the Society of the Teachers of Mathematics of the Middle States and Maryland, and is the president of the Society of Teachers of Mathematics of Baltimore. Mr. Cohen was married to Miss Lee M. Bren, June 20, 1900. Mr. Cohen's biography has also been published in "Who's Who in America" and "American Men of Science."

THIS nationally renowned business college was founded in 1864, and was incorporated in 1895. This institution has always appealed to young men and young women who were interested in a business education, and desire to keep abreast of the times. The branches taught are:

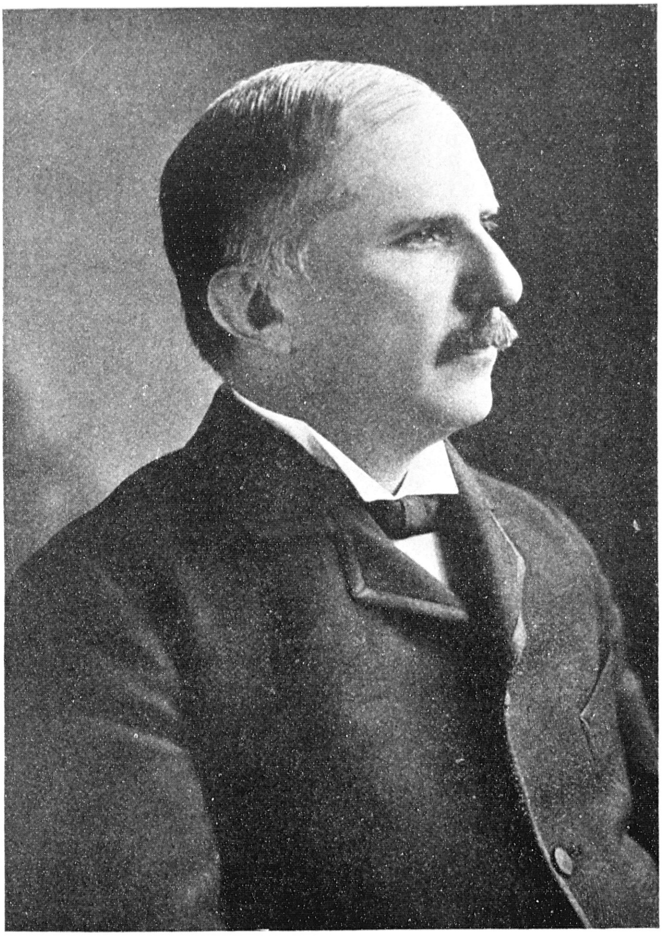
Bookkeeping and Office Practice, Accounting, Banking Penmanship, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Rapid Calculations, Business Law, Shorthand, Typewriting and English.

SADLER'S
BRYANT
&
STRATTON
BUSINESS COLLEGE
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

DAY SCHOOL ENTIRE YEAR

NIGHT SCHOOL OCTOBER TO APRIL

THERE were never so many opportunities in the business world for young men and women with proper training as there are to-day, and the advantages which have come from a business training at this old institution may be best apprehended from the fact that in the biographies contained in this work so many prominent men mention with pleasure the fact that they graduated from Sadler's Byrant & Stratton Business College. This business school is located at 13-27 W. Fayette St., where are maintained large and commodious quarters, adapted in every way to its special work. The officers of the company are F. A. Sadler, President; R. M. Browning, Secretary. Special literature pertaining to the merits and scope of this college may be had upon personal or written application.



HON. ISIDOR RAYNER

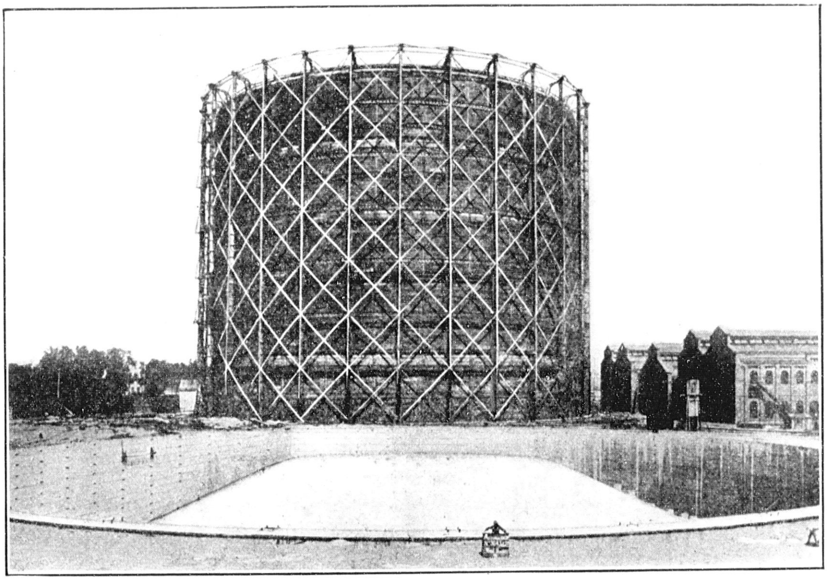
THE BARTLETT HAYWARD CO.

Founders and Engineers

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Bartlett Hayward Company was founded in the year 1837 by the father of the late Thomas J. Hayward, beginning with the manufacture of stoves, and later on developing and bringing into general use the best, the most modern and most satisfactory method of heating and ventilating all classes of buildings.

During the period of the Civil War this firm added to their business that of conducting the Winans Locomotive Works, but owing to the extensive growth of their own line of industry they subsequently disposed of that extensive work. In 1880 they entered the field for the manufacture of gas machinery, and it is this branch of the business, that has developed to such proportions, that the corporation to-day stands as the foremost and largest manufacturer of this class of machinery in this country.



The place where this material is fabricated is in the western section of the city, covering more than three city blocks, an area of more than 300,000 square feet. Here the material is put into shape and shipped ready to be erected by their mechanics in all parts of the United States. The above cut represents the largest gas-holder ever erected either in this country or abroad, having a capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet, and was built for the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., Astoria, L. I. Their work includes apparatus and complete gas plants erected at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Springfield, Boston, San Francisco, Texas, Havana, Cuba, and many other cities in the United States.

E. B. Hayward.. *President*
Howard Bruce........... *First Vice-President and General Manager*
D. E. Conklin............................ *Second Vice-President*
A. B. W. Dew....................................... *Treasurer*
E. A. Robbins............................ *Secretary and Auditor*

ISIDOR RAYNER.

Born in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1850. He was educated at the University Virginia (1866-70), pursuing the academic course for three years and a law course for the last year. On leaving that institution he became a law student in the offices of Brown & Brune, Baltimore, shortly afterwards he was admitted to the bar and soon secured a large trial practice. In 1878 Rayner, as a democrat, was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature. Thereafter he devoted himself to law until 1886, when he was elected State senator. In the same year he was nominated for Congress, and was elected for three terms; he declined nomination for a fourth term.

Rayner served upon the committees of foreign affairs, coinage commission, weights and measures and commerce. He was chairman of the committee of organization and was conspicuous in the contest for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act.

In 1899 Rayner was elected attorney-general of Maryland, and in 1901, when Admiral Schley was called before the Government Court of Inquiry, he was appointed associate counsel, becoming senior counsel upon the death of Judge Wilson. He increased his reputation by his masterly defense of that admiral. Rayner was elected United States senator on February 4, 1904, for the term beginning March 5, 1905, and re-elected on January 19, 1910, for the term commencing March 4, 1911.

DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD.

Son of Aaron Friedenwald and Bertha Bamberger Friedenwald, was born on the 21st day of September, 1864. Dr. Friedenwald received his education in the Zion Church School of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, University of Berlin and University of Vienna. He began the active practice of his profession in 1890, and is especially devoted to ophthalmology and otology. Dr. Friedenwald is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Johns Hopkins Club, University Club, a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, Ophthalmological Society of Germany, Fellow American Baltimore, Association of the Advancement of Science, director Jewish Theological Seminary of America, president Jewish Home for Consumptives and president of Federation of American Zionists. Dr. Friedenwald is vice-president of the Chizuk Amuno Congregation. Dr. Friedenwald has held the following positions: Professor of ophthalmology and otology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, the Hebrew Hospital, Mercy Hospital and St. Agnes Hospital. On June 28, 1892, Dr. Friedenwald married Miss Bertha Stein and has two children, Julia Babette and Jonas.

MICHAEL S. LEVY.

Son of Lazar and Esther Levy, was born in Mur-Goslin, Province of Rosen, Germany, on March 11, 1836. His father was a man noted for his charity and good-will and his mother possessed a remarkably keen mind, and it was her influence that bore most strongly upon Mr. Levy's moral character. His education was self-achieved. At the age of eighteen he began business as a straw-hat manufacturer, from which beginning he has built up one of the largest manufacturing industries of Baltimore City. Mr. Levy is a director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, president of the Chizuk Emunah Congregation for the past eight years, preceding which time he was vice-president of the same congregation. From 1902 to 1906 he was a director of the Guardian Trust Company and is a member of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. Mr. Levy is an ardent Bible student, and considers the reading of the daily newspapers a liberal education in itself. Ambition and perseverance are two factors which Mr. Levy considers as the governing essentials of life's success. On March 26, 1856, Mr. Levy married Miss Betsy Jacobs and has had ten children, nine of whom are living.

THE AMERICAN STREET LIGHTING COMPANY

831-833-835 GREENMOUNT AVENUE BALTIMORE, MD.

This company was established in the latter part of 1900 as the American Lighting Company by Mr. Robert S. Carswell, who was prominently identified in the oil refining business, and Mr. David M. Newbold, Sr., a man prominent in the financial world of Baltimore.

The company was originally located on Frederick and Fayette Streets, but owing to its quick and wonderful growth was compelled to occupy its present commodious quarters at 831-835 Greenmount Avenue.

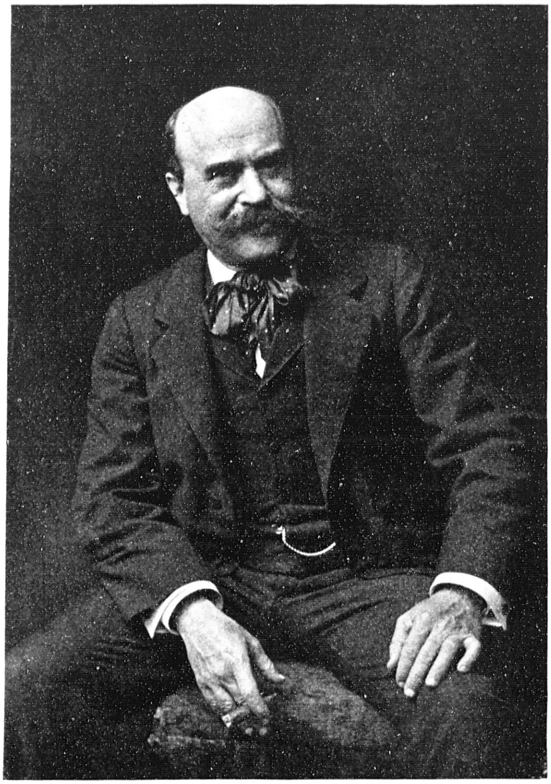
The company has in operation at the present time over 40,000 of its patented street lamps under municipal contracts in Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Newport,

MT. VERNON PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

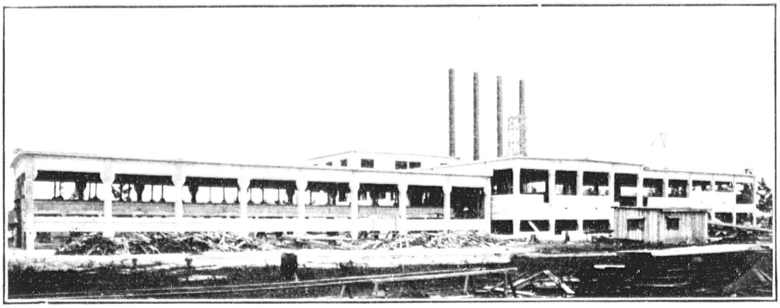
Bridgeport, Richmond, Akron and many other towns throughout this country and Canada. Its success is due to its ability to give municipalities efficient street lighting service at a minimum cost. In Baltimore, where it has had a contract for the past ten years, and in Washington for the past six years, the saving to the municipalities has averaged over half a million dollars.

The present officers of the company are:

Mr. Eugene S. Newbold.................................*President*
Mr. David M. Newbold, Sr.........................*Vice-President*
Mr. George P. Ney.......................*Secretary and Treasurer*



EPHRAIM KEYSER



SAWMILL PLANT OF HEBARD CYPRESS CO.
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

DAVID E. EVANS & COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

Reinforced Concrete Construction and Railway Construction

11 EAST LEXINGTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

David E. Evans & Company was established in 1891 by Mr. David E. Evans. In 1906 Mr. David E. Evans took Mr. Robert W. Evans in the firm, since which time Mr. Evans has died, and the business is now conducted by Mr. Robert W. Evans under the old firm name. This firm occupies a high position as Engineers and Contractors in Reinforced Concrete Construction and Railway Construction, having done 75 per cent. of this work for the street railways of Baltimore City, and several very large railroad contracts; also a great number of reinforced concrete sawmills and factories throughout the South. This company erected the first reinforced concrete steam-heated lumber dry kilns, the perfect success of which has added considerably to their reputation and business. The aim of this company has been to demonstrate practically the thorough utility of reinforced concrete construction, and the success of its efforts are clearly shown by the extensive contracts which have come to it, and the general satisfaction which all its work has given throughout wide territory.

DR. JULIUS FRIEDENWALD

Son of Aaron and Bertha Bamberger Friedenwald, was born in Baltimore City December 20, 1866, receiving his early education at Scheib's Zion School and Baltimore City College. Later he graduated from Johns Hopkins University (1888), College of Physicians and Surgeons (1890), receiving the degrees of A.B. (Johns Hopkins), M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons) and A.M. (Loyola College, honorary, 1892). Dr. Friedenwald began active work in his profession in the Baltimore City Hospital (1890). He has been associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Professor of Diseases of the Stomach since 1900; visiting physician City Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, Union Protestant Infirmary, Church Home Infirmary; member American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; president (1908-1910) and charter member of the American Gastro-Enterological Association. Fellow American Academy of Medicine, and associate member of Association of American Physicians. Dr. Friedenwald has published "Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis," with Drs. Beck and Knapp; "Diet in Health and Disease" (three editions), with D. J. Ruhrah; "Dietetics for Nurses" (two editions), "Functional Diseases of the Stomach," in Osler's *Modern Medicine*, and contributed numerous scientific investigations in various medical periodicals. Dr. Friedenwald is a member of the University Club and Johns Hopkins Club of Baltimore City and is a member of Chizuk Emunah Congregation.

Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, father of Julius, was professor of eye and ear diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (1890). Dr. Julius Friedenwald married Miss Esther Rohr October, 1900. His life's policy has been "To work hard and not to recognize the word 'failure.' "

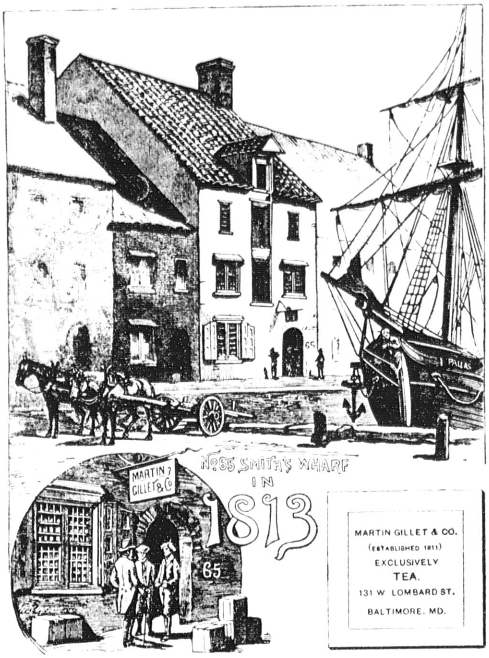
EPHRAIM KEYSER

Born in Baltimore. Educated in the public schools and city college; early art education at the night school of the Maryland Institute; sculpture at the Royal Academy in Munich, where he was awarded the silver medal for "The Page," and at the Royal Academy in Berlin, where he won the Michael Beer Scholarship for a year's study in Rome, with "Psyche," a replica in marble now in the Cincinnati Art Museum. Studio in Rome from 1880 to 1886. Studio in New York from 1887 to 1893. Returned to Baltimore in 1893 to accept the position of instructor of modeling at the Maryland Institute Art School, and since 1902 instructor of the Rinehart School for Sculpture, which positions he still occupies. Among his works are the statue of Major-General Baron DeKalb, erected by the United States Government at Annapolis, Md.; the tomb of President Chester A. Arthur at the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; the Stein tombs at the Baltimore Hebrew Cemetery, and numerous portrait busts and memorial tablets, among which are those of Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Sidney Lanier, John W. McCoy, Henry Harland, General Thomas J. Shryock, Prof. M. A. Newell, Dr. George H. Rohe, Dr. David Einhorn and many others. Among his ideal works, besides "The Page and Psyche," are "The Falcon," "The Old Story," "Titania" and "A Duet."

ELI FRANK

Son of Moses and Isabella Frank, was born in Baltimore City on February 8, 1874, was educated in the elementary public schools and the City College of Baltimore City, later graduating (1894) from Johns Hopkins University and Law School, University of Maryland (1896), receiving the degrees of A.B. and LL.B.

He began the active practise of law in 1896, during which year he also became professor of law at the University of Maryland. In 1909 he became president of Federated Jewish Charities and in 1903 became a director of the Jewish Hospital and Asylum Association. Mr. Frank has also been president of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, and is a member of the Suburban Club. On December 8, 1897, Mr. Frank married Miss Rena Ambach and has had three children, all living.

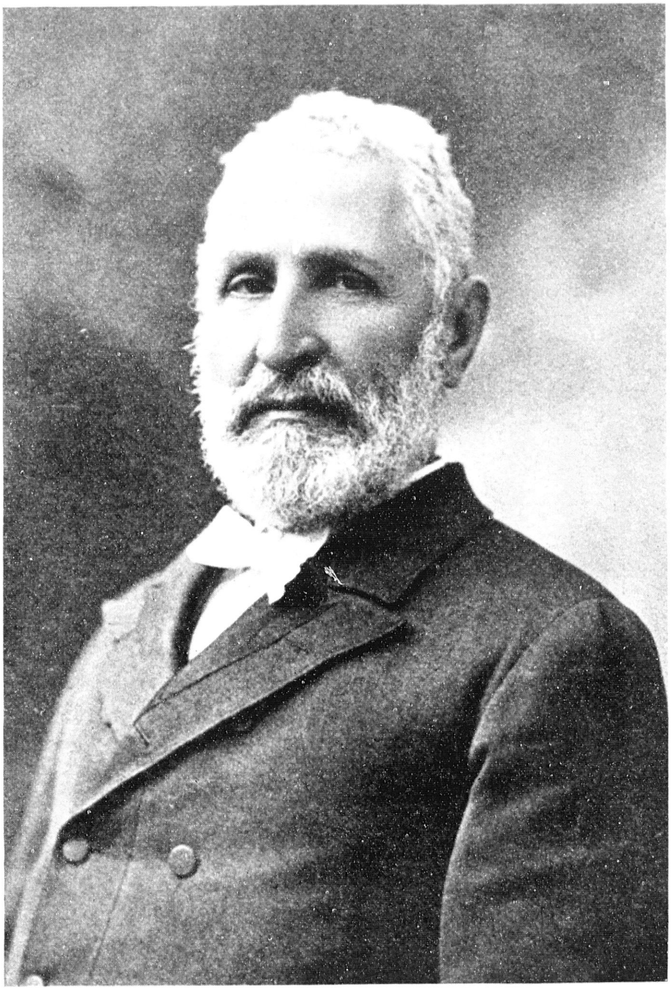


MARTIN GILLET & COMPANY

"HE-NO TEA"

BALTIMORE, MD.

This exclusive tea importing house is the oldest in the United States. The reputation of Martin Gillet & Co. as large importers of teas extends as far back as 1811, and the firm has always occupied a most prominent place among the great tea houses of the country, and, in fact, is the largest house in the United States engaged exclusively in the business of importing and packing teas. They are the originators of packing teas in cylindrical packages tied at the end, and their special brand of "He-No" is to be seen everywhere. This brand is claimed to be the purest and best flavored tea placed on the market, a claim which the enormous demand would appear to justify. In addition, a large general tea business is transacted. The former location of the concern, at Exchange Place and Holliday Street, was destroyed in the great fire of February, 1904, and temporary quarters were taken at 1120 Cathedral Street, until the erection of the large new building on the corner of Lombard and Cheapside Streets, styled the "He-No Tea Building," and is a brick structure of six stories. Martin Gillet founded this company, and in 1832 took into the business his son-in-law, Owen A. Gill. The latter's sons, Owen A., Jr., M. Gillet, C. Lorraine, Ernest and Jerome, were made members as they became of age. In 1904 Alfred W. Jacobsen, a great-grandson of Martin Gillet, was made a member. The old name has been kept intact, though it is now a corporation, with the great-grandsons of the founders as officers, Alfred W. Jacobsen, president; M. Gillet Gill, vice-president and treasurer, and Ernest A. Gill, secretary.



JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

SCHOEN & COMPANY

MILLINERY, GOWNS, SUITS, FURS AND NOVELTIES

BALTIMORE, MD.

Schoen & Company was established in 1884 at 114 North Eutaw Street, but for many years past has been located at 14 West Lexington Street, where is maintained one of the leading and most representative houses of its kind in the city of Baltimore. Schoen & Company handle the most exclusive and representative lines of millinery, gowns, suits and novelties to be found in the East; is constantly in touch with all the European centers of fashion, and imports directly all of its own novelties. The general facilities of the house are unsurpassed.

SHRIVER, BARTLETT & CO.

LAW AND MERCANTILE ADJUSTMENTS

ROOMS 500, 501, 502 CARROLL BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Shriver, Bartlett & Co. were established in 1882, and the present members of the firm are Bennet B. Norris and Walter W. Pollard. The offices of Shriver, Bartlett & Co. were formerly in the National Bank of Baltimore Building, but at present occupy Suite 500, 501, 502 Carroll Building, at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Light Streets. Shriver, Bartlett & Co. are fully equipped to handle legal and collection matters in any part of the civilized world. Their business is exclusively devoted to law and mercantile adjustments, in which line of practice they enjoy a national reputation. The references of this house include such representative business concerns as:

Baltimore.—Henry Sonneborn & Co., Armstrong, Cator & Co., John E. Hurst & Co., National Bank of Baltimore, Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., Commercial & Farmers' National Bank, Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Ryland & Brooks Lumber Co., Baugh & Sons Co. New York City.—Robert R. Sizer & Co. Boston, Mass.—B. F. Brown & Co. Detroit, Mich.—Williams Brothers Company. Syracuse, N. Y.—United Breeders' Company. Reading, Pa.—Fragle Cordage Company, Reading Stove Works. Scranton, Pa.—Scranton Stove Works. Washington, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons. Lancaster, Pa.—Armstrong Cork Co.

DANIEL BENDANN

Sketch of Daniel Bendann, the founder of the photographic firm of Bendann Bros., the first important Jewish firm in that profession, and one of the leading ones in the United States.

At age of sixteen, in 1851, entered the Whitehurst studio in Richmond; in 1854 came to the Baltimore studio of same firm; in 1856 returned to Richmond and went into business for himself. He moved to Baltimore in 1858 and, finding his business growing, took in his younger brother, David, and in 1861 and 1862 was already the leading studio south of Philadelphia, and became one of the largest in the country. They employed some of the best artists in oil and pastel portraiture in the country, introducing such men as Dabour, Louveriex, Thos. Hovenden, Chas. Y. Turner and others who afterwards became famous. Daniel Bendann introduced many improvements in photography, the best-known one being the printing in of artificial backgrounds (which he patented), known as "Bendann's Backgrounds." The brothers separated about twenty years ago, the younger one going into the business of selling art works and frames. Daniel Bendann retired from active business about nine years ago.

HENRY BURGUNDER (DECEASED, 1910)

Son of Benjamin and Caroline Burgunder, was born in Baltimore City on February 12, 1854, receiving his education in private schools. Mr. Burgunder was a wholesale clothing manufacturer until recently, when he retired from active business, originally being a member of the firm of Ambach, Burgunder & Co. and latterly of the firm of Burgunder Bros. & Co. Mr. Burgunder, from 1903 to 1906, was vice-president and trustee of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. On March 23, 1881, he married Miss Rose Bernei and has had four children, Florence B. Oppenheim, wife of Isaac A. Oppenheim, of the firm of Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., of Baltimore; Carrie B. Westheimer, wife of Henry F. Westheimer, vice-president of the Cahn Belt Co., of Baltimore; B. Bernie and Herbert, all living.

JACOB RAB

Son of Emanuel and Rosa Rab, was born in Baltimore City on September 15, 1852. His early education was received in private schools, later attending Morgan's Institute and Eaton & Burnett's Business College and graduating in 1893 from the Baltimore Law School. Judge Rab has taken an active interest in local politics, being an ardent Democrat and at present one of the magistrates of Baltimore City. For the last ten years he has been vice-president of the Hebrew Friendly Inn and Home for the Aged, and is a director of the Hebrew Children's Sheltering and Protective Society and director and counsellor of the Hebrew Free Loan Association and director and a trustee of the United Hebrew Charities. Judge Rab attributes his success in life "To attending strictly to business and devoting his spare time in the interest of the various charities."

JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD

Son of Jonas and Merle Friendenwald was born at Altendufik, Germany, on July 24, 1827. When about twenty-four years of age Mr. Friedenwald became connected with the firm of Wiesenfeld & Co., wholesale clothiers, and for the last twenty-five years has been president of the Crown Cork & Seal Co. Mr. Friedenwald filled the position of president of the Board of Trustees of Bay View Asylum for twenty-five years and was the first president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He attends the Chizuk Emunah Temple and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Order of Red Men. On February 14, 1852, Mr. Friedenwald married Miss Rosina Rosewald and has had fourteen children, twelve of whom are living.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

OF BALTIMORE

14 N. EUTAW STREET

CAPITAL........................ $500,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.. $550,000

The Western National Bank was originally organized in 1835, and has been operating as a National Bank since 1865.

Situated midway between the wholesale and retail districts, this bank is primarily a commercial bank.

Since its organization the bank has endeavored to render the greatest possible assistance to the mercantile interests of Baltimore, and it has always been a potent factor in the growth and development of the city's commerce.

OFFICERS

CHAS. E. RIEMAN, President.
W. B. BROOKS, Vice-President.
WM. MARRIOTT, Cashier.
JNO. L. SWOPE, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS

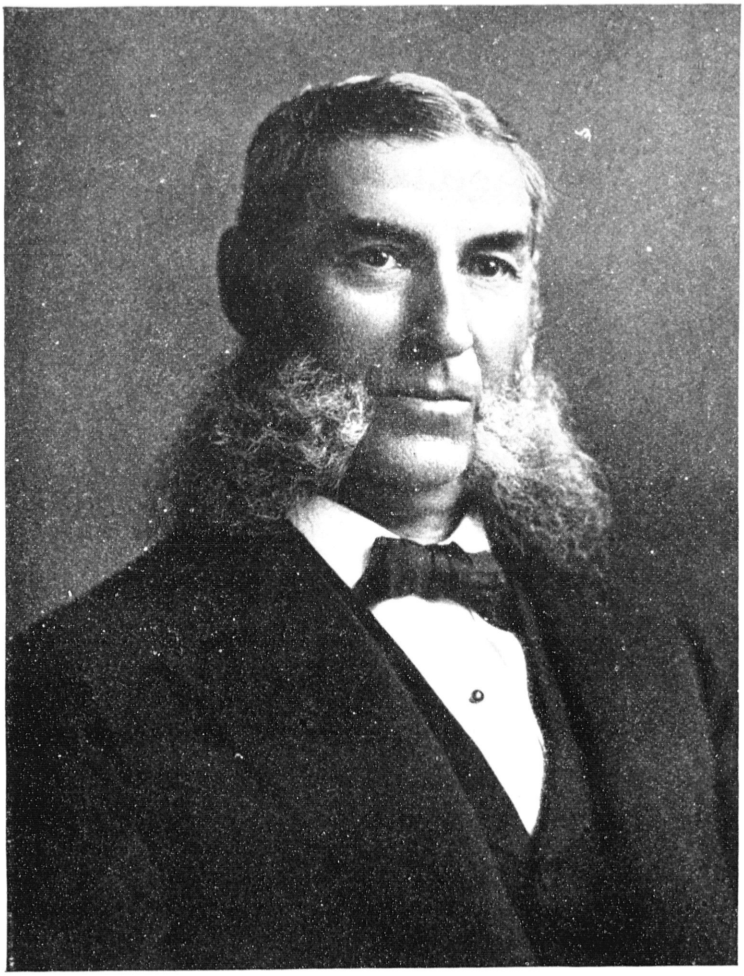
JOHN BLACK,
Treasurer, Crown Cork and Seal Co.
JAMES PRESTON,
of John A. Horner & Co., Wholesale Notions.
W. BURNS TRUNDLE,
Attorney-at-Law.
WALTER B. BROOKS,
President Canton Co.
E. AUSTIN JENKINS,
Retired Merchant.
THOMAS TODD,
Treasurer of R. M. Sutton Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
CHAS. E. RIEMAN,
President.
ROBERT GARRETT,
of Robert Garrett & Sons, Bankers.
FRANKLIN P. CATOR,
of Armstrong, Cator & Co., Wholesale Millinery.
ALBERT FAHNESTOCK,
of D. Fahnestock & Co., Bankers.
WM. K. BARTLETT,
of Dixon, Bartlett Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
E. BARTLETT HAYWARD,
of Bartlett, Hayward Co.

H. F RADECKE & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN SHIPPING CASES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

117, 119, 121 WEST CROSS STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established in 1884 by Herman F. Radecke and Henry D. Louis. In 1907 Mr. Herman L. Radecke bought out Henry D. Louis' interest and formed the company of H. F. Radecke & Sons. Herman F. Radecke was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841 and came to this country in 1853, and in 1884 started the magnificent business in which he is still directly interested with his sons, Charles J. and Herman J. Radecke. The original location of this business was Garrett Street, back of the Baltimore Bargain House. The present location is 117, 119 and 121 West Cross Street, where is conducted a plant with facilities for turning out $100,000 worth of finished product per year. The policy of this house is to maintain a high standard of workmanship and to give satisfaction to its extensive patronage—which has been growing every day since the firm began business.



HENRY SONNEBORN

GEORGE E. FREY

Caterer at Weddings, Banquets and Luncheons

1018 LINDEN AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Formerly at 318 W. Preston Street

Mr. George E. Frey first engaged in the catering business during the summer season of 1904 at Queenstown, Md.—at Bolling's Hotel. A year later he assumed charge of the Love Point Hotel at Love Point, Md. From 1906 to the present Mr. Frey has been the caterer of the Baltimore Yacht Club and Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. During the years 1908-1909 the culinary department of the café in the Marlborough Apartments, Eutaw Place, was presided over by Mr. Frey, and for several years the Governor's Grill Room—owned by ex-Governor Frank Brown—at Charles and Read Streets was in Mr. Frey's charge.

Mr. Frey needs no introduction to the social and commercial aristocracy of Baltimore—in fact, throughout the eastern part of the United States—for at the two weeks' meet of the National Beagle Club of America, composed of the flower of representative men from all parts of the United States, which met for a beagle hunt in the Green Spring Valley during 1906 and 1907, Mr. Frey came in contact with this body by reason of catering to their epicurean needs during their stay at the Avalon Inn. Especially noteworthy is the fact that Mr. Wm. D. Rockefeller, a nephew of the oil magnate, was one of the visiting members of the Beagle Club.

Among the well-known men to whom Mr. Frey has rendered service as a caterer may be mentioned:

Mr. Jacob Epstein.
Mr. Isaac Strouse.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Rosenau.
Mr. Seymour Mandelbair.
The Katz Family.
The Lauer Family.
The Frank Family.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Murray,
of the Episcopal Diocese in Maryland.
His Grace Bishop Corrigan,
of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore.
Wm. Keyser.
Michael Jenkins.
Joseph Jenkins.
W. B. Hurst.
Summerfield Baldwin.
Jno. H. Pleasants.
Robert Ramsay.
John B. Ramsay.
Frank Bolton.
Ex-Governor Frank Brown.
Ernest Gittings.
Ernest J. Knabe.
H. Carroll Brown.
Wm. F. Stone.
Dudley T. Riggs, and others.

HENRY SONNEBORN

Henry Sonneborn was born eighty-four years ago in Breidenbach, a little hamlet in the German province of Hessen Nassau. State records show that his ancestors had lived in this world-spot since the year 1650.

Henry was one of the older children of a very large family and from the age of fifteen he contributed to its support. At that age he and his brother were engaged in the fur business, purchasing skins of all varieties from farmers and hunters and selling them in turn in the neighboring towns. He also dealt in cattle.

At the age of twenty-three, in the year 1849, young Henry, accompanied by his brother Jonas, left his home and started out for the new world. That his financial condition was by no means enviable is shown by the fact that on landing in Philadelphia he and his brother together had only sufficient money for one single railroad fare to Baltimore, which was their destination. Henry sent his brother ahead and waited in Philadelphia until his brother had borrowed the required amount from relatives in Baltimore to enable him to get to that city.

Arrived in that city, he was recommended to a wholesale firm, from which he purchased a small stock of novelties on credit. He started out for the German settlement, namely, York and Adams counties, where the Pennsylvania German spoken by his prospective customers put him in a more intelligible relation than would have been the case in an English-spoken community. After two weeks' trip he returned to Baltimore, paid for his forty-two dollar stock and purchased a new supply.

His first year was a very successful one. During this time he realized a profit of $1,200, which capital, after sending a part of it to his parents, he invested in a personal business enterprise in the character of a small men's furnishing business in Fairmount, W. Va.

Success seemed to crown all his efforts, for in two years' time he had started branch establishments in Clarksburg, W. Va., Janesville, Wis., and Cleveland, Ohio. Taking his younger brothers in the business, he placed each of them in charge of one of his branch stores.

Meanwhile he had sent for his sweetheart, Berthe Harsh, who in his native land had been anxiously awaiting her betrothed's success across the sea. Their marriage was blessed with many children, two of whom, Mrs. Hennie Hutzler and Mrs. Seymour Mandelbaum, survive.

In 1853 Mr. Sonneborn moved with his family to Baltimore and made his store in that city the headquarters for his chain of establishments. It was there that he begun the manufacture of clothing, which enabled him to sell his own product instead of purchasing from others. This marked the beginning of the present firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co.

Henry Sonneborn's good fortune was not due to mere coincidence of happy accidents. Many other men began under similar circumstances, but very few indeed possessed that peculiar combination of qualities which made his success certain. His chief characteristics were honesty, intelligence, courage and pertinacity. The following is an illustration of his methods in business: In 1854 there was in his several stores a large quantity of unsaleable merchandise, and although having a wife and two children, Sonneborn determined to leave them and travel through the Middle West with the intention of selling all his surplus stock. After a six month's trip through Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minneapolis he returned to his family with all his surplus stock sold at a satisfactory profit.

In 1855 he sold his branch stores to his brothers and started in his Baltimore establishment to manufacture for the wholesale trade exclusively. His customers were a few country merchants, but since that time his business has so increased from year to year that to-day he counts his customers in every State in the Union, and his factory ranks as the largest clothing plant in the world, having a daily output of three thousand suits. In later years he married a second time, again taking a wife from his birthplace, Miss Auguste Sonneborn, and a son, Henry Sonneborn, Jr., was born to bring joy to his old age.

Notwithstanding his eighty-four years, Mr. Sonneborn is tall and erect in stature and vigorous in all his faculties and may be seen daily at his office, where he still takes a never-decreasing interest in the activities of the business of which he was the founder and to which he is still the father.

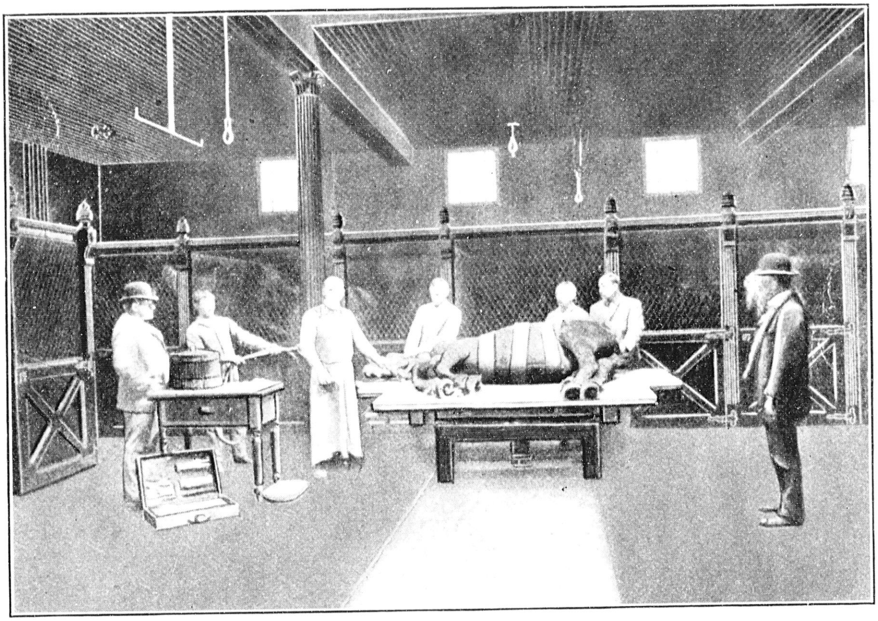
DR. THOS. WM. SPRANKLIN

Veterinary Surgeon

Maryland Veterinary Hospital

1311-1321 HARFORD AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Spranklin began the practice of his profession in Baltimore in 1884, in which year he graduated from the American Veterinary College of New York. The original location of the hospital was 810 North Caroline St.; later he moved to 6 North High St., but the demand for more room forced him to move to his present commodious quarters occupying 1311-1321 Harford ave., where is conducted one of the finest veterinary hospitals in the country, being equipped with every appliance and facility for the scientific cure of animals. Dr. Spranklin was the first veterinarian to operate his own hospital, in 1888 building the Maryland Veterinary Hospital of Baltimore, which,



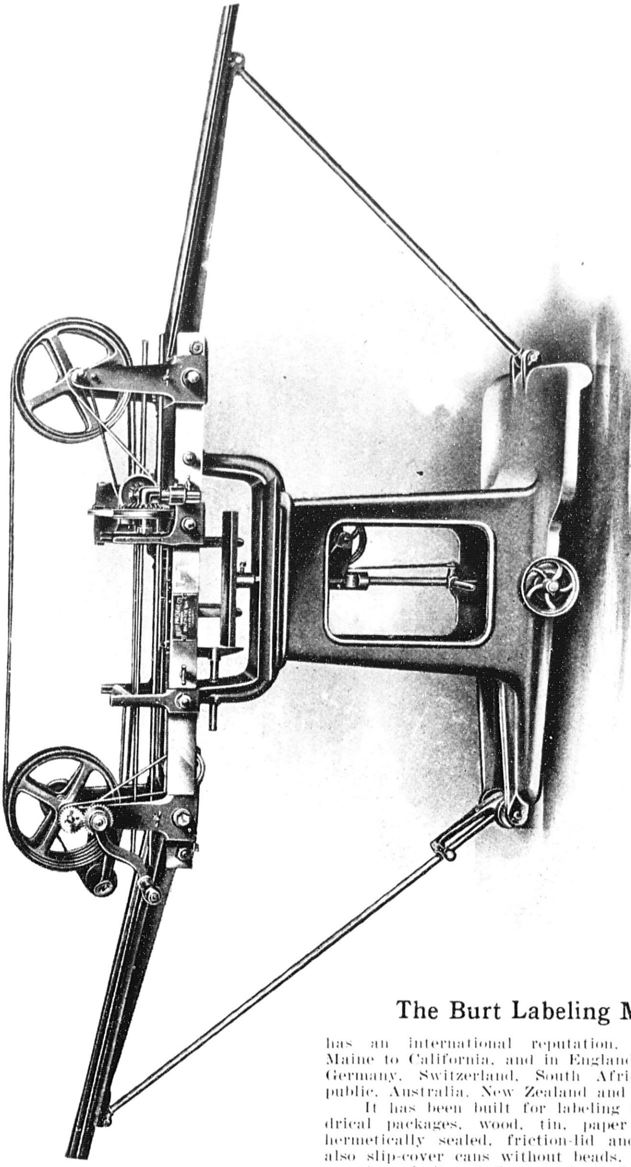
SURGICAL WARD IN MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL—1311-21 HARFORD AVE.

as we have said before, is one of the largest and most complete institutions of its kind in the United States, with special departments for the care of equines, felines and canines. Dr. Spranklin maintains a stock farm and sanitarium of over 500 acres in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, immediately on the Chesapeake Bay and near the Severn River. The patronage which Dr. Spranklin enjoys comes from the most prominent class of users and lovers of fine animals. The establishment is equipped with an up-to-date bacteriological department, where all contagious and infectious diseases are diagnosed by microscopic examination.

ISAAC STROUSE

BURT MACHINE COMPANY BALTIMORE, MD.

FOUNDED 1897



The Burt Labeling Machine

has an international reputation, being used from Maine to California, and in England, Norway, France, Germany, Switzerland, South Africa, Argentine Republic, Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales.

It has been built for labeling all kinds of cylindrical packages, wood, tin, paper or glass, of the hermetically sealed, friction-lid and screw-top style; also slip-cover cans without beads.

A majority of the prominent fruit, vegetable and condensed-milk canners use the Burt machine, as do many packers of meat, soup, oysters, fish, cocoa, syrup, baking-powder, cotton oil, tobacco, lye, paint, cleaning compound, incandescent mantles, etc.

The Burt Wrapping and Lacquering Machines are also important products of this corporation, the former machine being used where wrapper labels are employed to completely cover the package—the wrapper label is applied around the package and the ends folded in one operation. The lacquering machine is used where a coating of lacquer or varnish must be put on the can—it does this work automatically and much neater and faster than can be done by hand.

Among the prominent users of Burt Machines are the well-known wholesale grocery houses of Messrs. Steele-Wedeles Co., Chicago, and Messrs. Seeman Bros., New York City; The Standard Varnish Works, New York, and The California Fruit Canners' Association, San Francisco.

LEOPOLD BLUMENBERG (DECEASED).

Leopold Blumenberg was born in Brandenberg, Prussia, September 28, 1827, the twenty-first of a family of twenty-two children, and was educated in the gymnasium of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He enlisted in the army at the age of twenty-one, and for his distinguished services in the Prussian-Danish War was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Resenting the anti-Semitism, which deprived him of the medal to which he was entitled, he emigrated to America in 1854, settling in Baltimore.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he abandoned a profitable business and devoted his energies to securing enlistments and organizing the Fifth Maryland Regiment. This work for the Union cause excited the animosity of local secessionists, who attempted to hang him and made it necessary for three nights to barricade and guard his house. Because of his military experience in Europe and his success in securing troops he was made a major of the Fifth Regiment, which soon joined McClellan's forces. Blumenberg was acting colonel of his regiment near Hampton Roads during the Peninsular campaign, and later received a colonel's commission. At the Battle of Antietam, while leading his regiment in a charge on rifle-pits, he received a severe wound in the thigh, which confined him to his bed for several months. When he had partly recovered he was appointed by President Lincoln provost-marshal of the third Maryland district; during the two years in which he held this office he made himself very unpopular by a strict enforcement of the laws. President Johnson gave him a position in the revenue department and commissioned him brigadier-general, United States Volunteers by brevet.

Major Blumenberg was very popular among the Germans and the Jews of Baltimore. He was a member of the Har Sinai Congregation and of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was for many years president of the Baltimore Schützen, contributing much to its prosperity, and was in numerous contests the "King," or best shot. A few months before his death he was honored with the office of president of the National Schützen-Verein of America. He never recovered completely from the wound he had received at Antietam, and he died from its effects on August 12, 1876.

Material chiefly from article by Mr. Albert M. Friedenberg in *Jewish Encyclopedia.*

ISAAC STROUSE

Son of Moses and Sophie (Cahn) Strouse, was born in Grombach, Baden, Germany, on November 1, 1835. His father was a man of powerful energy—but his mother's influence was strongest in molding his intellectual and moral character. Mr. Strouse's early education was limited to the public schools in the small town in which he was born, but he soon learned the value of education by combining study with work and adopted economy and ambition as principles for future guidance. In 1850 he arrived in America, and after clerking for a period he went West, opening a store in Peru, Ill. After years of incessant hard work he moved to Baltimore and founded the great clothing manufacturing business of Strouse & Brothers. Mr. Strouse is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs. He is a member of Oheb Shalom Congregation, of which temple he has been president for thirty years, and director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for thirty-three years. Strict attention to the details of business and upright dealings mark the secret of Mr. Strouse's successful life.

REV. JACOB SCHUMAN

Son of Abraham and Rubi Schuman, was born in Mittau, Kurland, on February 13, 1870, was educated in public schools, and from 1896 to 1897 was cantor to the Congregation Beth Jacob and from 1897 to 1908 to the Congregation Bnai Sholaum, and was elected cantor of Eutaw Place Temple in 1908. Rev. Schuman married Miss Ella Levitas January 22, 1893, and has had four children; one died recently.

L. FRIEDMAN

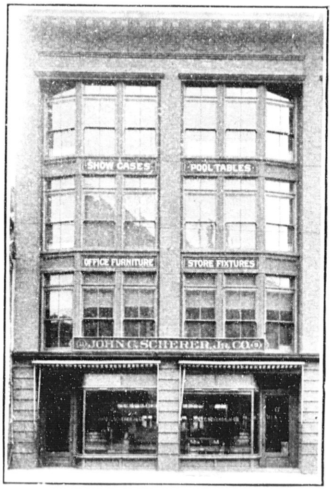
LADIES' TAILOR

1602 WEST FAYETTE STREET, CORNER GILMORE STREET,

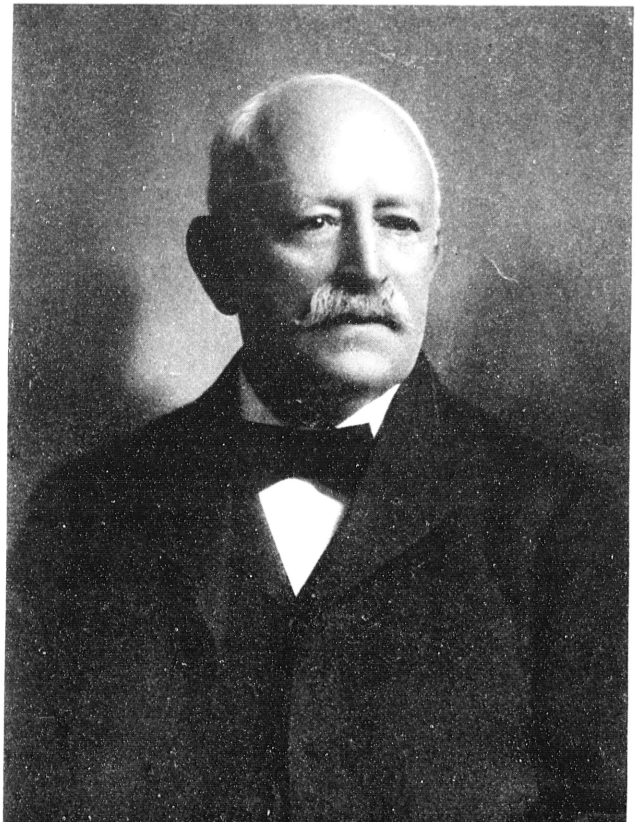
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Lewis Friedman, who ranks among Baltimore's foremost ladies' tailor, established his present business in 1907 at 1602 West Fayette Street. As designer and maker of ladies' tailor-made suits Mr. Friedman has won a leading position in Baltimore. The modeling and the workmanship of the garments which come from his establishment have won for him a magnificent patronage, so that at this time he is making fifty suits per week and upwards. Mr. Friedman's telephone connection is C. & P. Gilmore 736 M.

JOHN C. SCHERER, JR., COMPANY



The old firm of John C. Scherer, Jr., Company was founded in 1837 by Christopher Scherer, who was later succeeded by his son, John C. Scherer, Jr. In the beginning Christopher Scherer conducted a furniture store, and afterwards his son established the factory. Mr. John C. Scherer, Jr., died in 1907, and the business is continued under the same firm name by Mr. Harry R. Ruse and Mr. C. M. Thompson. The original location of the business was 15 Harrison Street, and now occupy 7 to 15 Harrison Street as factory, with salesrooms at 9 and 11 North Gay Street. The special line of business conducted by John C. Scherer, Jr., is the manufacturing of all kinds of fixtures, cabinet-making and interior wood, with special facilities for installing bank, store and drug fixtures. The firm also carries a fine line of office furniture, manufactured by the Doten-Dunton Desk Co. This house fitted out the Dorchester National Bank, People's National Bank and the Potomac Savings Bank, which show that the firm is capable of handling work to any extent and of any character.



M. S. Levy

SIEGEL, ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Sticks

N.E. CORNER BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.
BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Siegel, Rothschild & Co. was established in 1899 by D. Siegel, Daniel A. Weinberg and B. Rothschild, prior to which time the members had been engaged in retail lines. The original location of the business was 418 and 420 W. Baltimore St., and they now occupy commodious quarters known as 222, 224 and 226 W. Baltimore St., where is maintained a manufacturing plant that, in point of equipment and facilities, has few equals, having a capacity of 5000 pieces daily. The firm is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of high-grade umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, and the territory in which their goods is sold is national and international, the facilities of the house being virtually unlimited. The policy of the house is to make a dependable class of goods, and to sell to the Best Trade only.

With Branches in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco

SIMON M. HANLINE

Son of Maurice and Bertha (Naumburg) Hanline, was born in Baltimore on March 16, 1858, receiving his education in the public schools of Baltimore and the Baltimore City College. He followed his father's business of manufacturing paint, to which business he and his brother now succeed, trading under the name of Hanline Bros. Mr. Hanline attends the Madison Avenue Temple and is a member of the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs, of the Elks and Amicable Lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. John's Chapter. Mr. Hanline married Miss Rosetta Baernstein and has two children, Leon S. Hanline and Mrs. Fred S. Stern.

HERMAN GOLDSTROM

Son of Abraham and Rachel Goldstrom, was born in Baltimore City December 12, 1861, receiving his education in the public schools and beginning his business career as a clerk for Noah & Froehlich, and in 1887 formed the firm of H. Goldstrom & Co., later taking into partnership his brother, Lewis A. Goldstrom, and changing the firm name to Goldstrom Bros. Mr. Goldstrom attends the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, I. O. H. and B. P. O. E. Mr. Goldstrom married Miss Emma Peyser January 13, 1889, and has had two children, Theodore and Marion, both living.

EMANUEL HECHT

Son of Samuel (Jr.) and Babbitt Hecht, was born in Baltimore City October 24, 1856. He began work at the age of thirteen years in a shop on Broadway, and for this reason his early educational opportunities were very restricted. Mr. Hecht is now interested in various large businesses, of both wholesale and retail character, and he attributes his success to paying close attention to the seemingly unimportant details of business, combined with hard work, concentration of mind and singleness of purpose. Mr. Hecht married Miss Mamie Sycle in 1885 and has eleven children, all living.

JACOB M. MOSES.

Son of Moses and Rosa (Levi) Moses, was born in Baltimore City on February 17, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. Began the practice of law in 1895, and was elected a member of the State Senate of Maryland in 1899 to serve four years, and is at present Judge of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore City. Judge Moses is a member of the Phi Betta Kappa Society and has published a work on "Law Applicable to Strikes." He married Miss Hortense E. Guggenheimer on January 7, 1903, and has one child living—Richard G. Moses. Judge Moses is a member of the Madison Avenue Temple.

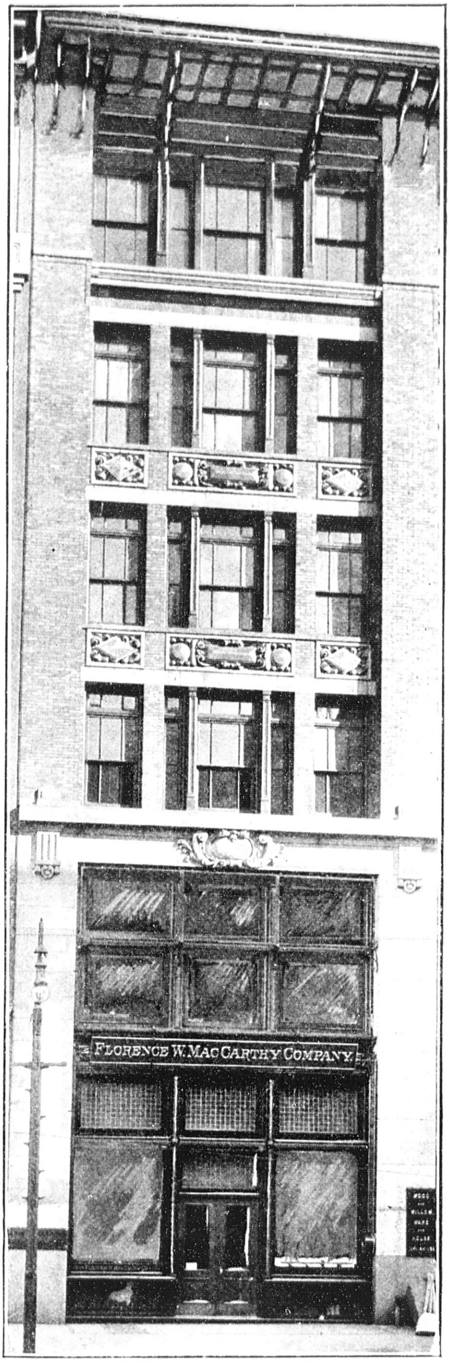
JUDGE MYER J. BLOCK.

Son of Simon J. and Barbara Block, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1844. Mr. Block was educated in public and private schools of Baltimore, and began active life as errand boy at the age of thirteen years, and is at present chief judge of Orphans Court of Baltimore City. From 1870-75 was supervisor in Harbor Board of Baltimore City. From 1875-78 he was clerk to Board of Assessors, and from 1878-98 he was deputy register of wills, and since 1899 has been judge of the Orphans Court of Baltimore City. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Hephtasophs, the National Union, the Loyal Additional, the Monday Club, the Elks, Monumental Democratic Club, Clover Club, Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, and is associated with the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.

FLORENCE W. MacCARTHY COMPANY

"A New Kind of a House"

29 HOPKINS PLACE
BALTIMORE



The Florence W. MacCarthy Company was established June 1, 1903, and was originally located at 111 West Baltimore Street until the great fire of 1904, when its building was entirely destroyed. Within five days, however, the company had secured, equipped and thoroughly stocked a new business home at 24 South Paca Street, being the first house in Baltimore to be in a position to do business after the fire.

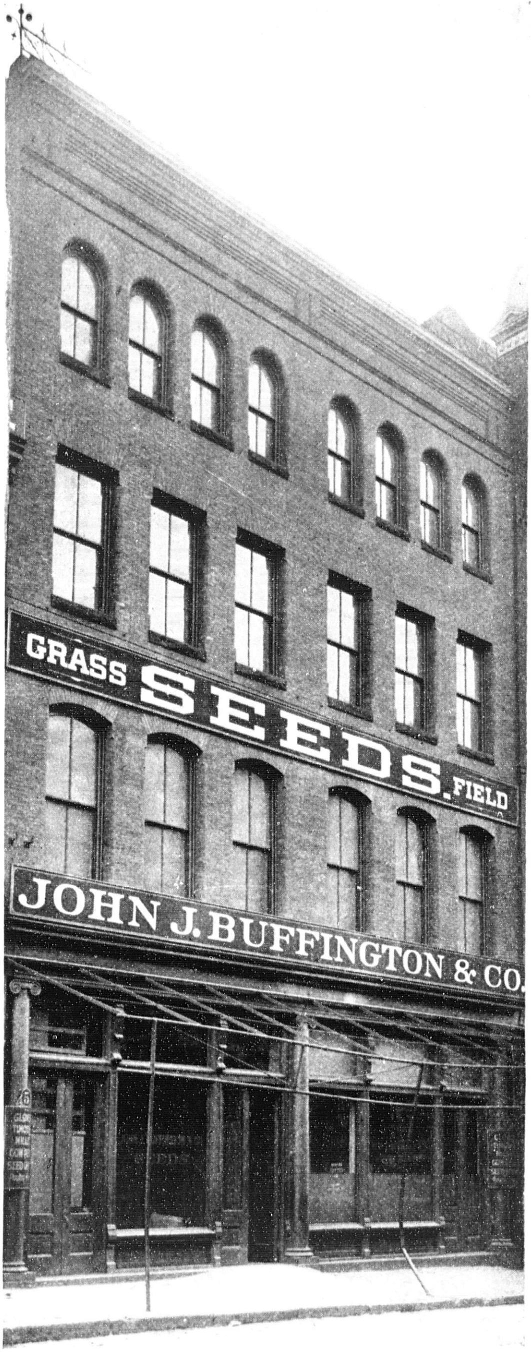
Owing to the increasing demand for space the company later moved to 24 Hanover Street, where they remained until forced again to seek larger quarters in their recently occupied six-story warehouse at 29 Hopkins Place, where is utilized 36,000 square feet of floor space, most perfectly lighted and in every way one of the finest appointed business establishments in Baltimore City.

The Florence W. MacCarthy Company are importers and distributors of laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear and fancy notions, and do an extensive business throughout the South and extending west into Colorado and California, which territory is covered by twenty-two salesmen. The company maintains foreign offices at St. Gall, Calais and Nottingham, and have branch offices in this country in Los Angeles, Denver, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Atlanta.

"A New Kind of a House"

FABIAN FRANKLIN

JOHN J. BUFFINGTON & COMPANY



Wholesale Dealers and
Importers of

Grass and Field Seeds and Seed Grains

5-7 W. LOMBARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

Surrounded by a large and fertile agricultural territory, Baltimore is naturally an important depot for the distribution of seeds. John J. Buffington & Company was established June 1, 1902, by John J. Buffington and Walter Wellslager, succeeding the old house of Samuel Townsend & Son, which was established in 1865.

Mr. Wellslager died in September, 1902, and in 1904 Howard O. Buffington became a member of the firm. John J. Buffington, prior to engaging in business on his own account, was connected with his predecessors for nearly ten years as salesman and assistant manager. Howard O. Buffington, prior to 1904, was in the dressing and shipping business of fancy poultry and game, trading under the firm name of Howard O. Buffington & Company.

The original location of John J. Buffington & Co. was at 104 S. Charles Street. Owing to the business having increased very largely from the beginning, and constantly increasing from year to year it became necessary to secure larger quarters and in 1908 they secured the large double warehouses, 5 and 7 W. Lombard Street, which they now occupy.

The facilities of this house are most modern and complete in every detail for recleaning and handling all kinds of seed and seed grain.

MRS. ROSIE WIESENFELD ROSENFELD

Daughter of Moses and Betsy Friedenwald Wiesenfeld, was born in Baltimore City on December 29, 1857. Her father was a wholesale merchant, a man of great prominence and at one time president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Mrs. Rosenfeld was educated at the Notre Dame of Baltimore and has been secretary of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, director of Women's Hospital, chairman on Committee on Religion of Jewish Council of Women, founder of Jewish Newsboys' Association and founder, president and director of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association of Chizuk Emunah Congregation and director of the Chizuk Emunah Congregation. Mrs. Rosenfeld is a woman of great mental activity and humanitarianism, devoting her time largely to causes which have as their end the betterment of the condition of her fellow creatures, and her favorite recreation is found in music. On January 24, 1877, she became the wife of Col. Goody Rosenfeld, and they have one son, Moses W. Rosenfeld. Mrs. Rosenfeld by marriage and by blood is connected with three of the oldest and most prominently known Jewish families in Baltimore, the Wiesenfeld, Friedenwald and Rosenfeld families.

SAMUEL ROSENTHAL

Son of Sigmund and Bettie Rosenthal, was born in Baltimore City January 6, 1855, receiving his education in the public schools, Knapp's Institute and Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business College. At the age of fourteen he worked for his uncle in the dry goods business as cashier. Mr. Rosenthal has been connected with the clothing manufacturing house of Strouse & Bros. for forty years, during twenty-five years of which time he has been a partner. For the past ten years he has also been a firm member of the Washington house of Parker, Bridget & Co. Mr. Rosenthal was president of the Clothiers' Board of Trade, president Credit Men's Association, State Board of Charities, and is a director of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore. The Phœnix and Suburban Clubs were both organized by Samuel Rosenthal, of the former he was president for ten years and of the latter he is the first and only president that club has had. He attends the Oheb Shalom Temple and contributed the Samuel and Emma Rosenthal Memorial Cottages to the Epstein Hospital for Consumptives. Mr. Rosenthal has been a consistent contributor to law, credit and business magazines of national scope and has accumulated a valuable library of scientific, philosophical and poetical works, of which subjects he is an ardent reader.

"To love your work so well as to understand its every detail and thereby become master of all its problems" is the sapient and salient suggestion which Mr. Rosenthal gives as the secret of human success. Samuel Rosenthal married Emma May on May 2, 1876, and has had three children, two of whom are living.

ELIAS NATHAN RABINOWITZ

Son of Isaiah and Fanny (Schapero) Rabinowitz, was born in Russia March 21, 1882. The early influence of home surroundings made a student of young Elias. He attended the Central High School of Philadelphia from 1895 to 1899, Haveford College from 1899 to 1903 and Jewish Theological Seminary from 1904 to 1908, receiving the degrees of A.B. and rabbi. He began active work as principal of Talmud Torah in 1909, having been also connected with the Jewish Protectory in 1908 and an instructor in the Jewish Theological Seminary during the winter of 1908-1909.

REV. HENRY HOCHHEIMER

Son of Rabbi Isaac Hochheimer, was born on October 3, 1818, at Ansbach, Middle Franconia. He was educated under his grandfather, Rabbi Guggenheimer, and Rabbi Hirsch, of Munich, receiving his Ph.D. at University of Munich. Rev. Hochheimer was, from 1844 to 1849, assistant rabbi to his father in Schenhausen; from 1859 to 1892 was rabbi of Oheb Israel, Baltimore, and made rabbi emeritus in 1892. Rev. Hochheimer has contributed extensively to the Jewish press, especially in Germany. He married Miss Rosalia Hocheimer and has had four children, two of whom are living.

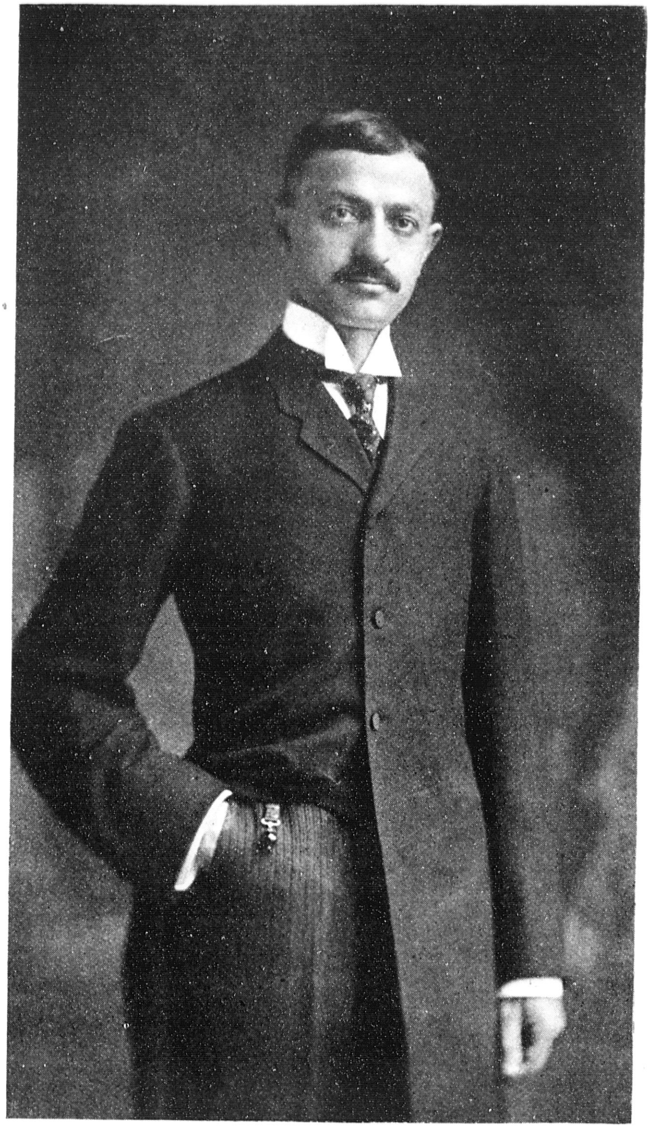
EPHRAIM MACHT

Real Estate and Banking

MACHT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Ephraim Macht established this business about eighteen years ago, and his career has been marked by constant success, due to the strict efficiency and integrity of his methods. His offices originally were at 310-16 Equitable Building, and temporarily at 3 and 4 Heen Building, after which time he returned to the Equitable Building, and occupied suite 310 to 318 until the completion of his own building on Fayette Street between Charles and St. Paul Streets, and now known as the "Macht Building."

Mr. Macht is engaged in the Real Estate and Banking Business, and has facilities for handling real estate in every branch, and stands one of the foremost dealers in this line in the city. He also conducts a very extensive banking business. Mr. Macht ranks to-day as one of Baltimore's leading business factors.



JACOB EPSTEIN

H. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.

Lion Collars and Cuffs

The MacHurdle Full-Dress Shirt

and Night Robes

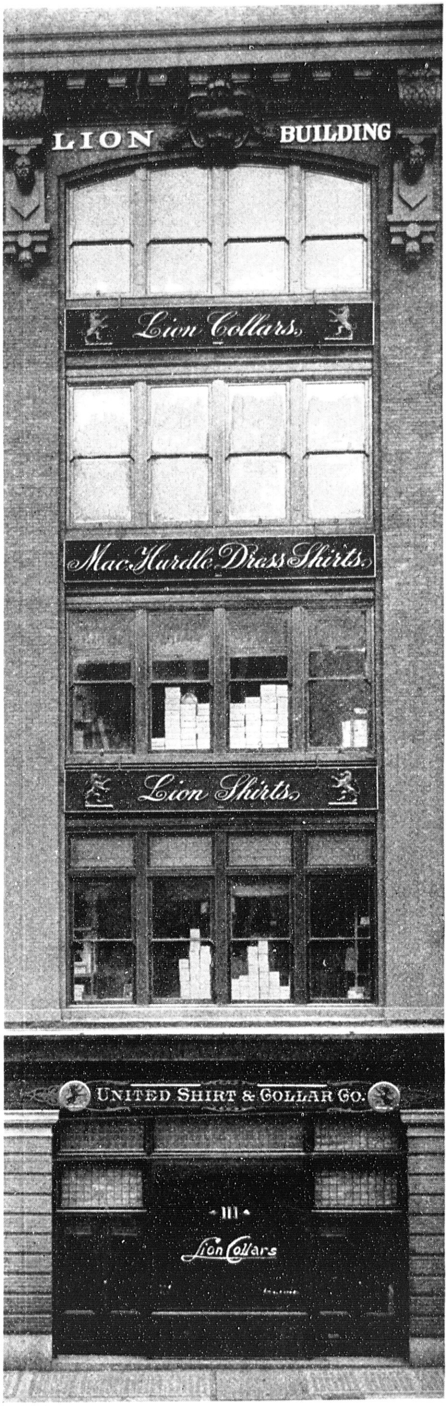
Baltimore Branch

111 GERMAN STREET

Among the great manufacturing industries maintaining a branch in Baltimore City may be noted the United Shirt & Collar Co., of Troy, N. Y. This company is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world, and its products are sold everywhere where excellence is a requirement of demand. The Baltimore branch looks after the entire Southern trade and a portion of the Western business.

The United Shirt & Collar Co. was established in 1890 and represents the consolidated interests of such prominent factories as J. K. P. Pine, Biermeister & Spicer, Sanford & Robinson, S. A. House's Sons and Marshall & Briggs. The general offices and factories of this business are located in Troy, N. Y., and the company maintains branches in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis and Cleveland. The United Shirt & Collar Co. are makers of Lion collars and cuffs, the Anchor Brand collars and cuffs, the MacHurdle full-dress shirt, Lion nightrobes, the Simplex shirt and Lion shirt.

Since 1890 the Baltimore office and the Philadelphia office have been under the management of Col. Franklin P. Swazey. Under Colonel Swazey the business of the local territory has shown a remarkable increase, due largely to the colonel's masterful executive ability and his perfect popularity. The Baltimore branch occupy a magnificent five-story and basement warehouse at 111 West German Street, where is carried an eminent stock of all the famous products of the company.



JACOB EPSTEIN.

BUILDING HIS BALTIMORE BARGAIN HOUSE WITHOUT CAPITAL.

STARTED TWENTY-NINE YEARS AGO IN AN 18 x 30 STORE; NOW ONE HUNDRED KEEP HIS ACCOUNTS.

One of the marvels in the commercial life of Baltimore about which there are many inquiries made and but little has been published in the assembly of merchandising operations is known as the Baltimore Bargain House. This institution has been successful on a large scale because it rests on the single idea that Baltimore is the best jobbing market in the country. There is active interest in what it is, how it originated and why it grows. In the first place, it is neither a corporation nor a syndicate of merchants. The whole enterprise is the work of one man, who originated and developed it, and dominates its management. He is Jacob Epstein.

10,000 CASES SHIPPED DAILY.

When it is stated that this concern has shipped a daily average of 10,000 cases of goods, the value of the business in a single month has exceeded one million dollars and that it has over 30,000 patrons, the magnitude of the operations appears. This business began in 1881 on Barre Street, near Hanover, in a store 18 x 30 feet. Twenty-nine years is not a long period in developing a mercantile business; it looks rather short when the results reached by Mr. Epstein are examined. Supposing he had retained his original store width of eighteen feet and as his business expanded just added to its depth, the Epstein establishment, with its present store space, would stretch a distance of sixty-three to sixty-five miles, with a uniform width of eighteen feet. The size of his present establishment in its conspicuous location is well known to Baltimoreans, but the public has had no correct impression of the size of the idea in its original shape. Did Mr. Epstein start with a definite scheme? Did he have good backing? Is he a native of Baltimore, and if not, why did he select this city and what did he find won success? are the queries that natural interest in such a big establishment have aroused.

EPSTEIN FINDS JOY IN WORK.

Mr. Epstein has such a fixed habit of pushing his business and exploiting his features that his own personality has been kept in the background. He is a young man, although there is a notion that he is up in years. He is about forty-five years of age, but looks five years younger. He was seventeen years of age when he started in business. This is rather a shock to the conventional idea that a long apprenticeship should precede such a move. Directing such a business, the expectation is to find a man in which the nervous pressure is at a high tension and charges the atmosphere around him. But Mr. Epstein does not fulfil this expectation. There is no evidence in his manner that his business is a burden and that he is a candidate for the menace of Americans doing big things—nervous prostration. He impresses one with the idea that his business is a joy with him. Organization and system he credits with making it so. A battery of push-buttons on his desk keeps his lieutenants in touch with their chief, and each day there is a trial balance of the operations of the whole establishment on his desk. It tells what each department has done or failed to do, and gives a comparison with the corresponding date of the preceding year. Moderate working hours and every year a long vacation are permitted to Mr. Epstein by this system and soften the effects of the mental physical stress of running such an establishment. But short hours and recreation were not possible in the creative stages of this enterprise. Then the dawn of day and the midnight hours found this man hammering away at his self-devised plan of building up a large distributing business.

NO CAPITAL; NO PULL.

Mr. Epstein admitted that he dreamed of a large establishment, but started small for the reason that he had no capital but energy and enthusiasm. Neither did he have influential

HOPKINS PLACE SAVINGS BANK

7 HOPKINS PLACE

The management is in the hands of successful business men. The present resources of the bank amount to nearly eight million dollars, the property of over twenty thousand depositors. The officers are:

ROBERT M. ROTHER, *President.*

HERMAN S. PLATT, *Vice-President.*

A. WARFIELD MONROE, *Treasurer.*

JOHN W. REINHARDT, *Assistant-Treasurer.*

OSCAR WOLFF, *Attorney.*

The bank is open on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Other days from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARCUS W. WOLF & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS

204 AND 206 WEST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established June 1, 1875, by Marcus W. Wolf at 7, 9 and 11 Sharp Street, afterwards known as Hopkins Place, which had formerly been three small two-story dwelling-houses that had a broad front with very little depth, and where he remained for three years. After which time he moved to a four-story iron-front building more than twice the depth of the old building known as 13 Hopkins Place.

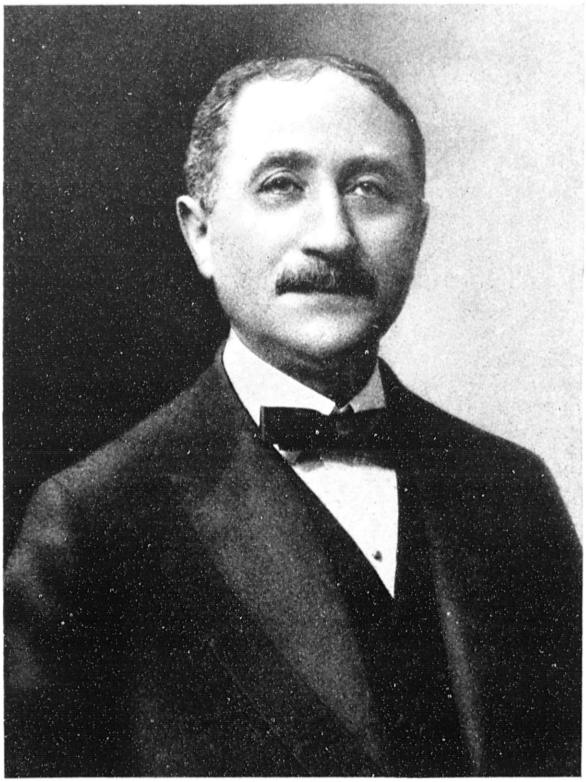
Here he remained for ten years, and in 1888 moved to the present location, which is a store more than double the size of the former one.

He employs seven salesmen and covers a territory embracing Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Wolf was born and raised in Baltimore and is the sole member of the firm.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

No charge for cases and drayage.



MICHAEL AMBACH

FOSTER BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Spring Beds, Metallic Bedsteads, Couch Beds and Cots

320-326 NORTH HOLLIDAY STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. was incorporated 1891, and the officers of the company are: F. L. Groff, president; J. E. Diemer, secretary, and P. E. Graff, treasurer and general manager. The location of this business is at 320, 322, 324 and 326 North Holliday Street, where is maintained a perfectly equipped plant, manufacturing the most reliable type of Spring Beds and Metallic Bedsteads, which are shipped to all sections of the country.

INTERNATIONAL BEDDING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Mattresses and Pillows

NUMBER 337 NORTH STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

The International Bedding Co. was incorporated in 1904 and is under the management of Mr. H. M. Taylor, secretary and general manager, with offices and plant at 337 North Street. This company are manufacturers of Mattresses and Pillows of standard grade and excellence, and its trade reaches throughout a wide area of the United States.

friends. He had to build up from the things he alone possessed. Asked what were his present views of what brought success in business his reply was: "Adaptability for the work undertaken; judgment, with courage to execute it, and, of course, integrity and hard work." To a query as to why he, a boy without friends, should leave his European home and come to Baltimore, he said: "I had heard that Baltimore was not so large as New York and there was a better chance here. Having decided to go into business in this country, I selected Baltimore as the place. The advantages to-day that Baltimore possesses are greater than they were then. This city is now the best jobbing market in the country, and there are more and better jobbing houses than are possessed in any other large city. This may surprise some people, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. The Baltimore Bargain House is helped by this fact, and so is every other jobbing house in the city. Buyers from all over the country are beginning to appreciate that the reasons why prices are more reasonable in Baltimore than in New York or Philadelphia or other large cities is that the business houses of Baltimore operate under less expense than they do elsewhere.

CATALOGUES ITS DRUMMERS.

In the beginning the Baltimore Bargain House handled notions only; clothing, dry goods and jewelry were added, and gradually new departments were taken on until now practically everything in the jobbing line except staple groceries are handled. The house has no traveling representatives except its buyers. Several of these spend most of their time in Europe, scanning the markets for things to fit the trade of the house. The trade deals with the house either through personal calls or by its catalogue. A million catalogues are sent out annually and draw trade to Baltimore from all parts of the United States. Porto Rico, Cuba, the British West Indies and Newfoundland send in large orders, and there is a special export department with a Spanish correspondent to look after the mail and circulars.

CASH OR THIRTY DAYS' CREDIT.

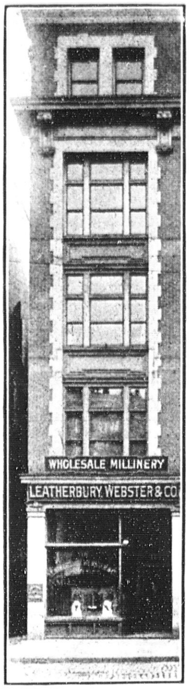
The records of the house show that thousands of merchants are brought to Baltimore through its efforts, and a general trade participates in these visits. Mr. Epstein has a phrase worked into every department of his business that has proved of advantage. It is "More goods for the same money, or same goods for less money." It made a hit, along with other ideas that were worked out. One-price system with all goods plainly marked is a feature that is rigidly adhered to. A rather notable thing is that the entire business of the house is done either on a cash basis or on thirty days' credit, that being the longest terms given to any customer.

GREW FROM THE START.

From the Barre Street house, where the business started in 1881, it was four years later removed to 34 Hanover Street, occupying the first floor, 30x90, and cellar. Two years later the entire building was occupied. The increasing business compelled removal in 1893 to larger quarters at 216 West Baltimore Street, in a warehouse 30x150. This was followed two years later by adding the next-door buildings, 218 to 220 West Baltimore Street. Two years after that the premises 10 and 12 North Howard Street were secured for the purpose of manufacturing clothing. These premises are utilized entirely for such purpose.

SEVENTEEN ELEVATORS KEEP BUSY.

The growth of the business in later years necessitated the addition of the adjoining buildings on Baltimore Street, Nos. 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218 and 220, and even this large increase of space did not prove equal to the increase of business, and the property on Fayette Street, 213 to 221, was acquired, buildings torn down and a large modern warehouse constructed. This building is connected by bridges and tunnel with the buildings on Baltimore Street. These buildings contain seventeen freight and passenger elevators and a moving platform which handles 3,000 pounds of freight a minute, besides being equipped throughout with the latest sprinkler system, standpipes and hose for fire protection. Even after this building was constructed it was found necessary to purchase Graham's storage warehouse and



LEATHERBURY, WEBSTER & COMPANY

WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND NOVELTIES

BALTIMORE, MD.

This house was established January 1, 1902, by L. C. Leatherbury and A. M. Webster, both of whom have had years of practical experience with the older wholesale millinery firms. The original location of this business was 212 North Liberty Street, moving, in July, 1905, to 105 West Baltimore Street, and on January 1, 1910, located at their present home, 115 West Baltimore Street. The history of this business has been one of continual success, and, although one of the youngest firms in the millinery business, it ranks and has a reputation for enterprise and integrity equal to the oldest houses in Baltimore. Leatherbury, Webster & Company handle a general line of millinery goods and make a specialty of novelty effects, being in touch with the trade centers of the world. The territory covered by this firm extends throughout the South, which territory is covered by five salesmen, and the house force numbers twenty-three employees.

TALL BROS.

GENERAL PRINTERS, MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS

119 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established January, 1888, by George W. Tall and Otis J. Tall, at the southeast corner of South and Second Streets. In 1891 the demands of business necessitated removal to 23 South Calvert Street, where the firm continued until the great fire of 1904, which destroyed their building and forced them to find temporary quarters at 17 West Pratt Street. In February, 1905, they moved into their present five-story building at 119 Light Street, where is maintained a thoroughly equipped and appointed store and plant. Tall Bros. are general printers, as well as manufacturing and commercial stationers and blank-book makers. Tall Bros. command a large trade by reason of their exceptional facilities and their progressive methods and fair dealing.

Concord Hall for the storage of duplicate stock, but in the recent conflagration these buildings having been destroyed and the city having taken lots on which they stood for market purposes, Mr. Epstein was obliged to look around for another building for the storage of duplicate stock, which he secured at the corner of Lombard and Concord Streets. In 1910 the warehouses at 33 and 35 Hopkins Place were added to the Baltimore Bargain House's chain of buildings.

ONE HUNDRED TO KEEP HIS ACCOUNTS.

Twenty-six years ago the force consisted of one clerk. In 1893 the force consisted of about 200 clerks. Now it numbers over 1,000 employees. Almost as many outside hands are also employed in the manufacture of clothing. The main office is probably the largest office of any commercial house in the United States, over 100 bookkeepers and clerks being employed in the clerical department. The printing plant for catalogues and advertising matter contains about fifty employees, besides a force of artists in the advertising department.

Revised from *Baltimore News*.

NATHAN SCHLOSS

Son of Moses and Yetta Schloss, was born in Adelsberg, Bavaria, Germany, on the 22d of February, 1856. He received his education in both private and public schools and began the active work of life at the age of fourteen, and is at present engaged in the wholesale clothing manufacturing business. Mr. Schloss has been a trustee of Oheb Shalom Congregation, and is at present a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Mr. Schloss attributes his success in life to the fact that he very early realized that he had to make a future for himself, and with this idea in mind, combined with a strict regard for the principles of "Honesty, Ambition and Integrity," he has fully realized his youthful expectations. Mr. Schloss was married to Miss Carrie Lochheimer on the 29th day of March, 1887, and has had two children, both living.

WILLIAM SCHLOSS

Son of Moses and the late Yetta Schloss, was born in Germany in 1861. Was educated in the public schools, also received private religious instructions. Later he studied the science of cutting and tailoring, beginning his business career at the age of thirteen with the firm of Blum, Hechinger & Co., clothing manufacturers, and later became associated with the firm of Schloss Bros. & Co., of which he is now a member. He attends the Oheb Sholom Congregation. Mr. Schloss married Miss Ida Stein and has no children.

MICHAEL SCHLOSS

Son of Moses and the late Yetta Schloss, was born in Germany in 1865. He was educated in the public and religious schools, and graduated from a business college. At the age of thirteen he was an errand boy for Stein & Co., wholesale clothiers, and with his brothers formed the firm of Schloss Bros. & Co., of which he is a member. In addition to his connection with the celebrated clothing firm, Mr. Schloss has taken quite an active interest in other corporations and institutions, he at present being president of The Baltimore Refrigerator and Heating Company and vice-president of the Calvert Mortgage and Deposit Company, vice-president of the National City Bank, and for many years a director in the Third National Bank; also appointed by the Governor as one of the labor commissioners. Mr. Schloss attends the Oheb Shalom Temple, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic and the Bnai Brith orders, while socially he is connected with the Phoenix and Suburban Clubs.

THEODORE MOTTU & CO.

LUMBER

1022 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Theodore Mottu & Co. was established in 1850 and is one of Baltimore's oldest lumber houses. The present members of the firm of Theodore Mottu & Co. are Thomas H. Mottu and Theodore Mottu. The firm has had but one location during the sixty years of its career, viz., 1022 Pennsylvania Avenue. Theodore Mottu & Co. are dealers in building lumber of all descriptions and carry in their yard at all times a most complete stock of standard lines.

GEORGE KIPP & SON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The old house of George Kipp & Son was established in 1860 by George Kipp. In 1879 John M. Kipp was taken into the firm, and in 1900 Fred M. Kipp succeeded the business and is now the sole owner. The original establishment was at 1607 Eastern Avenue, to which has since been added 1605 and 1612 Eastern Avenue, so that the present establishment occupies 1605, 1607 and 1612 Eastern Avenue. George Kipp & Son are wholesale and retail dealers in leather and shoe findings, cut soles, shoe store supplies and upper manufacturers. The house of Kipp & Son has grown to its present position by methods of absolute integrity and fair dealings.

JONAS SCHLOSS (DECEASED)

Jonas Schloss was the son of Moses and the late Yetta Schloss and was born in Germany in the year of 1866. He was educated in the public and religious schools, in addition to receiving private instruction. He started in business life at the age of seventeen years, with Schloss Bros. & Co., and of which he later became a member. Mr. Jonas Schloss died in 1908, leaving behind him a memory which will live long in the hearts of those who knew him. It has been said of Jonas Schloss that "he was unquestionably one of the noblest men God ever placed on earth." A most perfect son, husband, father and brother, beloved by all who knew him, without exception. A man of remarkable strong character, fixed principles, and yet with all of the most kindly disposition. He was an indefatigable worker and possessed a most brilliant mind, notwithstanding which, however, he was a man of the most extraordinarily modest and retiring disposition. Mr. Schloss is survived by a widow, who was Miss Rene Heineman, and two sons, Monroe and Julius, both living.

JULIUS SCHLOSS

Son of Moses and the late Yetta Schloss, was born in Germany in 1867, receiving a public school and business college education. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Schenthal & Greenbaum, later becoming a member of the firm of Schloss Bros. & Co. Mr. Schloss is a member of the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs and attends Shearith Israel Congregation. Mr. Schloss married Miss Florence Whitehill and has one child, Helene, living.

MEYER SCHLOSS

Son of Moses and the late Yetta Schloss, was born in Baltimore City in the year of 1873, receiving a public school and religious education. At the age of seventeen he began his business life as stock clerk of Schloss Bros. & Co., of which firm he is now a member. Mr. Schloss attends the Shearith Israel Temple. He married Miss Bertie Frank and has two children, Irving and Hilda, both living.

LOUIS J. SCHLOSS

Louis J. Schloss was born in Germany in 1860; received his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Rosenberg & Co., later Stern, Rosenberg Co., of New York. He attends the New York Lexington Avenue Temple, and is a member of the Frohsin and Progress Clubs of New York City, where at present he resides. Mr. Schloss married Miss Sophie Schloss (sister of the Schloss Brothers) and has three children, Leilia, Madelon and Ruth, all living.

ALBERT L. FRANK

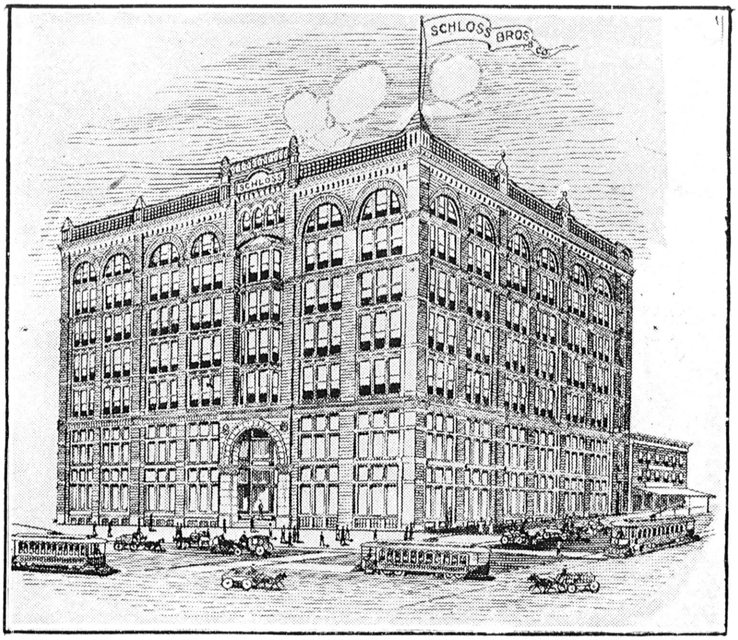
Son of Caroline and the late Moses Frank, was born in St. Louis, 1871; received his education in public and private schools and began business career with Schloss Bros. & Co. when fifteen years of age, of which firm he is now general manager, also treasurer of Wigmore & Kenefick Co., of Middletown, Conn., and president Frank Realty and Investment Co. Mr. Frank attends Chizuk Emunah Synagogue.

SCHLOSS BROTHERS & COMPANY

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Schloss Bros. & Co. were established in 1885 by Nathan, Michael, William, Julius and Jonas Schloss, all of whom prior to which time had been employed as clerks in various positions with other firms. Mr. Louis J. Schloss and Mr. Meyer Schloss have since been admitted to the firm. Mr. Jonas Schloss died in 1908. The original location of this business was on Baltimore near Hanover Streets. The business was successful from the beginning and has grown to such proportions that it taxes the capacity of two immense factories, one at the corner of Baltimore and Paca Streets and the other on Low Street, running from High to Exeter Streets, the former building being a seven-story structure with floor space 120 by 105 feet, or a total floor area of 86,200



square feet. The latter building commands six stories, 90 by 251 feet, or a total floor space of 135,540 square feet. This new factory is conceded by experts to be the most perfectly equipped and arranged tailoring workrooms in the world. Schloss Bros. & Co. are manufacturers of clothing and have a capacity to produce $5,000,000 worth of fine, high-grade ready-to-wear clothing annually. The number of operatives employed is 4,000 and the number of traveling men thirty-six, who cover every State and Territory in the country; as it is the proud claim of Schloss Bros. that there is not a single State or Territory in the United States in which they do not sell their famous clothing. The aim of Schloss Bros. & Co. is to perpetuate the high standing of the firm for honorable dealings and to maintain the superlative quality of the clothing produced.

SIMON M. HANLINE

N Shulman BALTIMORE. MD.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

OF BALTIMORE

This Institution was incorporated in the year 1854, and its first location was on Calvert Street, opposite what was then "Barnum's Hotel." Subsequently it was moved to north side of Lexington Street, east of Charles. In 1872, the property on the southeast corner of Charles and Lexington Streets was bought, and in 1891, on this site, its present handsome building was erected, the first floor being used for its Savings Bank Business, and the upper floors rented for office purposes.

Its Directors serve without remuneration of any kind, the profits accruing from the investments being used—First: In payment of interest to depositors. Second: In paying taxes and expenses. Third: In crediting the excess surplus, so that the depositors may be amply and fully protected.

OFFICERS

Robert K. Waring.......................................*President*
Wilton Snowden.......................................*Vice-President*
Thomas G. Potts.......................................*Treasurer*

DIRECTORS

Isaac H. Dixon
Wilton Snowden
Robert K. Waring
Edward B. Owens
Thomas G. Potts
Charles E. Dohme
Milles White, Jr.
Henry Williams

William H. Grafflin
Franklin P. Cator
John S. Gibbs
C. Morton Stewart, Jr.
Charles T. Crane
George W. Corner, Jr.
John K. Shaw
Thomas Foley Hisky
Edwin Warfield

Edwin G. Beatjer
Thomas E. Cottman
Charles Willms
Edward P. Gill
W. Champlin Robinson
Eli Oppenheim
William Winchester
John Wesley Bruce

Arthur George Brown, *Counsellor*

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

NUMBERS 9-11-13 SOUTH STREET

ORGANIZED IN 1867

Capital and Surplus - - - - $2,548,196.49

Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depository under plans of reorganization.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.

Fireproof building with latest and best equipment for safety of contents.

Safes for rent in its large fire and burglar-proof vaults, with spacious and well-lighted coupon rooms for use of patrons. Silver and other valuables taken on storage.

Officers:

MICHAEL JENKINS.................................President
H. WALTERS.................................Vice-President
JOHN W. MARSHALL.................................Second Vice-President
J. J. NELLIGAN.................................Third Vice-President
ANDREW P. SPAMER.................................Treasurer
GEORGE B. GAMMIE.................................Assistant Treasurer
H. H. M. LEE.................................Secretary
ARTHUR C. GIBSON.................................Assistant Secretary
JOSEPH B. KIRBY.................................Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM R. HUBNER.................................Assistant Secretary
GEORGE R. TUDOR.................................Cashier
A. P. STROBEL.................................Real Estate Officer

Directors:

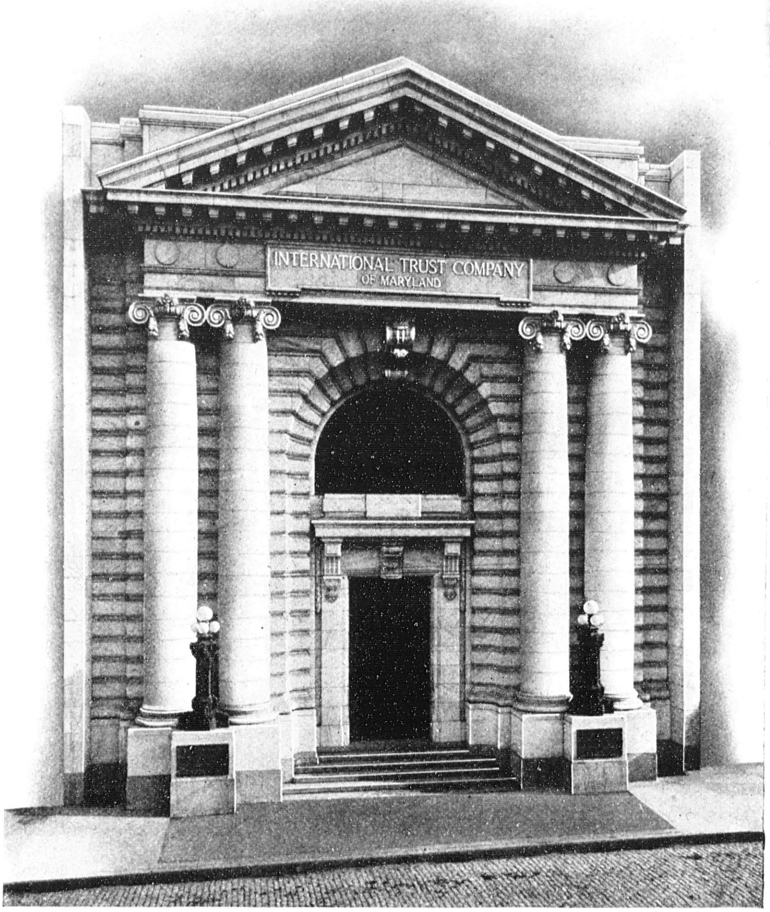
Michael Jenkins.
Blanchard Randall.
Waldo Newcomer.
John W. Marshall.
Norman James.
Samuel M. Shoemaker.
H. Walters.
E. H. Perkins.
Douglas H. Thomas.
John J. Nelligan.

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

25 E. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Capital, $1,000,000 - Surplus, $2,500,000

Resources more than $11,000,000



This institution succeeds the International Trust Co. of Maryland and The Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. Its magnificent building, situated at 25 East Baltimore Street, is one of the architectural ornaments of the city.

Officers

Thomas H. Bowles, President — G. C. Morrison, Second Vice-President
Douglas H. Gordon, First Vice-President — Samuel C. Rowland, Third Vice-President
C. D. Fenhagen, Secretary-Treasurer

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent and silver storage room.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PHILIP HERZBERG

Philip Herzberg was born on February 14, 1822, in the town of Klingenberg au Main, Bavaria, Germany. He came to Baltimore in 1840, and later established the firm of Philip Herzberg & Co., which conducted a manufacturing wholesale and retail clothing business on Marsh-Market Space until 1888, when Mr. Herzberg retired from active business.

Mr. Herzberg has been actively identified with Jewish congregational and charitable life in Baltimore. He was one of the organizers of the Eden Street Congregation, and its treasurer for a number of years. Subsequently he joined the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, from which he resigned, because of its "Reform" tendencies, in 1870. In that year he, the late Jonas Friedenwald, and others organized the Chizuk Emunoh Congregation. He was treasurer of this synagogue for a number of years, and rendered valuable services when the building on Lloyd Street was constructed.

Mr. Herzberg is the only survivor of that band of men who, in 1846, started the United Hebrew Assistance Society, which name, as well as its charter, was changed in 1856 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore. Mr. Herzberg served as president of this institution for twelve consecutive years, from 1878 to 1890, and until a recent date was the only living ex-president. He has been officially associated with the society since its inception and is now an honorary life member of the board. Mr. Herzberg also has been actively connected with the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Educational Society, the Free Burial Society, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and other charitable associations.

Mr. Herzberg's activities have not been confined to sectarian institutions. He has taken part in various civic endeavors. Mr. Herzberg, in conjunction with Rev. Dr. H. Hochheimer and Col. Mendes I. Cohen, called a convention of prominent Israelites of America, which met in Baltimore, and drafted a memorial to President Buchanan petitioning the chief magistrate to insert a provision in the then pending Swiss treaty respecting the removal of the disabilites drected against the Israelites. Mr. Herzberg was a member of the committee which presented the memorial to President Buchanan, and addressed the chief executive.

Mr. Herzberg became a member of Washington Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., in 1845 and is Past Grand of the lodge.

DR. ABRAHAM SAMUELS.

Son of Samuel Samuels and Sarah Meyenberg (*née* Bernheimer) Samuels, was born in the city of Baltimore on the 27th day of August, 1875. He was educated in the Baltimore city public schools and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898, and has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honorary). Dr. Samuels began his active work of life by serving an apprenticeship in a drug store, and is now a practicing physician, and has had connections with the City Hospital, Bay View Asylum, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Hebrew Hospital and Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the Phi Chi Research Club, American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland and Baltimore City Medical Society. Has been resident physician at the City Hospital and Hebrew Hospital and is now Associate Professor Diseases of Women, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Associate Editor of the Maryland Medical Journal. Dr. Samuels gives as the most valuable lesson he has learned in life the following: "From failures come success; and to be successful hard work and absolute honesty are necessary." On March 30, 1903, Dr. Samuels married Roseleah Cushman Bloomberg, of New York City. Graduated from Maryland Pharmacy 1895.

SIMON ROSENBURG

Son of Abraham and Sarah Rosenburg, was born in Baltimore February 12, 1845, receiving his education in private schools. In 1865 Mr. Rosenburg was a merchant and later became a banker. He attends the Madison Avenue Temple. Mr. Rosenburg married Miss Bertha Frank February 12, 1879, and has had three children, Mrs. Adolf Rosenburg, Mrs. Enrico N. Stein and Abel A. Rosenburg, all living.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.

Is one of the oldest and strongest surety companies in the world, having begun business on May 1, 1890.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	2,560,364.16
Reserves	1,631,554.24
Total resources	$6,191,918.40

President .... EDWIN WARFIELD.
First Vice-President .... THOMAS A. WHELAN.
Second Vice-President .... SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM.
Third Vice-President .... JOHN H. WIGHT.
Fourth Vice-President .... CHARLES R. MILLER.
Secretary and Treasurer .... HARRY NICODEMUS.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer .... THOMAS L. BERRY.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MD.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits	$1,701,552.69
Deposits, December 31, 1909	6,432,323.89
Total	$8,133,876.58

This company acts as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee for individuals; as trustee, transfer agent, registrar and fiscal agent for corporations; as custodian of wills and securities; and as agent for the management and sale of real estate.

The company receives deposits subject to check, and allows interest on balances. Letters of credit and travelers' checks issued. Safe deposit boxes for rent, and storage vaults for silver and valuables.

President .... EDWIN WARFIELD.
First Vice-President .... VAN LEAR BLACK.
Second Vice-President .... THOMAS A. WHELAN.
Third Vice-President .... JOHN H. WIGHT.
Secretary and Treasurer .... HARRY NICODEMUS.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer .... THOMAS L. BERRY.
Trust Officer .... F. HOWARD WARFIELD.

SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM.

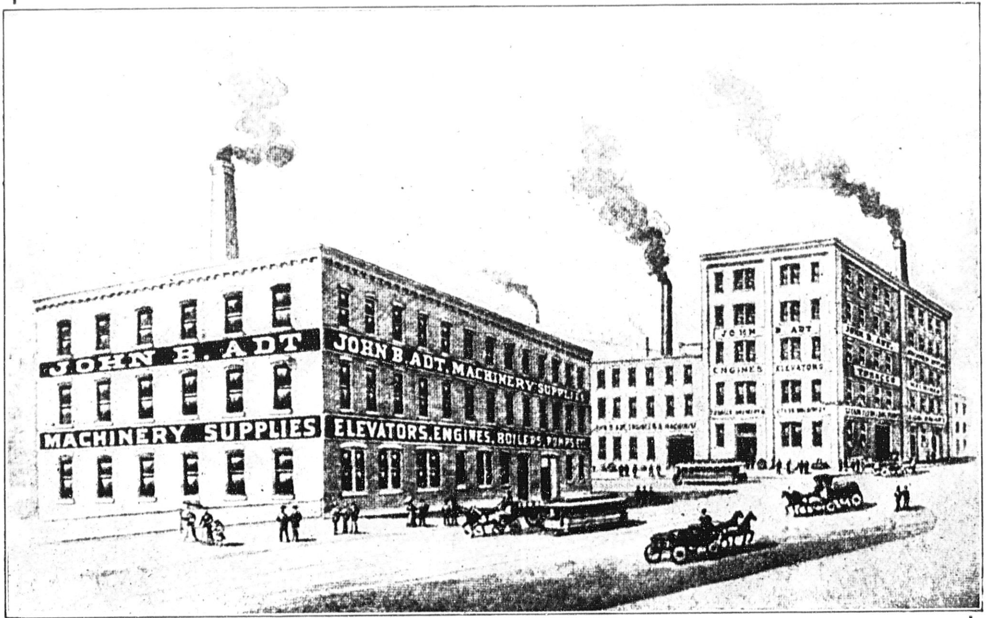
JOHN B. ADT

Patent

Tobacco Dryers & Tobacco Granulating Machinery

FERTILIZER DYERS, BREWERY MACHINERY, WHALEN DISSOLVERS,
SCREW HOISTING MACHINES FAT CUTTERS, ENGINES ETC., ETC

Works: 323-342 N. Holliday St.
Office: S. W. Cor. Holliday and Pleasant Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.



JOHN B. ADT'S MACHINE SHOPS—OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.
332-342 N. HOLLIDAY STREET AND S. W. COR. HOLLIDAY AND PLEASANT STREETS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

John B. Adt, manufacturer of tobacco machinery, elevators and general machinery, established in 1865 and located at 332-342 N. Holliday Street, this city, since 1873, is one of the leading manufacturers of machinery in this city; the products of this factory are being shipped to all countries of the world and locally enjoy a high reputation in the quality and workmanship of their manufacture.

The shops are equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and tools for the manufacture of tobacco machinery as a specialty, factory and warehouse elevators and a general line of machinery, reaching into all branches of trade, and in connection with the manufacturing plant, this firm has also a branch house for the handling of machinists' and plumbers' supplies, having a large warehouse for this purpose, located at the southwest corner of Holliday and Pleasant Streets.

Mr. John B. Adt, the senior member of the firm, having withdrawn from the active participation in the business, same is now conducted by his sons, Albert W. Adt and Edwin B. Adt.

DAVID BACHRACH

Son of David and Sarah Bachrach, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, July 16, 1845. He was educated in the public and high school in Hartford, Conn., and began business life as an apprentice to a photographer in Baltimore. Mr. Bachrach formulated the first practical process of making direct photo prints on painters' canvas, and is the inventor of the self-toning process in photography, which is the foundation of all present self-toning papers. Towards the close of the Civil War Mr. Bachrach was on the staff of St. John's College Hospital, with rank of lieutenant, to photograph the cases of Andersonville prisoners. He served on the Annexation Committee in 1888 and at various times on the Federal and State Grand Juries. Mr. Bachrach is a profound reader and the works which he has found most useful to him are those of John Stuart Mill and Henry George. He has written many practical articles for photographic magazines and is a great believer in "The square deal" as the surest means of promoting human happiness. Mr. Bachrach is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and associated with Har Sinai Congregation. In 1877 Mr. Bachrach married Miss Fanny Keyser and has had four children, three of whom are living.

SIMON H. STEIN

Son of Samuel and Annie Stein, was born in Baltimore City June 2, 1874. His father was a prominent banker and president of the Madison Avenue Synagogue. Mr. Stein was educated in the public schools of Baltimore; graduated from the Johns Hopkins University 1894 with the degree of A.B., and from the University of Maryland Law School 1896 with the degree of L.L.B. He practiced law from 1896 to 1900, at which later time he engaged in the banking and brokerage business. He is a member of the Board of Federated Charities and also on the Board of Epstein's Memorial Hospital. He is a Phi Beta Kappa man and is a member of the Phœnix, Suburban and Merchants' Clubs. He is associated with the Madison Avenue Congregation and is unmarried.

HARRY M. WOLF

Son of Moses and Nannie Wolf, was born March 17, 1867. Mr. Wolf was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and began mercantile life in New York City, and in 1891 went into the insurance business with his father, forming the firm of M. Wolf & Son, now located at 30 Commerce Street. He is a member of the Oheb Shalom Congregation and is a member of the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs and the Masonic Order and Elks. Mr. Wolf's policy in life has been the Golden Rule. On March 17, 1896, Mr. Wolf married Miss Carrie Brown.

MAX JOFFE

Son of Barrie and Dorathy Joffe, was born at Witebsk, Russia, on July, 1862. Mr. Joffe was educated in the public schools in Europe, and in 1885 was a merchant in Hagerstown, Md., and is at present owner of the Standard Cap Co., Baltimore City. He is associated with the West End K'nesseth Israel Congregation and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Joffe is married and has seven children.

SIGMUND M. ADLER

Son of Solomon and Regina Hahn Adler, was born at Niedenstein, Germany, November 23, 1874, was educated in the public schools of Germany, and is now a member of the firm of Eichengreen & Co., of Baltimore City. Mr. Adler attends the Madison Avenue Temple and is a member of the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs. On January 16, 1906, he married Miss Cora Eichengreen, of Baltimore.

"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"

A SECTION OF OUR SHOWROOMS

Established September 1, 1907, this store has been a success from the start. The business has grown until it has become necessary for the firm to lease annex quarters to accommodate larger and more varied stocks. The officers of the company are: Jerome Strouse, president and treasurer; Ralph Goldman, vice-president; George Rosendale, secretary. The directors are: Ralph Goldman, George Rosendale, Eli Strouse, Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer and Jerome Strouse.

"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices" is the keynote of our success. We guarantee our goods to be just what they are represented to be in our advertising—and we live up strictly to our printed word. Our stock embraces everything that should be found in a modern, progressive store that is sincerely anxious to serve its customers.

A visit to our show-rooms puts you under no obligation to buy.

HOWARD FURNITURE CO.

5 NORTH HOWARD STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

SAMUEL ROSENTHAL

THE BALTIMORE TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY

EQUITABLE BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore City, with offices in the Equitable Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, was organized in 1889 to conduct a general banking and trust company business, to accept deposit accounts subject to check, savings accounts, time deposits, safe-deposit vaults; estates managed, wills executed and to perform corporate trusteeships.

The officers of the company are, president, Thomas H. Bowles, with the following directorate:

Thomas H. Bowles	Franklin Q. Brown	George R. Gaither	Reuben Foster
James A. Garey	Alfred R. Riggs	B. N. Baker	Edgar C. Miller, Jr.
Eugene Levering	Theodore Marburg	George W. Knapp	George C. Morrison
Elisha H. Perkins	Charles W. Baer	E. H. McKeon	Miles White, Jr.
H. Irvine Keyser	C. C. Buckman	Charles Adler	Thos. H. Symington

THE MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore was organized under an Act of the Legislature of Maryland in 1884. General John Gill, its founder, has been its president for the twenty-five years of its existence. Associated with him have been such leaders in the business world as Enoch Pratt, W. W. Spence, C. Morton Stewart, Charles D. Fisher, Bernard Cahn, Louis McLane, Alexander Frank, Alexander Shaw, Andrew Reid and John A. Hambleton—all men who carved their way to success and were leaders in their generation.

A general banking and safe-deposit business is carried on by the company, also a separate and distinct department, thoroughly organized to take charge of estates, look after the collection of house and ground rents, collect coupons and interest, act as executor or administrator of estates, as guardian of minor children, or as receiver; in general, the company is authorized to accept any trust under the laws of any State or of the United States. It further acts as trustee of mortgages, as registrar and transfer agent, issues letters of credit and foreign exchange available in all parts of the world, and is the legal depository for court and trust funds.

Officers of the company are: John Gill, of R., president; Wilton Snowden, vice-president; A. H. S. Post, second vice-president; John McHenry, treasurer; Jos. R. Walker, secretary; T. H. Fitchett, assistant secretary and treasurer.

BENJAMIN HENRY HARTOGENSIS

Benjamin Henry Hartogensis, the son of Henry S. and Rachel de Wolff Hartogensis, was born in Baltimore on the 9th of April, 1865. Completing his elementary and secondary education in the public schools and at the Baltimore City College, he entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he was awarded a Hopkins scholarship, and from which he was graduated in 1886. After a year of graduate work at the Hopkins, he followed, for a short time, the profession of an analytical chemist. In 1887 Mr. Hartogensis became associate editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, of Philadelphia, sharing for twelve years the editorial responsibilities and burdens of the entire paper, besides representing the journal in Baltimore. From 1890 to 1896, he was one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*; a little earlier he had been on the editorial staff of the Baltimore *Sun*. While engaged in this work, Mr. Hartogensis had been studying at the Baltimore University School of Law; in December, 1893, he was admitted to the bar, and three years later he began the active practice of the law, forming, with Mr. Louis H. Levin, the firm of Levin & Hartogensis, which was dissolved in 1906. On June 10, 1896, Mr. Hartogensis was married to Miss Grace Bendann. Mrs. Hartogensis died May 20, 1900, survived by a daughter.

Mr. Hartogensis assisted, in 1888, in establishing in Baltimore a branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and he has been the secretary of the local branch since 1894. He is president of the Baltimore branch of the Jewish Territorial Organization, which he also assisted in founding, and is the honorary counsel of the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of Baltimore City. Mr. Hartogensis's most notable work for Baltimore and its Jews has been in connection with the Russian night school. In 1887 he began to take an active interest in the Hebrew Literary Society, under whose auspices the school was founded; and subsequently he became a member of the Russian night school committee (1889-97). Attending regularly the nightly sessions of the school, he aided, with Miss Henrietta Szold and Miss Grace Bendann, in making five thousand Russian Jewish immigrants intelligent American citizens. His interest in this cause has not lapsed; he is actively interested in the night schools conducted by the city, whose establishment he advocated as the logical development of the work of the Russian night school committee. Mr. Hartogensis was appointed by Governor Crothers a delegate for the State of Maryland to the convention at Atlanta (October, 1908) for the advancement of industrial education. He is Past Chancellor of Pythagorean Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Among public addresses delivered by Mr. Hartogensis are: "A History of Intolerance in Maryland," published in the *Jewish Exponent*; "The Loyal Jew, the Best Patriot," a Fourth of July address, delivered in 1907 to the colonists at Woodbine, N. J., afterwards translated into French and published for private circulation by the Alliance Israelite Universelle; and a paper on "Consanguineous Marriages at Jewish and American Law," read at a meeting of the American-Jewish Historical Society in February, 1910. An essay, "Did the Jews or Romans Kill Jesus?" published in the Baltimore *Sun*, April 19, 1909, *et seq.*, attracted a great deal of attention and comment.

DR. HARRY ADLER.

Son of Charles and Caroline Adler, was born in Baltimore City on the 11th day of August, 1872. Mr. Adler attended the Baltimore public schools, the Johns Hopkins University, from which he graduated in 1892, receiving the degree of A.B., and the University of Maryland School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1895, after which he took up two years' post-graduate work in Berlin, Vienna and Prague, beginning active practice in 1897. Dr. Adler was director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Hospital, 1905-6, and president of the same institution 1905-1909, director Federated Jewish Charities and Jewish Home of Consumptives, member of the Endowment Committee of the University of Maryland, clinical professor of medicine and director of Clinical Laboratory, University of Maryland, visiting physician on diseases of stomach and intestines, Hebrew Hospital. On June 16, 1899, Dr. Adler married Miss Carrie Frank and has one child living.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

THE AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

The American Bonding Company was incorporated for the purpose of issuing security bonds, burglary insurance and kindred undertakings of all kinds, affording protection against burglary, theft and larceny, and damage caused to property. This company has assets of $2,500,000, and maintains agencies everywhere.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

ASSETS

Railroad Bonds		$1,033,288.45
State and Municipal Bonds		680,279.00
Street Railway and Other Bonds		112,265.00
United States Government Bonds		50,750.00
Railroad Stocks		56,525.00
Total Bonds and Stocks		$1,933,107.45
Outstanding Premiums, less commissions		247,527.24
Interest Accrued		18,923.80
Real Estate and Mortgage Loans		7,060.04
Other Assets		13,358.27
Cash in Office and Depositories		193,892.96
		$2,413,869.76

LIABILITIES

Legal Reserve		$594,461.08
Reserve for Losses and Contingencies		237,931.53
Other Liabilities		38,066.86
Capital Stock	$750,000.00	
Surplus	793,410.29	
Surplus to Policyholders		$1,543,410.29
		$2,413,869.76

George Cator, President

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY

Wilton Snowden, Treasurer   Harry E. Rawlings, Secretary

S.E. CORNER EUTAW AND FAYETTE STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

PERPETUAL AND TRANSIENT INSURANCE

The Baltimore Equitable Society, organized 115 years ago, has been continuously conducting a fire insurance business in this city, paying losses to many generations embraced in that long period. It is the oldest company in Maryland.

Its losses during the great fire of February, 1904, were over $1,915,000, which were promptly paid, leaving the society in a sound and prosperous condition.

The society has made a feature of issuing perpetual policies on dwellings, stores, ground rents and furniture, which have great advantages in permanency and economy.

A deposit of $20 and upwards per thousand secures a perpetual policy on a dwelling. This deposit can be withdrawn by the insured at any time, according to the terms of the policy, which are very plain and liberal and free from all ingenious technicalities. These policies are held by thousands of our citizens, many of them having been transferred from preceding generations. Their reliability and permanency are maintained by substantial assets which have proved entirely sufficient under the ordinary and extraordinary changes and conditions of over a century.

Perpetual policies on furniture are issued upon a deposit of $40 and upwards per thousand dollars, and on stores at $25 and upwards per thousand dollars.

We invite you to call at the office of the society for further particulars, or write for the same, when our representative will call upon you with such information as you may desire.

MAX SKUTCH

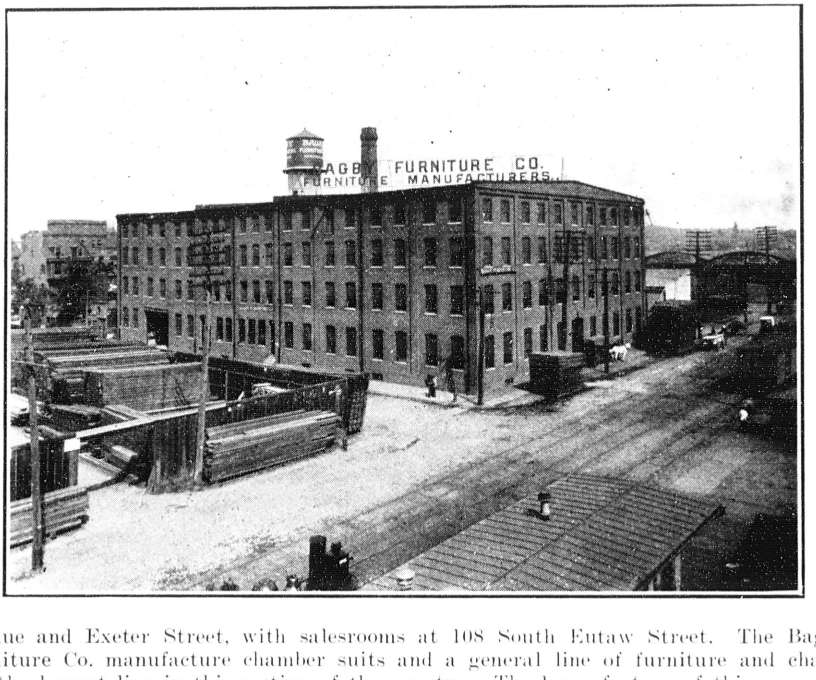
BAGBY FURNITURE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Chamber Suits, Hall Racks, Wardrobes, Chairs, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This house was established in 1879, originally under the firm name of Bagby & Rivers, which title was changed in 1897 to Bagby Furniture Co., at which time the company was incorporated. The founders of the house were Charles T. Bagby and A. D. Rivers. The present officers of the company are Charles T. Bagby, President; J. T. Woodward, Vice-President; J. Harry Tyler, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Tyler was formerly one of the well-known firm of Tyler & Brothers. The original location of this firm was 624-632 West Pratt Street, and from 1897 to 1902 corner Biddle and Chester Streets. The present location of this company's plant is corner of Canton



Avenue and Exeter Street, with salesrooms at 108 South Eutaw Street. The Bagby Furniture Co. manufacture chamber suits and a general line of furniture and chairs and the largest line in this section of the country. The large factory of this company was built especially for the business, with 73,000 feet of floor space, and is equipped with the most approved machinery and modern appliances; and a large lumber yard and dry-kiln are connected with the plant. The trade of the Bagby Furniture Co. extends from New England to the Gulf. They make a specialty of low and medium priced furniture. No better goods of this class are made in this territory.

REV. JACOB SCHVANENFELD

Son of Samuel Schvanenfeld, a merchant, and his wife, formerly a Miss Scheindel, was born at Letownia, Austria, on October 16, 1880. He received his education in the New York public schools, the Baltimore City College, Baltimore Law School and the New York Conservatory of Music. His first active work in life was that of choir boy. He was cantor in the congregation of Anshe Chesed from 1898 to 1900, in the congregation of Sharai Zedek, Harlem from 1900 to 1904, and in Baltimore from 1904 to the present time as cantor of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. Mr. Schvanenfeld is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. "To say little and do much; to be sincere in what you do; to interest yourself in communal work" are principles Mr. Schvanenfeld has ever kept in view and to which he attributes a large part of his success in life. Mr. Schvanenfeld is not married.

BENJAMIN FRIEDMANN

Son of Menka and Caroline Prager Friedmann, was born on March 12, 1861, in the city of Baltimore. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and upon its conclusion entered, in 1876, into the clothing business of his father—the firm of M. Friedmann & Sons. Mr. Friedmann is now identified with the Baltimore Capsule Co. He is past master and high priest of the Masonic Order, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Phœnix Club. He has been president of Standard Circle, and at the present time holds the office of treasurer of the Chizuk Emunah Congregation. Mr. Friedmann regards his success in life to be the the outcome of perseverance.

FREDERICK H. GOTTLIEB.

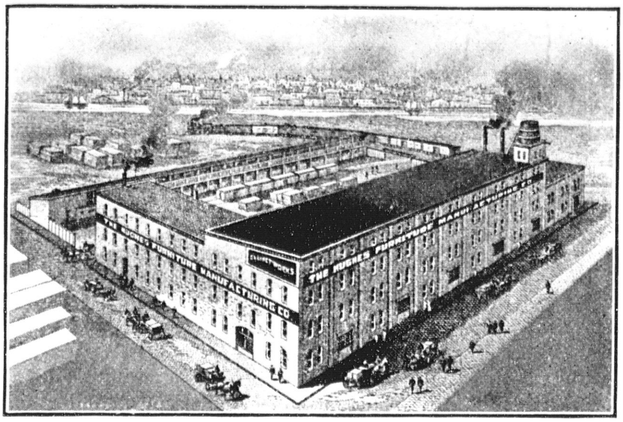
Son of Emanuel and Rosalia Fischer Gottlieb, was born at Nagywarad, Hungary, on the 12th day of October, 1852. His education was received in Europe, and his business life began at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Gottlieb is vice-president of the G. B. S. Brewing Company and is president of the Charcoal Club and president of the Journalist Club. On June 6, 1876, he married Miss Christine B. Butterfield and has four children, Mary Watson, Esther B., Minda Ellinworth and Janet Patterson Gottlieb.

MOSES FRANK.

Son of Henry and Sarah Frank, was born in Baltimore on the 20th day of July, 1844. He was educated in private schools, and at the age of thirteen clerked with his father. At the age of twenty-one he started in business on his own accord and retired at the age of fifty. Mr. Moses Frank is president of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. On November 26, 1871, he married Isabella Cohen and has had six children, five of whom, Eli, Carrie, Harry, Sadie and Minnie, are living.

MAX HOCHSCHILD.

Son of Samuel and Gretchen Hochschild, was born at Gross Rohrheim, Germany, on June 14, 1855. He was educated in the public country schools of Germany, and came to Baltimore March 15, 1870. From 1870 to 1876 he was a clerk, since which time he has been in business on his own account—from 1876 to 1897 alone and from 1897 to the present time a member of the firm of Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Mr. Hochschild is a member of Har Sinai Temple and a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. On March 30, 1887, he married Miss Lina Hamburger and has had two children, both living.



HUGHES FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Chamber Suits, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Wardrobes, Ladies' Toilets, Enameled Goods, Etc.

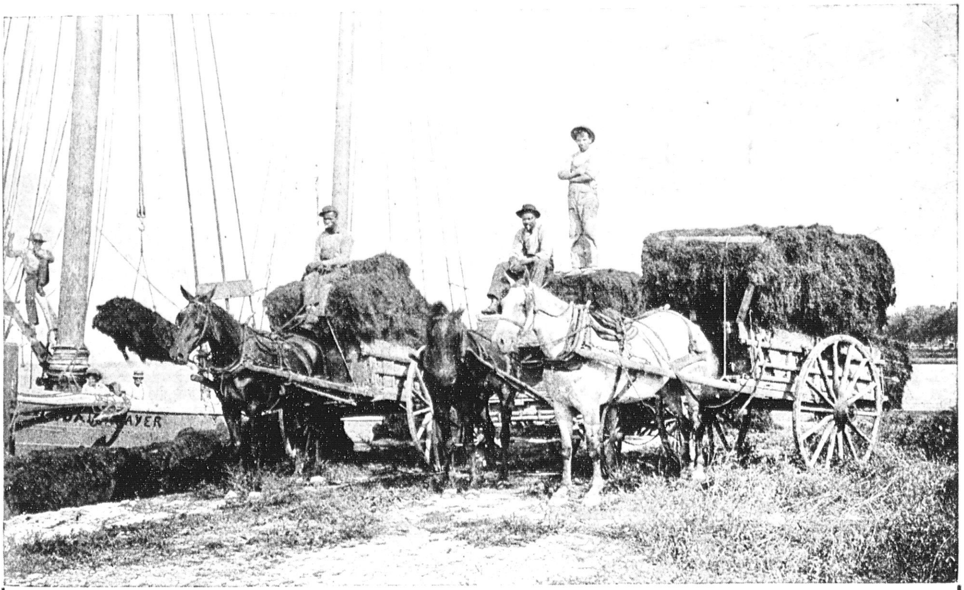
LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Hughes Furniture Manufacturing Company was incorporated in February, 1895, through the efforts of Jacob Hughes, who, prior to his connection with this company, had been identified with the furniture manufacturing business for twenty-five years, having formerly been associated with the firm of Geelhaar, Hughes & Co., which company, after a period of two years' existence, was absorbed by the Atlantic Furniture Manufacturing Company, in which corporation he was active in the management until his withdrawal from same, after which he formed the Hughes Furniture Manufacturing Company, which is located at Locust Point and occupies the entire block bounded by Haubert, Marriott, Decatur and Beason Streets, giving employment to 125 hands.

For five years this company confined itself to manufacturing cheap and medium grade goods, and in the year 1900, due to the increasing demand for better furniture, they re-equipped their entire plant, since which time they have devoted their entire efforts toward the betterment of the furniture industry of Baltimore.

At present the line consists of chamber suits, odd dressers, chiffoniers, toilet tables, wardrobes and hall racks, made in quartered oak, mahogany, birdseye maple and Circassian walnut, which has impressed the trade favorably, and has met with unbounded success. The territory covered embraces New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the entire South.

SILAS M. FLEISCHER



SHIPMENT OF A CARGO OF SEA MOSS

V. W. WINCHESTER

Manufacturer and Jobber of

Excelsior, Upholstering and Bedding Supplies

517 SOUTH SHARP STREET

This business was originally established in 1835 by Harman Classen, and subsequently the firm became H. Classen & Son, with the admission of Benjamin H. and Frederick W. Classen; they were widely known as purveyors of forage for the Government. Mr. Frederick W. Classen died in 1887, and Mr. Harman died in 1889. Mr. Benjamin Classen retired in 1899. The business was then succeeded by the present member, Mr. V. W. Winchester. By strict integrity and up-to-date clean business methods, abreast of the times, he has expanded the business to a very large area, particularly so of the class of goods of which he has made a specialty, one of which is the producing of sea moss, for which extensive grounds are required for the curing process. Six sailing boats are used and twenty-five men employed in getting this moss ready for market. This product is shipped all over the country, and is well known by the upholstering trade.

Another specialty is the distribution of Excelsior, representing the Maryland Excelsior Mills, also having exclusive control of some of the largest Southern and the best of the Eastern mills, making Baltimore known widely as a great distributing point on this commodity. Another article of which enormous quantities are handled is the packing and shipment of Salt Hay, amounting to several thousand tons annually.

The very best goods of each class which are used by the upholstering trade, such as Tow, Louisiana Moss, African, American and Cocoanut Fiber, Husk, Cotton Felts, Kapok, in fact, nearly every filling material that enters into the manufacture of bedding and upholstered furniture.

Office and salesrooms, 517 Sharp Street; warehouse along the B. & O. railroad track, Baltimore, Md.

DR. SYDNEY M. CONE.

Son of Herman and Helen Guggenheimer Cone, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., on the 16th day of November, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, Baltimore City College, Marston's Preparatory School, Johns Hopkins University and University of Pennsylvania, and at Heidelberg and Strassburg, receiving his A.B. at Johns Hopkins and his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Cone began the practice of medicine in Baltimore in the year 1895, and has been associated with the staff of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital (1894-1899) and the Baltimore Medical College 1899 till the present time, trustee on the Board of Baltimore Hebrew Congregation and a member of Medical Fraternity, the Suburban Club, Harmony Circle, Junior Assembly and Johns Hopkins Club. Dr. Cone has written articles on the following subjects: "Relation of Bone Pathology to General Pathology," "Tendon Transplantation," "Carcinoma in Bone with Metastasis to the Prostrate," and other subjects published in the Johns Hopkins Bulletin and *American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery*. On August 18, 1903, Dr. Cone married Miss Bessie Skutch and has two children, Sidney M., Jr., and Max Skutch Cone.

SOLOMON GINSBERG.

Son of Joseph and Passe Ginsberg, was born June 16, 1868, at Linkova, Russia. He was educated in the public schools of Russia, and in 1891 started in the clothing business in Baltimore. Mr. Ginsberg was elected the first president of the United Hebrew Charities in 1907, and is prominently connected with the Merchants' Building and Loan Association, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Dr. Schaffer's McCulloh Street Congregation. He is also a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, an officer of the Travelers' and Merchants' Association and the Credit Men's Association of Baltimore City. On June 1, 1893, Mr. Ginsberg married Miss Holen Soble and has three children, Joseph, Leon and Gyton. Mr. Ginsberg finds much recreation in opera and tragedy, and believes that success in life comes from honesty and the fulfilling of a religious life.

MEYER B. GOLDSMITH.

Son of Simon and Regina Goldsmith, was born in Baltimore City on the 24th day of July, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and started his business career as a bookkeeper, and is now engaged with his brother in the wholesale custom tailoring business, trading under the name of the Monumental Custom Tailoring Co. Mr. Goldsmith is connected with the Madison Avenue Temple, an original member of the Suburban Club, director and chairman of Finance Committee of the Hebrew Friendship Cemetery Co. Mr. Goldsmith is associated with his brother and others as directors in the Quality Tailoring Co., Lester Tailoring Co. and Liberty Tailoring Co., all separate and distinct business organizations. On April 23, 1890, Mr. Goldsmith married Miss Theresa Fellheimer, daughter of the late Mark H. and Henrietta Fellheimer, of Hagerstown, Md. One son, Sidney M. Goldsmith, composes the remainder of the family.

DANIEL A. WEINBERG

Son of Abraham and Regina Weinberg, was born in Baltimore City April 11, 1871. His father was a live-stock broker and was noted for his honesty and faithfulness. He was educated in the public school and the City College of Baltimore and began active work in a broker's office, and is now a member of the firm of Siegel, Rothschild & Co. On February 28, 1899, Daniel A. Weinberg married Miss Lena Baer and has had two children, both living.

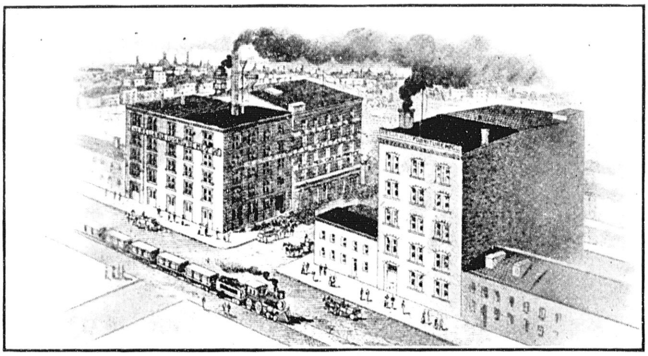
THE RELIABLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Medium and High Grade Furniture

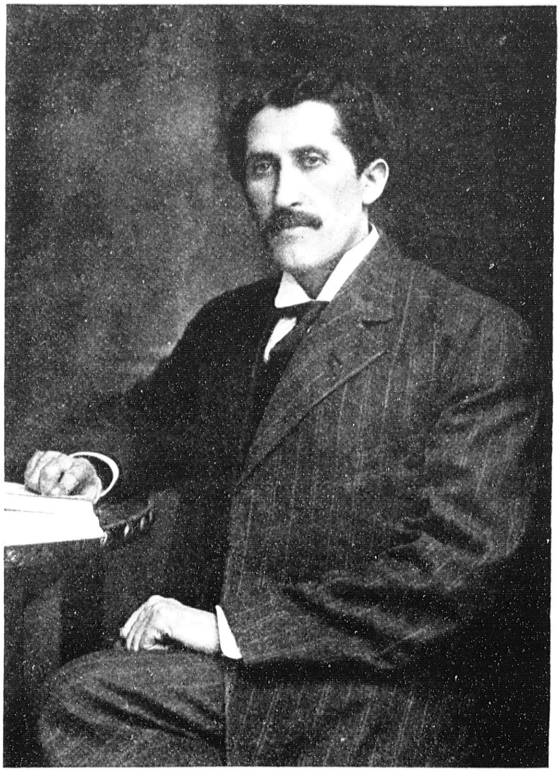
OFFICES

303 AND 305 PRESIDENT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



FACTORY OF THE RELIABLE FURNITURE MFG. CO.

The Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company was established in 1889 as a stock company, with J. Geo. Mohlhenrich president and Mr. Geo. G. Mohlhenrich secretary, at President and Fawn Streets, where it maintains an immense factory, equipped with every facility for the furniture manufacturing business. It has warehouses on President Street and Canton Avenue and at 909-911 East Pratt Street, with offices at 303 and 305 President Street. This company manufactures a complete line of buffets, sideboards, china closets, dressers and chiffoniers, and has a floor space capacity of 30,000 square feet. Its business extends over the United States, and besides its local show stores it maintains exhibits at the New York Furniture Exchange, New York City; Neillsville, Wis., and Manufacturers' Exhibition Building, Chicago, Ill. The Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company manufactures and sells medium and high-grade furniture, and its line stands high in the opinion of expert furniture buyers.



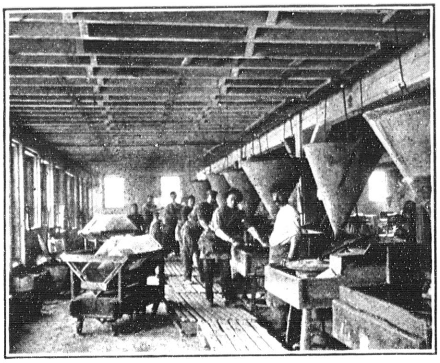
SOLOMON GINSBERG

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

AMERICAN MIRROR WORKS

Manufacturers of Plain and Beveled Plate Looking Glasses

CANTON AVENUE AND PRESIDENT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



The American Mirror Works of Baltimore City is a stock company, incorporated (1907) under the Laws of the State of Maryland for the purpose of manufacturing Beveled and Silvered Glass and making a specialty of Grinding and Polishing Edges, Mitering and Resilvering Old Mirrors.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows:

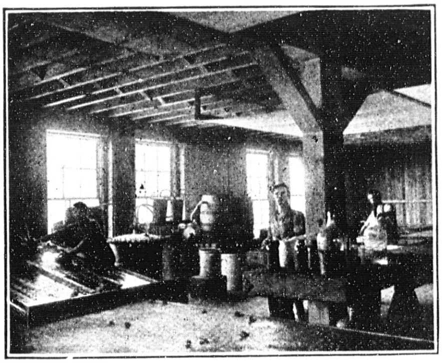
CHAS. H. MILLER. . . President and General Manager
JOHN B. SNELL. . . . . Vice-President
THOS. P. KELLY. . . . . Secretary and Treasurer
F. A. BROADBENT. . Pres. F. A. Broadbent Mantel Co.
THOS. G. BOGGS. . . . Sec'y Merchants & Mfrs. Assn.
J. GEO. MOHLHENRICH. . Pres. Reliable Furniture Co.
JOHN J. KELLY. . . . Pres National Bldg. Supply Co.
W. H. MEEKINS. . . . . Foreman Stieff Piano Co.

Mr. Chas. H. Miller, the President and General Manager of the company, is a practical Mirror man, who has been actively engaged in the manufacture of Mirrors for the past ten years, giving his personal attention to the processes the glass passes through. He has paid special attention to the Intricate Silvering process, using his own solutions and having them applied under his own supervision always.

Mr. John B. Snell, the Vice-President of the company, was formerly Secretary and General Manager of the American Mirror Works, of Butler, Pa., and is a thoroughly expert Mirror man.

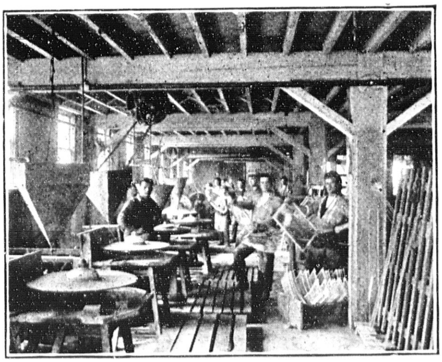
Mr. Thos. P. Kelly, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is also the Treasurer of the F. A. Broadbent Mantle Co., and an energetic and practical business man.

The American Mirror Works, of Baltimore City, is located at the southwest corner of Canton Avenue and President Street, and is fully equipped with modern Glass-Beveling machinery, Electric motors being used as motive power.



The workmen are expert glass workers and thoroughly understand the work required of them, and are in charge of an experienced foreman, who is an all-around man, having studied the business thoroughly, including the care of the machinery, which is very important.

The capacity of the plant at the present time is 2,500 square feet of glass per day or, approximately, $175,000 annually, with a reserve equipment, not set up, capable of increasing this amount 25 per cent. The excellent transportation facilities afforded by rail and water make the American Mirror Works of Baltimore City a competitor in the northern trade, extending as far north as Boston, Mass., and west to Pittsburg, Pa., or right into and through the great glass manufacturing district of Pennsylvania.



The superiority of the product of the American Mirror Works of Baltimore City is caused by

(*a*) Expert workmanship.

(*b*) Prompt attention and excellent transportation facilities.

(*c*) The quality of the French Polish Plate that is used exclusively in their Mirrors.

This Glass is superior in every respect to the Domestic or American Plate Glass.

The American Mirror Works of Baltimore City imports this French Glass direct from Belgium, in ever-increasing semi-monthly imports, thus eliminating the middle man's profit and permitting the marketing of High Grade Mirrors at moderate prices.

AUGUSTUS CAESAR BINSWANGER.

Augustus Cæsar Binswanger, of the Baltimore bar, corporation and commercial lawyer, was born in the city of Baltimore, April 19, 1875, son of Simon and Sarah (Pina) Binswanger, and comes of German and English ancestors. His earlier literary education was acquired in public schools and Baltimore City College, and his higher education at Johns Hopkins University, where he was graduated artium baccalaureus in 1896. He was educated for the profession of law in the law department of the University of Maryland, graduating from there legum baccalaureus in 1899. While making the law school course he was a student in the office of Mr. Martin Lehmayer, and at the same time tutored matriculants for Johns Hopkins University. In June, 1899, Mr. Binswanger began active law practice in Baltimore; and while his practice has been general, he inclines to cases involving questions of commercial and corporation law. He has attained an excellent standing in the profession, and as an advocate at the bar and public speaker has upheld the reputation gained while a student at Baltimore City College, where in 1893 he won the Wight medal for elocution. At the law school in 1899 he was associate editor for the University annual, "Bones, Molars and Briefs."

During the years 1900-02 Mr. Binswanger was prominently connected with the litigation and settlement of the cases involving new questions of stockholders' liability growing out of the failure of the South Baltimore Bank, and also with similar cases which occupied the attention of the courts from 1903 to 1906, arising from the failure of the City Trust and Banking Company. These cases attracted unusual attention in professional and court circles because of the peculiar questions of stockholders' liability at issue, the considerable amounts and numerous individual interests at hazard, and in their ultimate determination the Court of Appeals of Maryland established new precedents.

In 1903 Mr. Binswanger published his "Married Women in Maryland—Property and Contractual Rights," a work which has been well received by the legal profession."

In 1907 Mr. Binswanger was elected to the First Branch City Council of Baltimore, from the Fourteenth Ward, defeating Mr. Bushrod M. Watts.

He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association, Bar Association of Baltimore City, Johns Hopkins Club, Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, Baltimore City College Alumni, Union League of Maryland, Phœnix Club, Clover Club, Suburban Club of Baltimore County, Journalists Club, Baltimore Chess Asociation and various charitable, social and fraternal organizations.

DR. LEE COHEN.

Son of Joseph and Elise Kirshbaum Cohen, was born in Halifax, N. C., on 13th day of December, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of North Carolina, the University of North Carolina and the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1895. At the age of sixteen Lee went to New York City, where he remained two years, working during the day and attending night school. In 1892 he went back to his native State and continued his studies as above indicated. Dr. Cohen was connected with the Bay View Hospital as resident physician from May, 1895, to June, 1899. He studied in European universities, Berlin, Prague and Vienna, from June, 1899, to August, 1900. Now consulting rhinologist and laryngologist to the Hebrew Hospital and oculist and aurist to Bay View Hospital. Dr. Cohen gives as the secret of his success, "That personality and tact count for much in the beginning of one's career, and that ability and honesty are essential to maintain any position attained." These, along with earnestness of purpose, go far toward making a man successful in his life's work, and in regard to his own special career he says: "My rearing in a country town, where I practically lived in the open, free to act and without evil influences, until my sixteenth year made me the healthy, strong fellow that I am—which state I believe to be absolutely essential to the development of personal ambition." On the 16th day of January, 1901, Dr. Cohen married Miss Lillian Rice and has two daughters living.

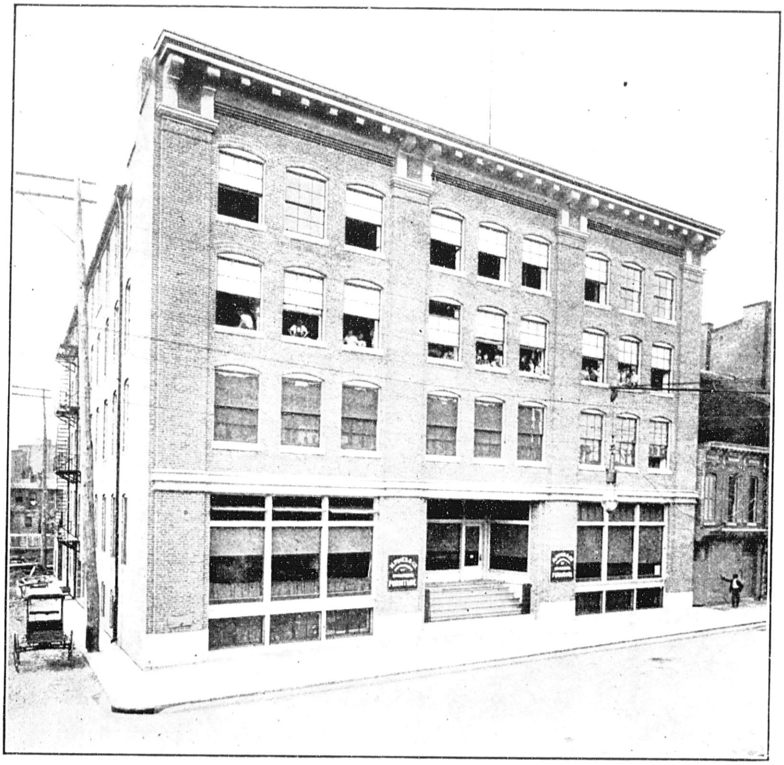
M. PIMES & COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Parlor Furniture, Lounges and Couches

300-314 FRONT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore stands prominently among the great cities of the United States as a centre of furniture manufacture. The abundance of high-class labor obtainable in the city and its excellent situation as a distributing centre has rendered it a desirable point for this industry. There are a number of large flourishing plants engaged in this line of manufacture in Baltimore, and among them is the enterprising and progressive manufacturing firm of M. Pimes & Co. This is one of the old established plants of the city, having been founded over a quarter of a century ago by the present pro-



prietor, Mr. Maurice Pimes. The offices and salesrooms are located at 300-314 Front Street, on site of Old Front Street Theatre. The factory and mill are run by steam power and equipped with the most modern pattern of wood-working machinery and all devices that expedite and perfect production. The firm are manufacturers of upholstered furniture, making all the frames used in their factory. They carry a large stock of furniture of the newest and most popular type. The factory gives employment to 125 experienced hands and the output is very large. Nine or ten salesmen are on the road and a large and growing business is done, mostly east of the Ohio River.

MAURICE PIMES

DAVID PIMES

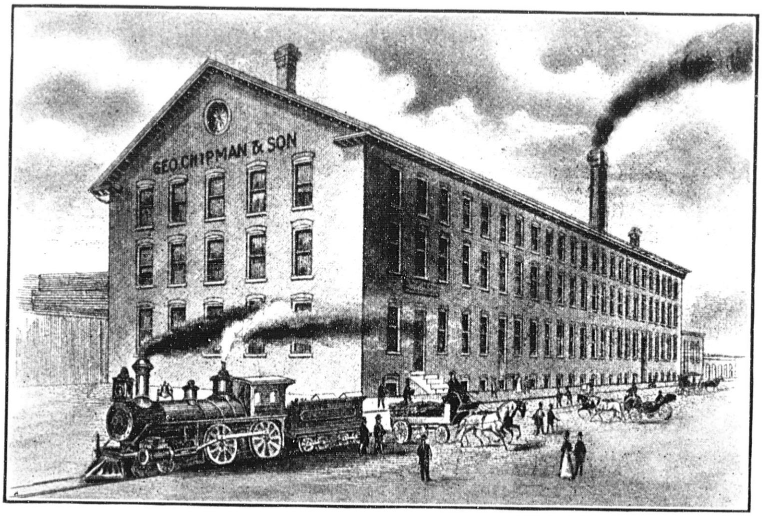
WILLIAM PIMES

ISAAC PIMES

GEORGE CHIPMAN & SON

Chair Manufacturers

BALTIMORE, MD.



The old house of George Chipman & Son was established 1865, by Horace Magne and George Chipman, under the style of Magne & Chipman. Mr. Magne had previously been a large manufacturer of cedar ware and Mr. Chipman the pioneer broom manufacturer and an extensive dealer in woodenware in Baltimore City.

Horace Magne retired from the firm of Magne & Chipman in 1877 and Mr. Chipman continued the business under the firm name of George Chipman & Son, introducing into the firm his son, Henry C. Chipman. Mr. George Chipman died in 1882, since which time the business has been conducted by Henry C. Chipman.

George Chipman & Son are chair manufacturers, conducting a large, well-equipped factory at Boston Street and Atlantic Avenue, with a frontage of 315 feet on Boston Street, which was built and has been in continuous operation since 1871.

Connected with the plant is an ample saw-mill for manufacturing the lumber used in their business from log timber specially cut and rafted from Southern forests to their own wharf. This firm manufactures exclusively for jobbers and dealers throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and North and South Carolina.

George Chipman & Son employ 125 operatives and are represented in the field by six traveling men.

ISAAC DAVIDSON

POLLACK'S

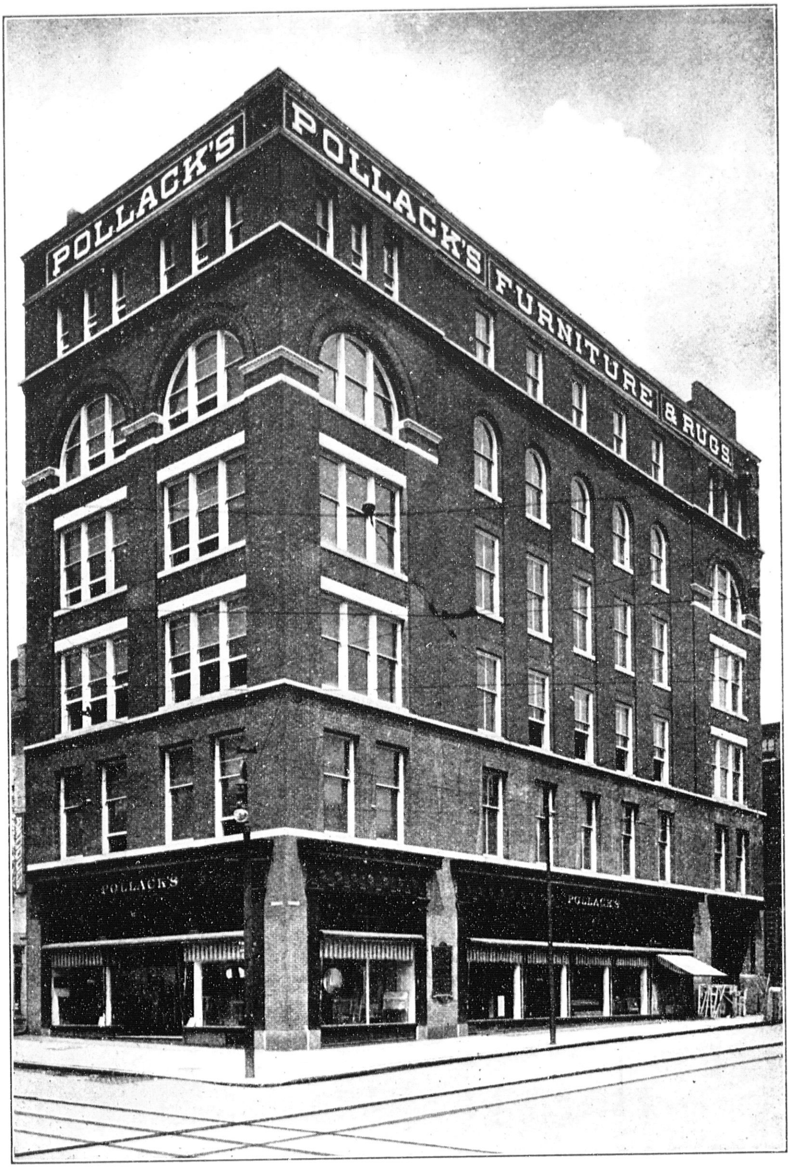
ISAAC DAVIDSON WILLIAM B. FALLON
Proprietors

Furniture, Upholstering, Rugs, Mattresses and Bedding

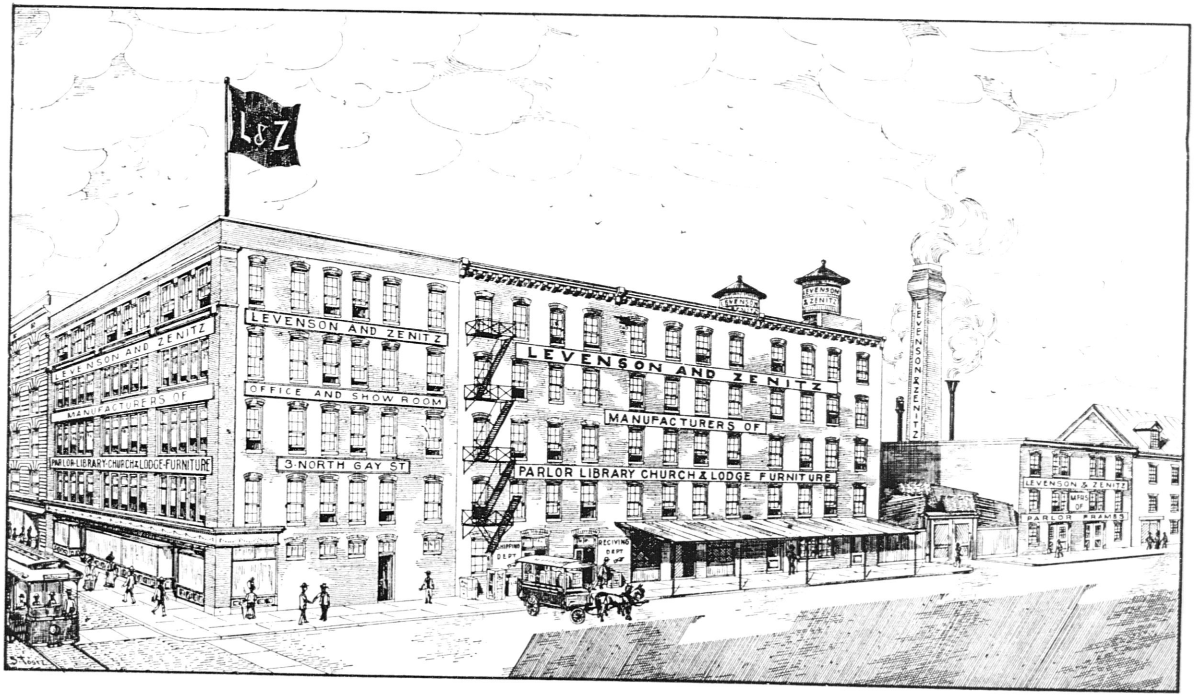
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
HOWARD AND SARATOGA STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

This old-established house was founded in 1846 by Abram Pollack, who came to this country from Prussia in that year. Mr. Abram Pollack served in the Prussian Army, and for efficient services was offered advancement as officer if he would change his faith. This he refused to do, resigned from the army and learned the trade of upholstering and mattress-making. His first establishment in Baltimore was on Howard Street, in the block between Mulberry and Franklin Streets. In 1847 he moved to what was, under the old numbering system, No. 96, and now 315 North Howard Street, at which location the firm remained for sixty-two years, or until March 1st, current year (1909), at which time it moved to the magnificent new building at the northeast corner of Howard and Saratoga Streets.

Uriah A. Pollack, son of Abram Pollack, grew up in the business, and in 1864 assumed charge under his own name. In 1875 a new building was erected and the furniture line was added. In 1884 Mr. Isaac Davidson, a son-in-law, entered the business and was associated with the firm until 1897, at which time Mr. Pollack died. Mr. Davidson then assumed the business and took into partnership Mr. Wm. B. Fallon, who had been connected with the house for twelve years previous. The firm name, however, was not changed. In addition to the large and handsome building occupied by the firm as showrooms and warehouse, extensive workshops are operated at 313, 315 and 317 Tyson Street, which employ a large corps of upholsterers, mattress-makers, cabinet-makers, finishers and other pertinent artisans. The firm has been most successful and handles much large institution work and fulfilled a great number of important contracts, such as the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and in 1907 partly refurnished the new Custom House at Baltimore. The reputation of the "House of Pollack's" for honesty, reliability and high-class wares is widely recognized and firmly established. In fact, the name of "Pollack's" in Baltimore is synonymous with all that excellence, superiority and integrity implies.



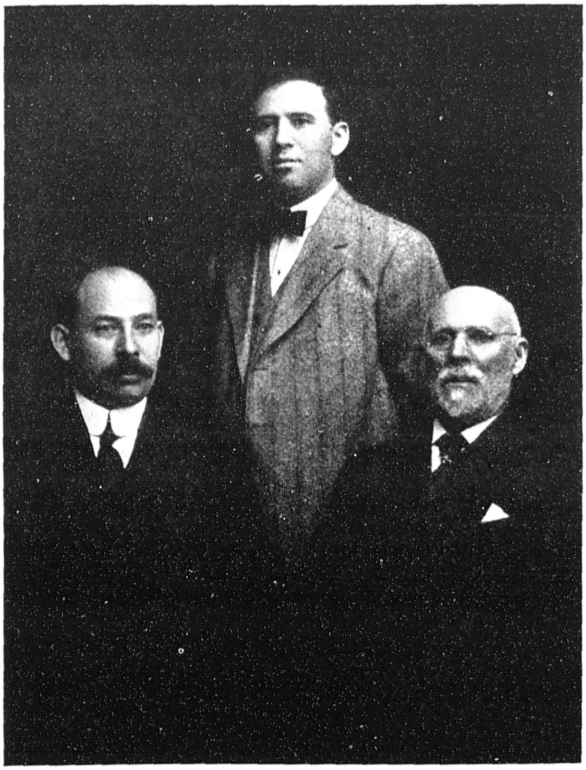
POLLACK'S FURNITURE HOUSE
BALTIMORE, MD.



LEVENSON & ZENITZ

4-6-8-11-13 NORTH FREDERICK STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

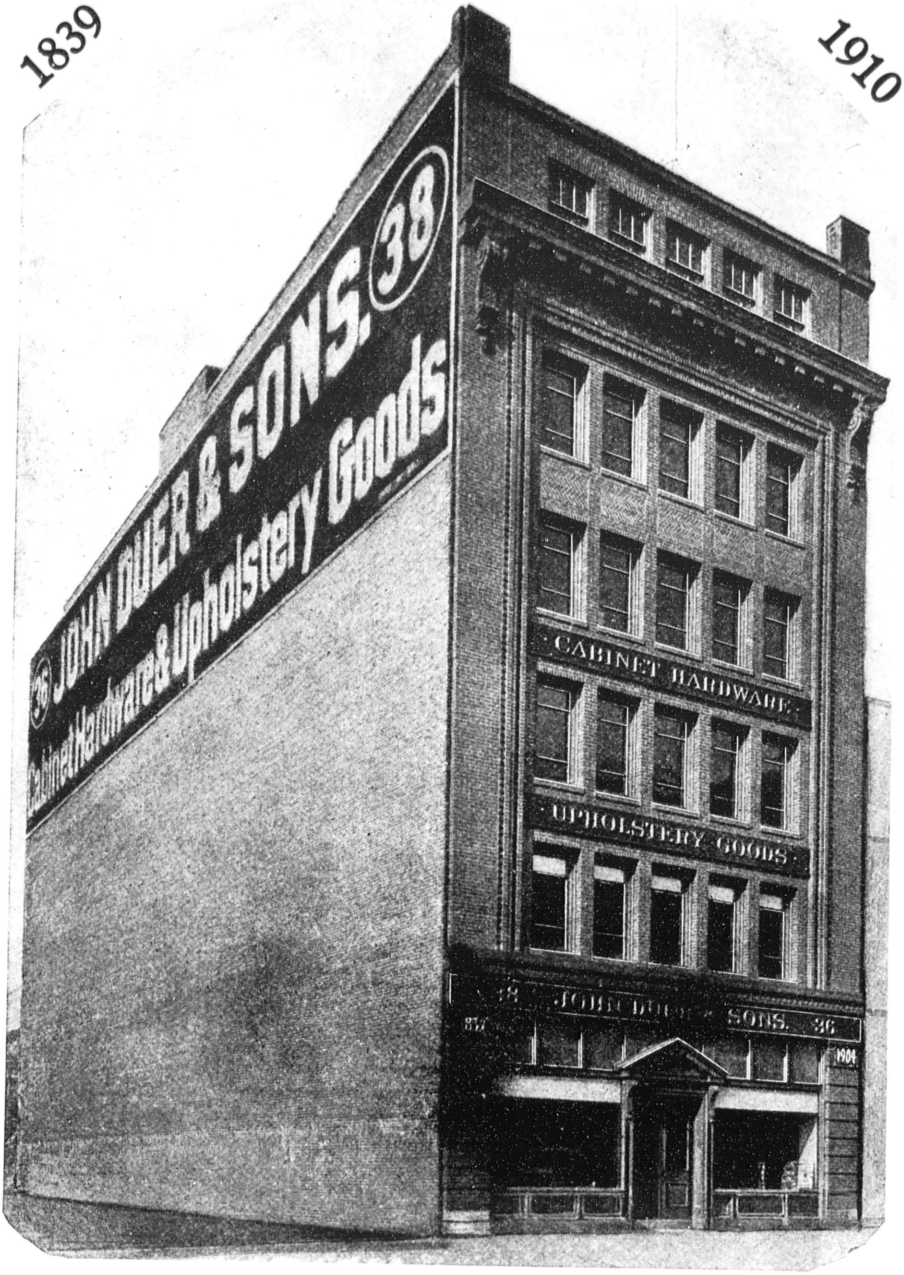
This firm operates a factory covering 80,000 square feet floor space, at 4-6-8-11-13 North Frederick Street, and employ more than 100 persons. This business was started in 1884, by the senior member of the present firm, Mr. Getzel Levenson, at 607 East Fayette Street, and six years later the new firm was formed by Mr. Samuel Levenson and Moses N. Zenitz becoming members. In 1901 the magnificent display rooms and offices were opened at 3 North Gay Street. Levenson & Zenitz manufacture high grade Leather Goods, viz.: Couches, Davenports, Library, Lodge and Club Furniture. Their trade covers the entire United States.



SAML. LEVENSON

MOSES N. ZENITZ GETZEL LEVENSON

1839 1910



JOHN DUER & SONS

The Oldest Cabinet Hardware House in the United States

was founded in 1839 and now is situated at 36 and 38 South Charles Street, where is carried an unsurpassed stock of cabinet hardware and upholstery goods. Correspondence solicited and catalogues on application.

I. SON COHEN.

Son of Mark and Elizabeth Son Cohen, was born at Staten Island, N. Y., on August 13, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and Toronto, Canada, and at the age of sixteen was in the employ of the Nordheimer House in Canada, and is at present proprietor of the musical concern of Cohen & Hughes, prior to which time he was connected with the late well-known house of Otto Sutro & Co. He is a member of the Har Sinai Temple, and is also a member of the Suburban Club. Mr. Cohen counts the secret of his success to be hard work and never do to-morrow what can be done to-day. In 1892 Mr. Cohen married Miss Lottie A. Ansell and has two children living, Evelyn and Elizabeth.

COL. ISRAEL ROSENFELD.

Son of Moses and Henrietta Neufeld Rosenfeld, was born in Baltimore City, October 8, 1853. Was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City and started in business April 10, 1867, in retail clothing business, and is now a firm member of the New York Clothing House, located 102-104 East Baltimore Street. Mr. Rosenfeld is a member of the Masonic Order, as well as of the Elks and the Phœnix and Suburban Clubs, and was colonel on the staff of Gov. John Walter Smith. He is associated with the Madison Avenue Congregation and is a prominent figure in all public movements. On July 17, 1877, Mr. Rosenfeld was married to Miss Rebecca Stern and has three children living, Merrill M., Bernard S. and Etta P.

MAX SKUTCH.

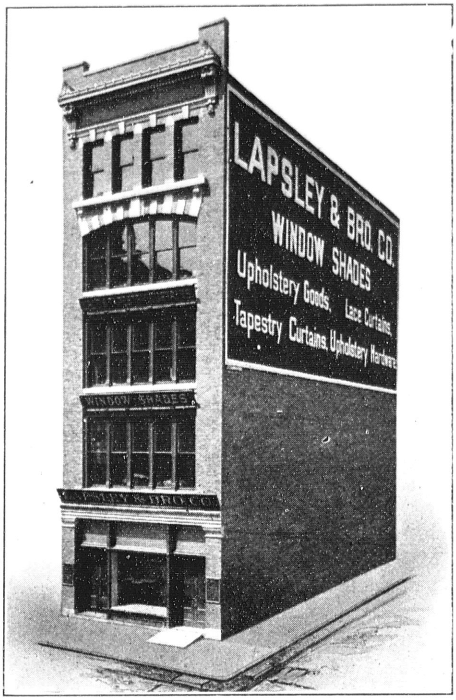
Son of Seligman & Zerline (Hauser) Skutch, was born in Kriegshaben by Augsburg, Bavaria, on October 10, 1850. Mr. Skutch was educated in the schools in Munich. His business career began very early in life, taking the shape of bookkeeping and general office work. Mr. Skutch is now a member of the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co. He is a member of quite a number of social and fraternal organizations, and a member of the McCulloh Street Temple. Mr. Skutch counts hard work and reasonable economy as important factors in the achievement of success in life. On May 1, 1877, Mr. Skutch married Miss Fannie Frank and has two children.

JOSEPH CASTELBERG.

Son of Jacob and Emma Rodberg Castelberg, was born in Baltimore City November 26, 1863. He attended the public schools of Baltimore and graduated from the Baltimore City College. He began active business work in 1878, and is now connected with the firm known as the National Jewelry Company, located at 106 North Eutaw Street. Mr. Castelberg is a member of the Masonic Order and the Suburban Club, and attends the Oheb Shalom Temple. Mr. Castelberg married Miss Nellie Adler in 1901 and has had three children, two of whom are living.

RALPH GOLDMAN

Son of Louis and Anna Goldman, was born in Baltimore City May 17, 1865, receiving his education in the public schools and City College of Baltimore. He began his business career as office boy at the age of thirteen. Mr. Goldman was for twelve years with H. & E. Hartman & Co., four years with Nusbaum & Meyers and twelve years with Baltimore Bargain House. In 1908 he became proprietor of The Kaiser Restaurant. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the B. P. O. E. No. 7. On November 28, 1906, Mr. Goldman married Mrs. Ida Francis Detering Emmerich.



LAPSLEY & BROTHER CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades and Dealers in Lace and Tapestry Curtains

Curtain, Draperies and
Upholstery Brass Goods

24 HOPKINS PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

This house was established in 1878 by W. H. Barricklo, of New York. Later Mr. F. H. Lapsley became a member of the firm, trading under the name of Barricklo & Lapsley, and afterwards as F. H. Lapsley. Still later the title was changed to F. H. Lapsley & Bro., and it now is known as the Lapsley & Bro. Co., of which Frederick Schoenherr is president and treasurer and Harry B. King secretary. The original location of this business was at 22 German Street, then to 12 South Charles Street, then to 724 West Baltimore Street, then to Baltimore and Howard Sreets and now occupies the magnificent warehouse at 24 Hopkins Place, in the very heart of Baltimore's commercial district. Lapsley & Bro. Co. are dealers in window shades, lace and tapestry curtains, draperies and upholstery brass goods, being the largest house of its kind in Baltimore. This house also is agent for R. H. Comney Co., also Lace Curtain Mills, and its trade extends over the entire South, being represented in this territory by eight traveling salesmen. The business of Lapsley & Bro. Co. has been built up by methods of perfect integrity and unflagging enterprise, one of its chief aims being to attract to Baltimore the great Southern trade which naturally belongs to it.

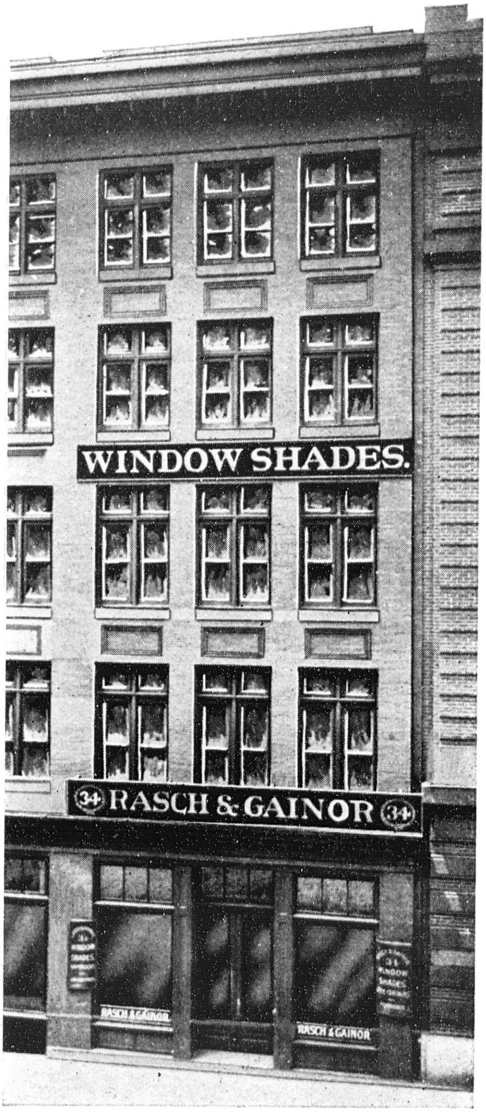
JOSEPH CASTELBERG

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.

RASCH & GAINOR

Manufacturers of Window Shades and Dealers in Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains and Portieres

34 S. HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.



The firm of Rasch & Gainor was established January 1, 1901, by W. G. Rasch and H. B. Gainor. On January 1, 1907, C. S. Wolf and M. A. Crown became members of the firm. The original and present location of this firm is at 34 South Hanover Street, the original building having been destroyed in the great fire of 1904, which forced the firm to take temporary quarters pending the erection of the magnificent five-story warehouse now occupied by them. Rasch & Gainor are wholesale manufacturers of window shades and carry a general line of upholstery goods, lace curtains and portières. This firm is equipped and has facilities for handling any amount of business, and its trade extends from Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia to and throughout the entire South, being represented in the various States by an efficient corps of traveling salesmen.

The business of Rasch & Gainor has been built up on methods of the strictest integrity, combined with the broadest enterprise. That its policy has found favor is evidenced by the large increase of its business during each year since the establishment of the firm.

DR. SAMUEL WOLMAN

Son of Morris and Yetta (Wachsman) Wolman, was born in Nashelsk, Russian Poland, on June 17, 1880. His father is of stubborn and argumentative, but kindly nature. Samuel Wolman was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, the Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the last institution his degree of A.B. in 1902 and M.D. in 1906. He began the practise of medicine immediately and was made assistant in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. In 1909 he was promoted to the rank of instructor in medicine. He is also in charge of the clinical division of the Phipps Dispensary for Tuberculosis of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Wolman has written several important papers on tuberculosis, and is a student of scientific investigation of this disease. He is a director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Huxley is his favorite author. His favorite maxim (if he were inclined to preach) would be: "There is good in all and none all good." Life's success, from Dr. Wolman's viewpoint, depends upon accident and ability. Dr. Wolman is unmarried.

LEWIS A. GOLDSTROM

Son of Abraham and Rachel Goldstrom, was born in Baltimore September 14, 1859, was educated in public schools, started life as errand-boy, was clerk for S. Kann Sons & Co. from 1874 to 1880, then with A. Goldstrom & Son until 1889, then with the predecessors of Goldstrom Bros., of which firm he is now a member. Mr. Goldstrom is a member of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, and also a member of the Heptasophs and the Clover Club. On August 30, 1892, Mr. Goldstrom married Miss Rose Rich and has three daughters, Mrs. Myra Harris and Hortense and Gertrude Goldstrom.

EPHRAIM MACHT

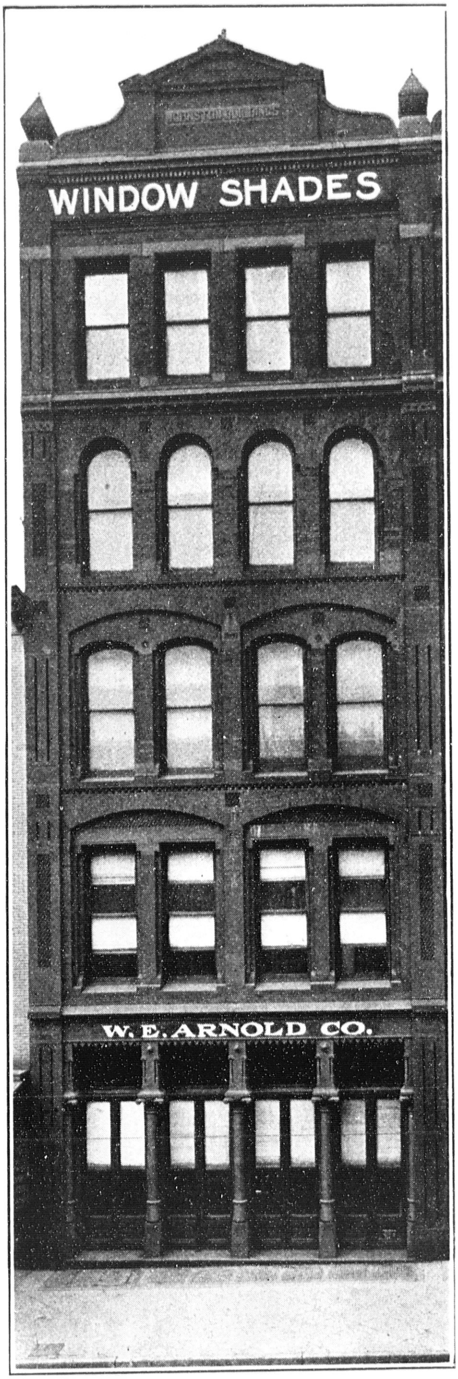
Mr. Macht was born in Russia and began active life about 28 years ago as a workman and laborer. Later he engaged in the real estate business, and to-day ranks among the leading factors in real estate lines in Baltimore City. Mr. Macht is married and has three children, Rebecca, Sarah and Morris Macht.

REV. HERMAN GLASS

Son of Abraham and Rebecca Glass, was born in Sohran, Germany, on the 24th day of January, 1852. He attended the German gymnasium for seven years. Owing to poverty he was unable to finish his education as he desired. From 1871 to 1874 Rev. Glass was a teacher in private schools and later he became a cantor, being connected from 1874 to 1876 with the Jewish Congregation in Westphalia and from 1876 to 1878 was cantor in Solingen Rhineland and from 1878 to the pending time with Chizuk Emunah Congregation in Baltimore. Rev. Glass is connected with the Royal Arcanum and is also a member of the Loyal Association. He is a great student of German classics and the Talmud and is a great lover of music, having written several musical compositions. Rev. Glass believes that the first duty in the life of men is to learn to depend upon themselves and to trust in God and not in human beings. On July 25, 1880, Rev. Glass was married to Miss Rachel Fried and has had six children, four of whom are living.

ABRAM G. HUTZLER

Son of Moses and Caroline (Neuberger) Hutzler, was born March 12, 1836, at Hagenbach, Bavaria. He attended the public schools of Baltimore until his fourteenth year, when he began clerking. Mr. Hutzler is president of the firm of Hutzler Bros. He is a member of the Merchants, Phœnix and Suburban Clubs. Mr. Hutzler has not been married.



W. E. ARNOLD COMPANY

Manufacturers and
Importers of

Window Shades, Trunks, Bags, Etc.

and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods, Brass Goods,
Curtain Poles, Lace Curtains,
Portieres and Draperies

28-30 S. HOWARD STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established January 1, 1874, by William E. Arnold and Joseph W. Marshall, under the firm name of Arnold, Marshall & Company. Later Mr. Marshall retired from the business and Mr. Arnold continued under the name of W. E. Arnold & Company, which was continued by him until his death in August, 1904, when it was incorporated as W. E. Arnold Company, of which J. A. Arnold was elected President, W. A. Delahay, Vice-President, E. A. Nice, Secretary, and Joshua Thomas, Treasurer. The first location was at 57 North Street, next 121 Light Street, next 20 and 22 South Charles Street, which places were destroyed by the great fire of 1904. They then moved to 406 South Eutaw Street and as soon as a building could be erected for them near their old site, they returned to 21 South Charles Street. They have lately moved into larger and more commodious quarters at 28 and 30 South Howard Street. W. E. Arnold Company are dealers in Window Shades, Upholstery, Brass Goods, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Draperies, Trunks, Satchels, etc., their trade extending over Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the Southern States. They maintain every facility for the prompt filling of orders, having a full force of trained hands and all the latest improved machinery, run by electric motors, coupled with an extensive stock, and the same careful attention is given the small as well as the larger orders.

ELIAS NATHAN RABINOWITZ

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE, MD.

ORIENTAL RUG CO.

CATHEDRAL AND CHASE STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Was established in 1899 by Mr. G. Kraft, and has been lately incorporated, and for the past eleven years has conducted business in one of the best equipped plants south of New York, having all facilities and modern machinery for handling contracts of every size. Situated at 1101-1103 Cathedral Street, corner of Chase Street. The business of this company extends not only through the immediate local territory, but throughout the entire South, making a specialty of weaving handsome, serviceable rugs from old carpets and cleaning, storing and refitting and relaying carpets generally. Most of the machinery of this plant has been designed by Mr. Kraft, and constructed directly under his supervision. The character of the work done may be inferred from the following selected list of well-known institutions and individuals whose work is handled by the Oriental Rug Company, viz.:

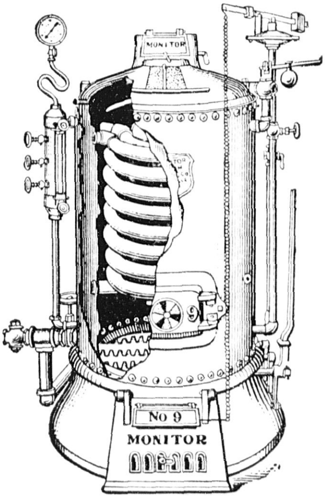
Woman's College; Eutaw House; Mr. Joseph Coudon, Perryville, Md.; Mr. Robert Tait, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. Richards, Toughkenaman, Pa.; Mr. Elliott, Norfolk, Va.; Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital; House of the Aged; Doctor MacCormick; Mr. Owings, Mt. Washington; Mr. Whitely, Catonsville, Md., and hundreds of others.

The Oriental Rug Company has always aimed to give satisfactory service and high-class work, and that their aim has been realized is attested by the constant increase of business which comes to this company.

Their large four-story building contains 14,000 square feet of floor surface. The class of work turned out by the Oriental Rug Company has always been greatly admired for its beauty and durability.

MONITOR STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING CO.

212 WEST FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



During the long years of its establishment in Baltimore the local branch of the Monitor Steam Generator Manufacturing Co., of Landisville, Pa., has built up a most pleasing and satisfactory business, both to the company and to a large number of patrons. The local offices, situated at 212 West Fayette Street, are under the management of Mr. C. J. Bossler. The office and display room are commodious and well arranged, and a large exhibit of the Monitor Steam and Hot Water Generators is kept constantly on view. The company was represented by an agency in Baltimore for fifteen years, after which it came under the direct management of Mr. Bossler in 1899. Mr. Bossler is a native of Philadelphia and has been connected with the company since 1891. The trade of Maryland and other Southern States is looked after from the local office. The company manufactures and installs the famous Monitor Steam and Hot Water Heating Plants, and also does a general business of installing heating plants.

A few of the plants installed by the company are:

Hebrew Orphan Asylum	Paul Seeger	Jerome Joyce
George F. Bauernschmit	Fleischmann Co.	N. M. Matthews
Monumental Brewing Co.	J. H. Friedenwald	Dr. Irvin Miller
Wm. L. Straus	Dr. Chas. Getz	Dr. Geo. Reuling
Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery C	N. Rufus Gill & Son	St. Andrews Hall
Louis Coblens	Frank Gould	A. N. Bastable
	St. Benedict's Rectory	United Railways Co.

ABRAM G. HUTZLER

THE CONSOLIDATED AMUSEMENT CO.

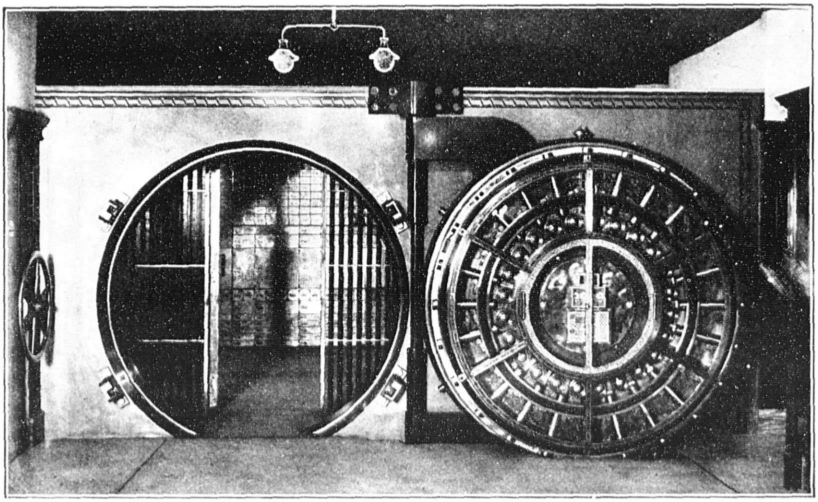
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Consolidated Amusement Co. was incorporated March, 1909. The officers of the company are: H. A. Fitzjarrell, president; H. A. Lengnick, vice-president and secretary, and J. C. Burke, treasurer; all prominent business men of Baltimore City. This company operate moving-picture theaters and are dealers in supplies and pictures, which are extensively sold to other theaters. The Consolidated Amusement Co. conduct the magnificent moving-picture theater known as "The Blue Mouse," at 28 West Lexington Street, being the only moving-picture theater in the United States equipped with a mirror screen and a pipe organ. Results produced by these two innovations are wonderful. This company show and sell only the highest-class films and its business covers a wide field.

BATTLESHIP TYPE OF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

The wonderfu Safe Deposit Vault of The Continental Trust Company has become a point of special interest to visitors to Baltimore's greatest office building, the Continental Building at Baltimore and Calvert Streets.

It is of the Battleship type, 25 feet square and 9 feet and 4 inches high.



This Vault is built of Harveyized Nickel Steel Armor Plates. The joints of the armor plates are dovetailed and made additionally tight with wedging strips and key pieces so as to be proof against any attack. Weakness inseparable from the use of screws or bolts in constructing the old style vaults has been overcome by this method of making joints.

Guarding the entrance to this vault is a circular door over seven and a half feet in diameter, built of armor plate and weighing 17 tons. The circular door was adopted because it is possible t grind this form of door into the adjacent fronts or jambs to an absolutely gas-proof joint, after the manner of a great valve

LOUIS LEVI.

Son of Joseph and Babetta Apfel Levi, was born in Baltimore City on the 29th day of December, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and City College of Baltimore City, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, and studied architecture with the late Charles L. Carson. Mr. Levi is a member of the Phœnix Club, Harmony Circle, Suburban Club, Baltimore Chapter American Institute of Architects, Charcoal Club, Municipal Art Society and treasurer of the Architectural Club of Baltimore City. Among the prominent buildings which Mr. Levi has designed may be mentioned the following: Frank Memorial Hospital, synagogue for Shearith Israel Congregation, six-story building for Burk, Fried & Co., triple warehouse for Messrs. Rosenburg, Burgunder & Hamburger, Hopkins Place; store building on West Baltimore Street for Isidor & Albert W. Rayner, warehouse on West Baltimore Street for William Eichengreen, double warehouse on German Street for Isaac and Samuel W. Weinberg, warehouse on Pratt Street facing new docks for Messrs. G. Gump & Sons, factory building for Messrs. Schloss Brothers & Co., school building for the Talmud Torah Society, playground addition to building for Hebrew Educational Society, and others. In addition to the above buildings, which are situated in Baltimore, may be mentioned the following out-of-town buildings: Synagogue for Adas Israel Hebrew Congregation, Sixth and I Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; synagogue at Lakewood, N. J.; two store buildings in Frederick, Md., one for Messrs. B. Rosenour & Sons, the other for Messrs. Rosenstock Bros.; store building, Washington, D. C., for Mr. J. W. Wheeler, Orange, Mass.; Assembly Hall, library and engine-house, Curtis Bay, Md. Mr. Levi is a member of Chizuk Amuno Congregation.

NAPOLEON B. LOBE.

Son of the late Isaac and Esther Eytinge Lobe, was born in Baltimore City, on the 3d day of October, 1864. He attended the public schools and City College of Baltimore City, and is at present a member of the firm of N. B. Lobe & Co., auctioneers and wholesale carpets and mattings. Mr. Lobe attends the Madison Avenue Temple, and is a member of the Phœnix Club, Union League Club, the Travelers' and Merchants' and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations. On April 10, 1902, Mr. Lobe married Miss Mae F. Burgunder and has two children, Esther B. and Napoleon B., Jr.

MRS. HENNIE (ELI) STROUSE.

Daughter of Louis Weglein and Phillipena Seliger Weglein, was born in the city of Baltimore. Mrs. Strouse was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and graduated from the Western Female High School. Since 1902 Mrs. Strouse has been secretary of the Board of School Commissioners of Oheb Shalom Congregation and is connected with various societies, clubs and national organizations in the capacity of national recording secretary, national director, secretary of five societies, and committee chairman, and has written several papers on philanthropic and educational subjects, and is especially energetic in bringing pressure to bear to influence national, State and civil bodies to pass those measures affecting the betterment of home and school. Mrs. Strouse is a disciple of optimism and believes in unceasing work and altruistic activity as the greatest aid to human happiness when combined with religious faith and strong individualism. Mrs. Strouse's father was a man of great generosity, ambition and fatherly devotion. Mrs. Strouse's grandfather, Joel Seliger, died July 3, 1892, aged eighty-three years. On April 10, 1883, Mrs. Hennie Strouse became the wife of Eli Strouse and is the mother of two children, one of whom is living. Mrs. Strouse was the first Baltimore Jewess becoming a member of the Maryland and Baltimore City Woman's Suffrage Associations. She is an ardent advocate of woman's rights.

WOLF COHN

WOLF COHN

Ladies' Tailor

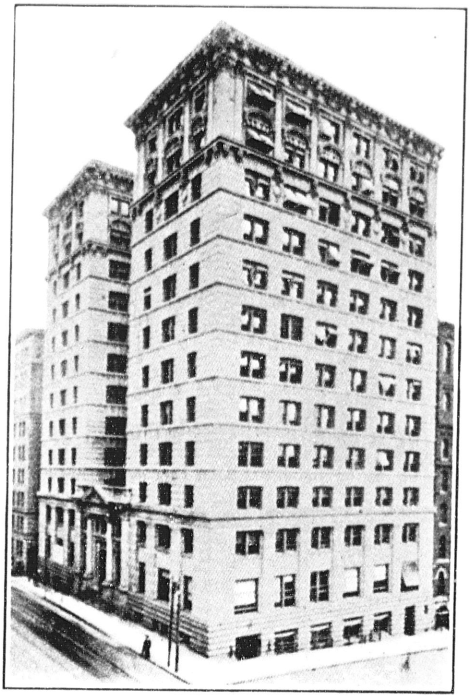
229 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Cohn is the son of Hyman and Fannie Cohn, and was born in Russia on the 14th day of May, 1874. After a most thorough training Mr. Cohn established his present business as ladies' tailor and modiste in 1896 at 1304 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md. He subsequently moved to 2133 Madison Avenue and later to 2105 Madison Avenue, and was again forced to move by increase of business to 523 North Howard Street, and is now located at 229 North Howard Street, where he conducts one of the best equipped Ladies' Tailoring establishments in Baltimore.

Mr. Cohn was educated in a Hebrew School, and began his business career with Weinberg Bros., afterwards with Parryfield Co. and D. Levy & Sons. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and connected with other beneficial relief organizations.

Mr. Cohn married Miss Rachel Safran on December 25, 1894, and has eight children living.

DAVID HUTZLER



H. C. BROWN & COMPANY

The banking and brokerage house of H. C. Brown & Company was established in 1902, by H. Carroll Brown. Mr. Brown later took in as partners Percy H. Goodwin and George Brown, Jr. The offices were originally located at 26 South Street, but now occupy the magnificent banking floor in the Calvert Building, equipped with every facility and convenience for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business. The firm maintains its own offices in New York at 49 Wall Street, with which it is connected by private wires, and has correspondents in all the principal cities of the country.

CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Chesapeake Steamship Company has its origin in the Powhattan Steamboat Company, organized in 1865, which was organized in 1864 as the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company of Baltimore City, and which, January 1, 1900, became the Chesapeake Steamship Company, operating two lines, the "York River Line," running between Baltimore and West Point, Va., and the "Chesapeake Line," plying between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.

The York River Line connects with the Southern Railway at West Point, thereby affording a gateway to the Old Dominion and points north, west and south.

The Chesapeake Line's palatial steamers "Columbia" and "Augusta" afford a means of communication, daily except Sunday, between Baltimore, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, connecting at latter point with rail lines penetrating to and through the heart of the South.

General offices, Light and Lee Streets, Baltimore, Md.

THE BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Since 1840 the elegant steamers of The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, popularly known as the "Old Bay Line," have been running between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The magnificent equipment of this line, coupled with the famous meals which are always served, have earned for it a high reputation with fastidious travelers. It maintains a daily service, leaving Baltimore at 6.30 P. M., southbound, and leaves Portsmouth 5.30 P. M., Norfolk 6.20 P. M., Old Point Comfort 7.30 P. M., northbound. Mr. John P. Sherwood is president and general manager and Mr. James E. Byrd general passenger agent, and its Board of Directors are: James A. Blair, New York; S. Davis Warfield, Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore, Md.; John R. Sherwood, Baltimore, Md.; Douglas H. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. B. Hurst, Baltimore, Md.; John R. Rodgers, Norfolk, Va.

SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM

Son of George W. and Jeannette Mendelbaum, was born in Baltimore City. July 25, 1847. He attended schools in Baltimore and the Virginia High School, Winchester, Va. Mr. Mandelbaum began active business life in 1871 with Henry Sonneborn & Co., with which house he was connected until 1894. Mr. Mandelbaum has retired from mercantile life and is vice-president of Fidelity & Deposit Co. (since its organization) and vice-president of the Maryland Casualty Co., and chairman of executive committee, since its organization; director United Railways & Electric Co., and director National Mechanics Bank. He is a Mason (41 years) and member of Staunton Lodge, Virginia. Mr. Mandelbaum attends Oheb Shalom Temple, and his one recommendation to mankind is found in the one word, "Honesty."

In May, 1882, Mr. Mandelbaum married Miss Sarah Sonneborn.

MAX NUSBAUM

Son of Leon and Bettie Nusbaum, was born in Norfolk, Va., on the 28th of November, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and began business life as an errand-boy, and is at present a member of the firm of Furst Bros. & Co. Mr. Nusbaum is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum and attends Har Sinai Temple. On October 23, 1895, Mr. Nusbaum married Miss Rose Hirshberg, daughter of Moses H. Hirshberg, and has had two children, Arthur L. and Sophia M., both living.

DAVID SIEGEL

Son of Samuel and Ana Siegel, was born in New York, April 3, 1860, and attended the primary and grammar schools of New York. Began business life as a clerk in a wholesale hosiery house, was salesman for several years, taking up later the retail business, and is now a member of the firm of Siegel, Rothschild & Co., umbrella manufacturers, in Baltimore City. Mr. Siegel's ideas of the essentials of a successful life is found in "Conscientiousness, close application and a liberal mind." He had made a life study of practical business methods, which he has applied as nearly as possible to his own business.

Mr. Siegel married Miss Selina Weinberg, December 4, 1888, and has had four children, all living.

DR. JOSEPH BLUM

Son of Gumbert and Fannie Blum, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, March 19, 1861. After attending the public schools of Baltimore he entered the employment of Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists, graduating from the Maryland College, and later from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. Dr. Blum was for many years chief of clinic in the dispensary, City vaccine physician, physician-in-chief to the Hebrew Hospital, and now consulting physician. For many years trustee of Oheb Shalom Congregation; trustee of Baltimore Branch Alliance Israelite Universelle; Hebrew Education Society; President Baltimore Branch Jewish Theological Seminary; ex-president Southwest Baltimore Business Men's Association, the section of the city in which he spent the greater part of his lifetime. Dr. Blum married Hannah Hofheimer, and has three sons.

JACOB S. GOLDSMITH.

Son of Simon and Regina L. Goldsmith, was born in the city of Washington on the 20th day of December, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and at the present time is associated with his brother, Meyer B. Goldsmith, in the wholesale custom tailoring business, trading under the name of the Monumental Custom Tailoring Company. Mr. Goldsmith is president of the Hebrew Friendship Cemetery Co., member of the Phœnix Club, the Suburban Club, the Harmony Circle and the Royal Arcanum, and is a member of the executive committee of the Mount Royal Improvement Association. Mr. Goldsmith is associated with the Madison Avenue Temple. On March 3, 1904, he was married to Miss Mabel S. Son and has three children, Simon Albert, Alberta Son and Regina Letitia.

CHARLES F. MENGERS

15 WEST SARATOGA STREET

Near Charles Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Charles F. Mengers, prior to 1897, when he started a merchant tailoring business on his own account, was cutter for F. Stauf & Sons, than which no merchant tailoring firm ever held a higher rank. Mr. Mengers was originally located at 239 E. German Street, but at present has his establishment at 15 W. Saratoga Street, where he conducts a high-class merchant tailoring establishment, and numbers among his patrons the foremost citizens of Baltimore.

LOUIS K. GUTMAN

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

F. M. ARNREICH

Dealers in Fish, Crab and Game

14-18 LEXINGTON (FISH) MARKET
BALTIMORE, MD.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Arnreich, a native of Baltimore, has been engaged in supplying fish, crabs and game to the particular people of Baltimore. Mr. Arnreich entered into business when a young man, buying and selling fish in a small way, till to-day his trade embraces "the best" of Baltimore's family, restaurant and hotel trade. His headquarters, 14-18 Fish Market, Lexington Market, presents a busy scene each working day during the week, and he and his two sons are kept busy supplying family, hotel, restaurant and café trade, which has been built up and maintained by methods of strict integrity and unvarying fair dealings during his twenty-five years of business activity. 'Phone number, St. Paul 154.

MOSES N. FRANK.

Son of Nison and Minna Walter Frank, was born in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st of March, 1853. Educated in the public schools of Baltimore, Mr. Frank started in the world at the age of thirteen as an errand boy; later went into the wholesale clothing business, which was continued from his twenty-second year to his forty-second year. Mr. Frank was president and vice-president of the Eastern League Baseball Club for seven years. Mr. Frank served in the Second Branch of the City Council from 1899 to 1901, on the Board of Trustees of Oheb Shalom Congregation for three years, director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society (1903-1906), member of the Harmony Circle Board of Governors for thirty years, its president for eight years, member of Board of Governors of Phœnix Club for twenty years, its chairman of House Committee for fifteen years, member of Jail Board seven years, and Order of Eagles for ten years.

SILAS M. FLEISCHER.

Son of Emanuel and Theresa Fleischer, was born July 11, 1860, in the city of Baltimore, where his father was a merchant. His education was received in the public schools of the city and in Goldsmith's Private School. In 1876 he embarked in the wholesale furnishing business, which has since given place to the wholesale hair business. Mr. Fleischer is a member of the Harmony Circle, also a member of Phœnix Club. Mr. Fleischer is identified with the Oheb Shalom Congregation—on the school board of which he served ten years—attending also the Chizuk Emunah Synagogue. Integrity, honesty, uprightness of character, Mr. Fleischer regards as no small items in the prosecution of the success he has achieved in life. On November 6, 1906, Mr. Fleischer married Miss Blanche Mohr. He has one child, Miss Theresa M. Fleischer.

MOSES H. HIRSHBERG

Son of Henry and Miriam Allmeyer Hirshberg, was born in the city of Baltimore on the 7th day of July, 1845. He was educated in the private schools of Professor Knapp and Dr. Grosser, and began his business career as clerk in his father's business. In 1865 he became connected with the firm of Hirshberg Bros. & Hollander, and since 1879 one of the firm of Hirshberg, Hollander & Co. Mr. Hirshberg has been actively associated with the Federated Charities, the Red Cross Society, the Society for the Protection for the Cruelty to Children, and also is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs. Mr. Hirshberg attends the Har Sinai Temple, and for his life's policy has adopted the Golden Rule, aiming always to be broad and liberal-minded and striving at all times to make his word his bond. Mr. Hirshberg married Miss S. Goldsmith on July 11, 1869, and has had four children, viz., Mrs. Emanuel Ullman, Mrs. Max Nusbaum (deceased), Isador Hirshberg and Milton Hirshberg.

DAVID WIESENFELD

Son of Moses and Betsy Friedenwald Wiesenfeld, was born in Baltimore City in June, 1848, receiving his early education in the local public schools and later attending Morgan's Institute. He began his business life as clerk in the cotton, lumber and export business, afterwards on his own account, and is now secretary of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Wiesenfeld was for a number of years director and superintendent of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation Sunday School, was the first secretary of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and treasurer and director, respectively, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Mr. Wiesenfeld is an Elk, an Eagle, a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-third degree. Mr. Wiesenfeld married Miss Sarah Metzger on May 23, 1871, and has had five children.

LOUIS STRAUSS

MOSES STRAUSS

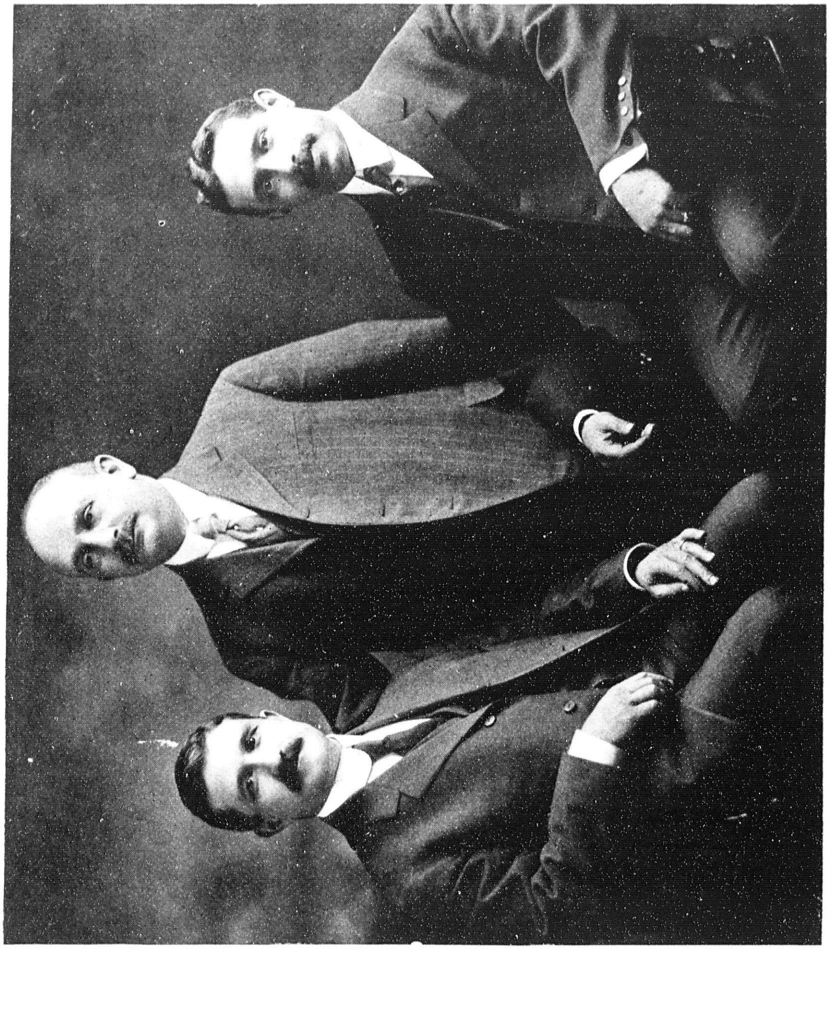
STRAUSS BROS.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods

LOMBARD AND PACA STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

This old importing and jobbing dry goods firm was established in 1855 by Moses, Louis and Abraham Strauss. The three founders of the house died during the years 1904 and 1905, since which time the business has been conducted by their sons, Emanuel, Manes, Sydney, Jesse, Myer and Leon Strauss. The founders of this house were born in Bonefeld, Wurtenberg, but came to this country when quite young and settled in Baltimore. Strauss Bros. occupy the two magnificent warehouses at the northwest corner of Lombard and Paca Streets, where is carried one of the most ample stocks of dry goods to be found in Baltimore, in which line they are direct importers and jobbers. The territory covered by the business of this house extends throughout the South and Southwest, being covered regularly by many traveling men. The reputation of Strauss Brothers was founded in integrity by the fathers, and is maintained in honor by the sons.

ABRAHAM STRAUSS

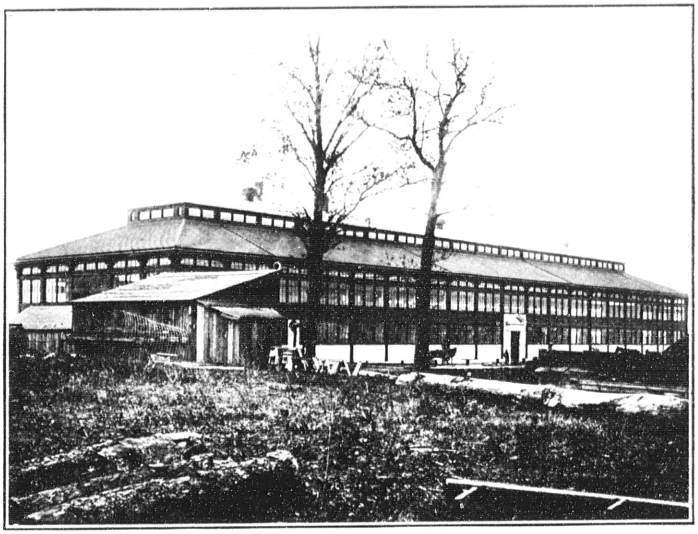


BENNO KOHN MAX HOCHSCHILD LOUIS R. KOHN

WILLIAM GARTHE COMPANY

Slate and Tile Roofers

MARYLAND AVENUE AND OLIVER STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



EXPERIMENTAL STATION, NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Among the big industries in Baltimore is the Wm. Garthe Co., founded in 1889 by Wm. J. Garthe—father of the present head, Mr. Wm. W. Garthe. The father of the founder was a large contractor in the same line in Frankburg, Germany, and the business has descended from father to son during the past 150 years.

The first location in Baltimore was at 32 West Montgomery Street, then at 1525 Maryland Avenue, and at present at Maryland Avenue and Oliver Street, where they have ground space of 100 by 100 feet, and a plant of the same size at West Arlington, Md. Their work is in evidence everywhere throughout the country. Among the contracts fulfilled are:

Oheb Shalom Temple
Baltimore Hebrew Congregation
McCulloh Street Synagogue
Bryn Mawr College, Baltimore
St. Paul Reformed Church, Baltimore
Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Company Barracks, Fort Howard, Md.
Enoch Pratt Library No. 12
College and Administration Building
Boys' School, Loch Raven
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
U. S.—General Store Bldg., Annapolis
U. S.—Hook & Ladder House, Annapolis
U. S.—Power House, Annapolis
Academy Building, Physical Laboratory and Library, 38,000 sq. ft., Annapolis
Sewage Pumping Station, Washington; 45,000 sq. ft.
Columbia Avenue Car Barn, Baltimore; 350,000 sq. ft.—largest roofing contract ever taken south of New York
Barracks, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Power House, Newport News and Hampton, Va.
Willard Hotel, Washington
Barnes Hospital, Washington
Jacob Epstein Residence
Davis Memorial Hospital, Elkins, W. Va.
Camden Station, Baltimore
Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore
Associate Reformed Church
Administration Building, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
Mt. Royal Pumping Station, Baltimore
Pratt Street Power House, Baltimore
Administration Building, Maryland Penitentiary
Springfield State Hospital, Md.
Egerton Orphan Asylum, Md.
Baltimore Sewerage Pumping Station
Addition St. Joseph's Hospital
Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore
Cavalry Stables, Fort Meyer, Va.
W. B. & A., Annapolis Junction

JACOB S. GOLDSMITH

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

FRANK A. KNOWLES & CO., Incorporated

ROOFING AND PIPE COVERING

306-308 N. Holiday Street, Md. Washington Office: 612 E. Street, N. Y.

MARYLAND CASUALTY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD., COVERED WITH INLAID SLATE ROOFING

Our Slag, Inlaid Slate and Composition Roofing are guaranteed for a period of ten years. Should a leak show up during the above period, we repair same free of charge.

We also furnish and apply 85 per cent. Magnesia and Asbestos steam pipe and boiler coverings of every description. Also coverings for hot and cold water pipes. Nonpareil cork for brine and ammonia pipes.

SOME OF THE BUILDINGS ROOFED BY US.

State Tobacco Warehouse	24,000 square feet.
American Label Co.	39,000 square feet.
Maryland Casualty Co.	8,400 square feet.
Horn & Horn Building	2,600 square feet.
Eastern Female High School	26,000 square feet.
Gardiner Dairy	6,500 square feet.
Bay View Asylum	25,000 square feet.
Mutual Chemical Co.	88,000 square feet.

Steam pipes, boilers, etc., covered in the following buildings by us.

Baltimore & Ohio Office Building.

Standard Oil Co.
City Hall.
Western Female High School.
No. 2 School, Baltimore, Md.
No. 59 School, Baltimore, Md.
Johns Hopkins Hospital.
New Hub Building.
Court House.

New Baltimore & Ohio Power House, Locust Point, and many others.

LEWIS PUTZEL

Son of Selig and Sophie Neuberger Putzel, was born in Baltimore City on December 16, 1866. His father, Selig Putzel, was a director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society for more than twenty-five years, and also president of Har Sinai Temple. Lewis Putzel was educated in the public schools (elementary) and City College of Baltimore City, receiving from the latter, in 1885, a Peabody Prize. He graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1888, being awarded the thesis prize. Since 1888 he has practised his profession and was appointed city attorney in 1896 by Mayor Hooper for two years; was member of commission that framed Baltimore City Charter, 1898; member of House of Delegates 1895, elected to State Senate 1899 and re-elected 1901. Mr. Putzel also was a director of the Reform League. Lewis Putzel married Miss Birdie Rosenberg on June 12, 1899, and has had two children, Edward S. and Margaret, both living.

ELKAN DREY

Son of S. and Babette Drey, was born in Heidingsfeld, Germany, January 13, 1831, was educated in the public schools of Germany and afterwards in advanced school for commercial studies. Began his business career in 1846, became a member of the firm of Lewis Lauer & Co. in 1859 and is now retired.

Mr. Drey attends the Har Sinai Temple, on the board of which he has been a member. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, member of Federated Jewish Charities, Society of California Pioneers and Phœnix Club. Mr. Drey considers "a strict adherence to the truth and the spending of less than you make" to be the cardinal doctrines of a life's success. Elkan Drey married Clara Lauer (who died in 1883) on April 26, 1865, and has no children.

LOUIS K. GUTMAN

Son of Joel and Bertha Kayton Gutman, was born in Baltimore City on the 11th day of May, 1860. He was educated in public and private schools and began his business career at the age of sixteen as an employee of Joel Gutman & Co., of which firm he became an active member when he was twenty-one. Mr. Gutman is also vice-president of the Gosman Ginger-Ale Co. and director of the Maryland Casualty Co. In 1908 Mr. Gutman was vice-president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, also a director of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society. He is president of the Phœnix Club, a member of the Suburban Club and an Elk. Mr. Gutman attends the Madison Avenue Temple. The simple yet powerful text, which Mr. Gutman regards as the secret of all genuine success, is found in the two words, "Truth and Honesty." Mr. Gutman married Miss Ida N. Neuberger on November 18, 1886, and has had three children, Adele, Elsie and Joel, all living.

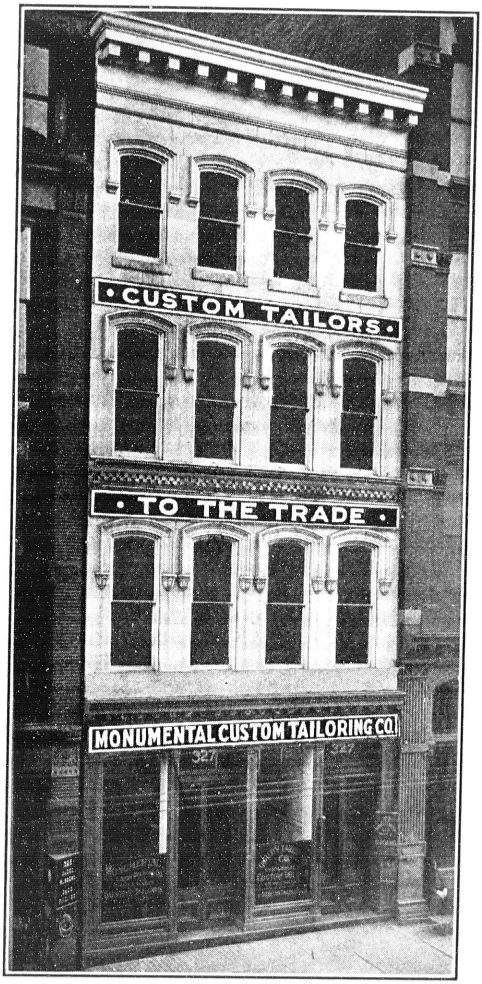
JULIUS H. WYMAN.

Son of Emanuel H. and Henrietta Block Wyman, was born on the 25th day of October, 1866, at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Wyman was educated in public and private schools of Baltimore and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1888, and bears the degree of L.L.B. After his graduation Mr. Wyman entered into the practice of law. He has been connected with the Hebrew Benevolent Society for twenty years, and for five years prior to 1909 was its president. He has also been director of Maryland Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, having served for four years past, and is a member of and has served as president of The Improved Order B'Nai B'rith. On March 30, 1898, Mr. Wyman married Miss Sarah M. Hutzler.

MONUMENTAL CUSTOM TAILORING COMPANY

Tailors to the Trade Only

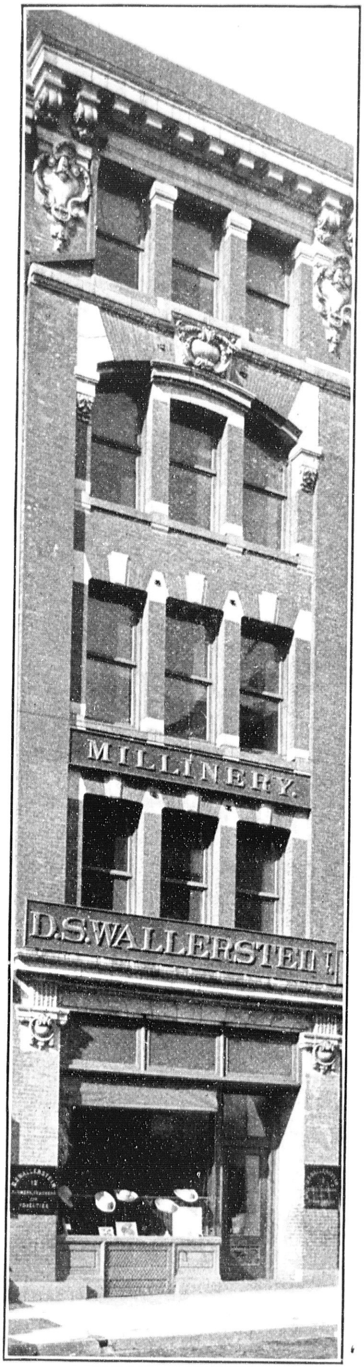
327 W. BALTIMORE STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



The Monumental Custom Tailoring Company was established September, 1896, by Jacob S. Goldsmith and Meyer B. Goldsmith, and is situated at 327 West Baltimore Street, where is conducted one of the highest-class and largest businesses of its kind south of New York. The Monumental Custom Tailoring Company are wholesale custom tailors to the trade only. The magnificent success of this company is due to the strict integrity which has marked all its transactions, and the uniform excellence of its work, and, furthermore, to the fact that it has "one price for all—gives the best possible values for the money, and gives no premiums." This concern employs 275 hands under their direct supervision; covers territory east of the Ohio River to the ocean and south to the Gulf. This firm are the pioneer exclusive wholesale custom tailors to the trade in Baltimore.

MEYER B. GOLDSMITH

DAVID S. WALLERSTEIN



Wholesale Millinery and Novelties

12 SOUTH HANOVER STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established in 1893 by Mr. David S. Wallerstein, who had been connected for several years with the old importing and jobbing millinery house of Nathan Rohr, formerly at 21 West Baltimore Street. The original location of this business was at 3 South Hanover Street, which building was destroyed in the fire of 1904, forcing Mr. Wallerstein to find temporary location at 729 West Baltimore Street. In 1905 the business was moved to 12 South Hanover Street, where it is at present located. This establishment is thoroughly equipped with every facility and convenience for the transaction of the large business which Mr. Wallerstein controls. Recently there has been annexed two floors on German Street to meet the stock demands of the coming season. The policy of this business has been to give to the trade at all times the benefit of the latest and choicest offerings of the market at reasonable prices. The territory covered by this house extends as far south as Florida and as far west as Tennessee, and is covered by six traveling salesmen. D. S. Wallerstein is an importer and jobber of millinery goods and novelties of the latest and most approved type, being constantly in touch with the leading trade and fashion centers.

ISAAC DAVIDSON

Son of Levi and Sarah Davidson, was born at Helmarshausen, Province of Hessen Nassau, Germany, on the 14th day of August, 1853. Mr. Davidson was educated at his father's school and had private lessons in French and Latin up to his thirteenth year, when he came to America to live with his uncles in New York, and for several years attended night schools. He started in business life when he was a little over thirteen years of age as clerk for his uncles, and later became a bookkeeper, then agent for a paper mill and later went to Alabama and started a business there, and since 1884 has been in the furniture business in Baltimore. Mr. Davidson is a director of the Hebrew Education Society and of the local branch, Alliance Israelite Universelle. He is a trustee of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, and for many years chairman of their religious school commissioners. Mr. Davidson's father was cantor and teacher for forty-three years of the congregation at Helmarshausen and was noted for his sturdy honesty, devotion to duty and to his faith, as well as to his family. Levi Davidson came from a family of Chasans, and his wife, Sarah, was a granddaughter of Joseph Abraham Friedlander, rabbi of Westphalia, Prussia. Mr. Isaac Davidson is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Travelers' and Merchants' Association, Red Cross Society, Theological Seminary, N. Y., the National Consumptive Home, Denver, and many other societies. The success which Mr. Davidson has achieved in life he attributes to honesty, sobriety and industry, which habits he acquired early in life through the responsibilities which came to him through the desire and necessity to help his parents and his numerous brothers and sisters, demanding that he should practice the most rigid economy and frugality. On March 6, 1881, Mr. Davidson married Miss Adele Pollack, daughter of the late Uriah A. Pollack, to whose business he succeeded. Mr. Davidson has had seven children, five of whom are living.

DR. JOSEPH ENOCH GICHNER

Son of Jacob and Johanna Enoch Gichner, was born August 18, 1864, at Bielitz, Austria (Silesia). He attended the public school and gymnasium of Europe, graduated from University of Maryland and did medical department post-graduate work in Vienna, Berlin, Rome and London. Dr. Gichner is visiting physician to University and Hebrew Hospitals, director and visiting physician of Jewish Home for Consumptives, member Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, American Medical Association, Baltimore County Medical Association and Commission Public Baths of Baltimore City, and teacher at University of Maryland. Dr. Gichner attends Har Sinai Temple, and his life's motto is: "Work; do your best whatever your occupation, and mind your own affairs." Dr. Gichner married Miss Pauline Ash and has four children, by name, Manuel Gutman, Joanna Esther, Carlyn and Louise Dorothy Gichner.

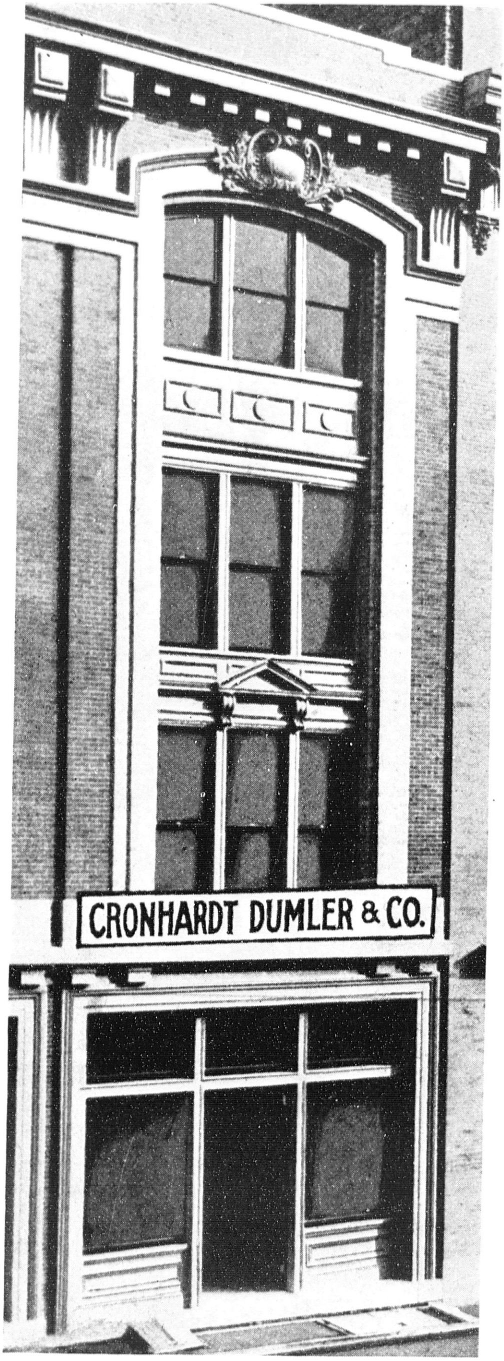
LEWIS HOCHHEIMER

Son of Rev. Henry and Rosalia Hochheimer, was born in Baltimore on August 7, 1853. He was educated in the public schools in Baltimore and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Maryland and since 1874 has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Hochheimer is a member of the Masonic Order and the I. O. M. He has been especially active in the work of caring for children and for six years was president of the Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

LEON GOODMAN

Son of Raphael and Pauline Goodman, was born in Germany, September 15, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. Mr. Goodman began active life as a stock clerk, and is now a member of the wholesale millinery firm of Goodman, Wallach and Helber. Unmarried.

CRONHARDT, DUMLER & COMPANY



The Flower and Feather House

5 AND 7 S. HANOVER STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

The Flower and Feather House was established January 1, 1903, by John Cronhardt, Jr., Albert M. Dumler and Elias Simon, who were all former employees of the Trautmann Importing Co., whom they bought out and succeeded, and were located at 27 West Baltimore Street prior to the great fire of February 7, 1904, and now occupy four floors and basement at 7 Hanover Street, with an annex in No. 5.

Making a specialty of flowers and feathers, and all novelties as they appear, and by reason of the especial attention given to the flower and feather business in all its branches, the firm of Cronhardt, Dumler & Co. has earned the title and is widely known as "The Flower and Feather House."

With a thoroughly organized house force and seven traveling salesmen, and always showing a proper assortment of merchandise appealing to buyers of millinery from any section of the country, the growth of this firm's business is not remarkable. The territory covered and in which large business is transacted includes the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma.

The policy of this firm has been to do a business of mutual benefit, and through honest merchandising to merit the confidence of its patrons and the community in general.

SAMUEL E. REINHARD

Samuel Reinhard, son of Emanuel and Henritta Reinhard, was born in Baltimore City January 3, 1855. His father was among the first Hebrew settlers in Baltimore, having been one of the original thirteen who organized the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, now known as the Madison Avenue Temple. He attended the Baltimore City public and high schools, and began his work as an errand boy for Mettee & Alexander, merchant tailor; then as dry goods salesboy at the age of fifteen years for S. Weinberg, Baltimore; later with H. Cohen, of Winchester, Va.; then with Hamberger & Coleman, Cumberland, Md. (1871); after that with Jordan & Keyser as road salesman. In 1875 he went into business on his own account in the retail line, at Webster City, Iowa. In 1877 removed to Morris, Ill., and continued there until 1880, when he came to Baltimore to enter the business of Reinhard, Meyer & Company. Mr. Reinhard is secretary and treasurer of the Clothiers' Board of Trade of Baltimore City, which position he has filled for twenty-five years; in fact, since it started, he having organized the association. He is a member of the Hebrew Congregation, and is connected with the Harmony Circle and all the Hebrew charities. On June 3, 1901, Mr. Reinhard married Mrs. Sarah Gans (*nee* Sarah M. Moses, daughter of Moses Moses and sister of Judge J. M. Moses).

MARTIN LEHMAYER

Son of Simon and Henrietta Dellevie Lehmayer, was born in Baltimore City in 1861. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1882 as honor man of his class, and is a member of the Baltimore Bar. He represented the third legislative district of Baltimore City in the House of Delegates of Maryland at the sessions of 1900, 1906 and 1908, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee at each of the above sessions. In 1909 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City by Governor Crothers to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Conway M. Sams. Mr. Lehmayer married Miss Emma B. Ulman and has one daughter, Miss Henrietta U. Lehmayer.

MICHAEL AMBACH

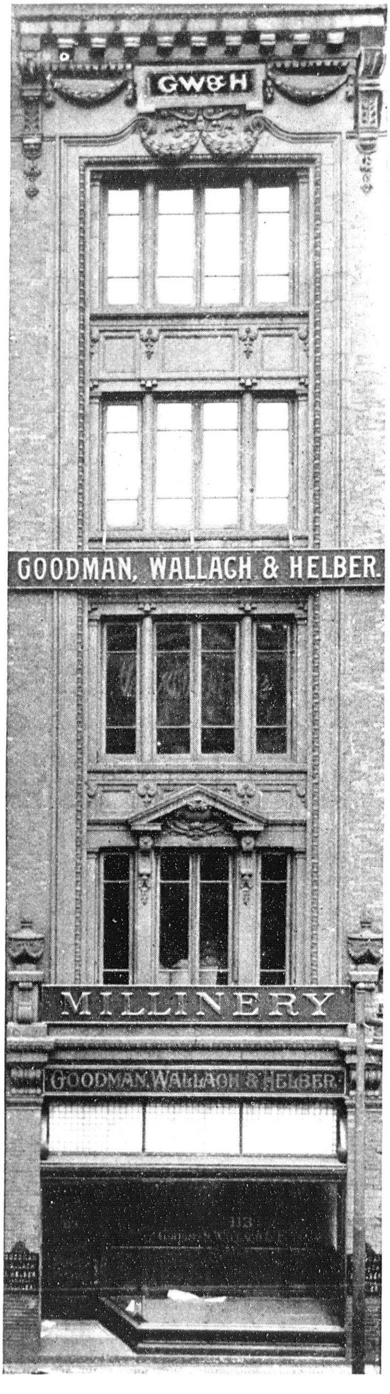
Son of Samuel and Etta Rosenbaum Ambach, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on February 19, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Germany and started in the clothing business in 1863 at Newark, Ohio; later came to Baltimore and engaged in the same business, which is known to-day as M. Ambach & Sons. Mr. Ambach's business motto is: "Be straightforward, honorable and truthful." On March 18, 1869, he married Miss Jennie Burgunder and has four children, by name, Etta, David, Meyer and Albert.

DR. SAMUEL AMBERG.

Son of Jacob and Minna Loevenbein Amberg, was born at Cannstatt, Germany, on the 15th day of August, 1874. Dr. Amberg attended the Gymnasium of Cannstatt, the University of Heidelberg and the University of Berlin. He began the practice of medicine in 1899, and is associate in pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University, a visiting physician to the children's department, Hebrew Hospital, and also a member of American Physiological Society, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapy, American Society of Biological Chemists.

MANES STRAUSS

Son of Abraham and Rosa Strauss, was born in Baltimore City May 14, 1873. Mr. Strauss was educated in the Baltimore City schools, and his first employment was with the firm of Strauss Bros., of which firm he is now a member. Mr. Strauss is president of the Shearith Israel Congregation and is largely interested in religious and charitable work. Mr. Strauss, in November, 1907, was married to Miss Augusta Sperling.



GOODMAN, WALLACH & HELBER

Wholesalers and Importers of

Millinery

113 WEST BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Goodman, Wallach & Helber was established in the year 1906, the firm members being Leon Goodman, Samuel N. Wallach and William F. Helber, all men of practical experience in the millinery business. The original location of this business was 1 South Hanover Street and its present location is 113 West Baltimore Street. There it carries a complete standard line of millinery goods. Goodman, Wallach & Helber are importers and wholesale dealers in millinery goods, and may always be relied upon to show only the latest and newest class of goods. Their business covers a wide territory throughout the South and Southwestern section of the country, which territory is efficiently covered by seven traveling salesmen. The house display covers an extensive floor space in their commodious five-story warehouse, and all departments are in charge of experienced hands. The reputation of Goodman, Wallach & Helber is built upon absolute integrity and unflagging enterprise, as evidenced by the consistent increase of business since the firm's inception.

SAMUEL M. WALLACH LEON GOODMAN WILLIAM F. HELBER

CONSTITUTING THE FIRM OF GOODMAN, WALLACH & HELBER

HOME OF THE FRANCIS COMPANY, INC.

THE FRANCIS COMPANY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

Men's Fine Straw Hats

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Francis Company was incorporated March 22, 1909, with the following manufacturing directors: W. H. Francis, J. S. Francis, E. B. Gregg, C. Wacher, Jr., and E. A. Sauerwine. Mr. W. H. Francis was formerly vice-president of the Brigham Hopkins Co.; Messrs. J. S. Francis and C. Wacker, Jr., were formerly in business under the name of Francis, Wacker & Company, and Mr. E. B. Gregg was associated with the firm of J. J. Haines & Company. The offices and plant of this company are situated at 224 and 226 North Calvert Street, where is maintained one of the best equipped, commodious and conveniently arranged factories of its kind in the East. The business of the Francis Company is devoted exclusively to the wholesale manufacture of men's fine straw hats, and their business extends all over the United States and into Cuba, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. Eight to ten salesmen are on the road in seasons, and the general employees of this house range from 150 to 200 hands.

W. H. Francis.......... *President*
J. S. Francis.......... *Vice-President*
E. B. Gregg.......... *Treasurer*
Wm. Bauernschmidt.......... *Secretary*
Chas. Wacker, Jr.......... *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*

ALEXANDER M. HANLINE

YOUNG & SELDEN CO.

Bank and Commercial Stationers, Lithographers, Printers, Blank Book Makers and Steel Die Embossers

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established in December, 1888, by E. B. Young, who in 1892, with Arthur T. Selden, formed the co-partnership of Young & Selden. Later on Mr. Oscar T. Smith was taken into the firm. In 1902 the business was incorporated as the Young & Selden Co. The business location of this firm is 301 to 305 North Calvert Street, where is conducted a perfectly equipped and modernly appointed plant for handling the extensive and growing business this company enjoys. The Young & Selden Co. are Bank and Commercial Stationers, Lithographers, Blank Book Makers, Printers and Steel Die Embossers. The trade of this company covers a wide area and it ranks among the leading houses in its line in the country. The officers of the company are: E. B. Young, President; Arthur T. Selden, Treasurer; Oscar T. Smith, Vice-President; George Knefely, Secretary.

HUGO STEINER

Son of Samuel and Therese Steiner, was born in Neusiedel am See, Austria, November 14, 1865. His father, who died February 6, 1887, was a soldier, one of the first Jewish officers in the Austrian army and was twice decorated by the emperor. Hugo came to this country when nine years of age, and attended Zion School, the Baltimore City College, Johns Hopkins University (A. B. 1885), and University of Maryland (LL.B. 1887). Mr. Steiner began the practice of Law immediately after graduation and is a member of the law firm of Steiner & Putzel, his partner being Senator Lewis Putzel. He has been secretary of the Hebrew Education Society of Baltimore since 1909 and is a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore, Maryland State Bar Association, Federated Jewish Societies and United Hebrew Charities of Baltimore. Mr. Putzel is associated with the Oheb Shalom Congregation and in 1891 published a work on "Alimony." Mr. Steiner is not married.

BENJAMIN ROTHSCHILD

Son of Abraham and Lena Rothschild, was born on April 18, 1861, in Cincinnati. His father was a cloth merchant and at one time was president of a synagogue in Philadelphia. Mr. Rothschild is a descendant of the Rothschild's of Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was educated in the public schools and began active business life as a salesman; was connected from 1879 to 1887 with the Philadelphia Barring Machinery Co., and has several inventions to his credit, applicable to umbrellas and machinery. Mr. Rothschild is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and National Union. On January 13, 1891, he married Miss Sadie Weinberg and has had four children, all living.

TANCHUM SILBERMAN

Son of Jehudah Leib and Taube Silberman, was born in Poschwetin, Gub. Kovno, Russia, on May 24, 1863. Mr. Silberman was educated in Cheder and Beth Hmidrasch in Russia and had private training in America. From October, 1882, to October, 1885, he was cantor of the Chazan Bnei Israel Congregation, Baltimore. Since March, 1885, he has been a member of the firm of Silberman & Todes. In 1893-4 he was president of the Mikro Kodesch Congregation; since 1887, director of the Talmud Torah Society; he is a member of the Board of Directors Shearith Israel Congregation; chairman Finance Committee United Hebrew Charities 1908-10, and is actively interested in almost every charitable society in Baltimore, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and National Union. Mr. Silberman counts honesty, straightforwardness and activity as the surest means of attaining true success in life. On November 1, 1891, he married Miss Annis Bromson and has had ten children, Bessie, Lillian, Freda, Leon, Alvin, Jerome, Eleanor, Sylvin, Milton and Evelyn, all living.

SYLVAN HAYES LAUCHHEIMER

Son of Meyer Henry and Babette E. Lauchheimer, was born in Baltimore City January 22, 1870. He attended the public schools, City College, Johns Hopkins University and University of Maryland (law school), beginning the practise of law July 1, 1892. Mr. Lauchheimer was assistant city solicitor, 1904-1908, and deputy city solicitor since 1908. He married Miss Florence Ambach April 27, 1905, and has no children.

SAMUEL M. WALLACH

Son of Myer and Matilda Wallach, was born in Baltimore City, March 16, 1871, and received his education in the elementary schools and the City College of Baltimore. He began business life as an entry clerk, and is now a member of the firm of Goodman, Wallach and Helber. On June 18, 1899, Mr. Wallach married Miss Carrie Baernstein, and has one child, Stanley H. Wallach.

AMERICAN
FUNERAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA

Incorporated

OFFICE

1469 MYRTLE AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

The American Funeral Benefit Association was incorporated in October, 1895. This association is the voluntary association of over seven hundred organizations, for the purpose of reimbursing such organizations that pay funeral benefits to the beneficiaries or representatives of deceased members thereof and such organizations hereinafter becoming members of this association, for losses incurred through the payment of such benefits.

Its success has been unparalleled; it has made the weakest organization as strong as the strongest in the manner of paying death benefits. It has contributed more than any other cause to the marvelous growth of the orders.

It deals with the organization, through their secretary, and not with the individuals. In case of the death of a member in good standing in any subordinate body connected with this association said subordinate body will be reimbursed for the amount of death benefits not to exceed $250. Benefits are graded to all members enrolled after the original application has been accepted.

The association is a little over fourteen years old and has not an unpaid claim on its books.

Statement December 31, 1909.

Balance December 31, 1908	$5,468.20
Received from December 31, 1908, to December 31, 1909	98,974.03
Total	$104,442.23

Expenses.

325 claims at $250.00 each	$81,250.00		
10 " " 200.00 each	2,000.00		
11 " " 150.00 each	1,650.00		
3 " " 100.00 each	300.00	$85,200.00	
Transferred to Saving Fund	6,300.00		
Other Expenses as per vouchers drawn	9,872.31	16,172.31	101,372.31
Balance December 31, 1909			$3,069.92

Investments.

In Reserve Fund	$12,433.60
In Contingent Fund	200.00
Balance on hand	3,069.92
Total worth	$15,703.52

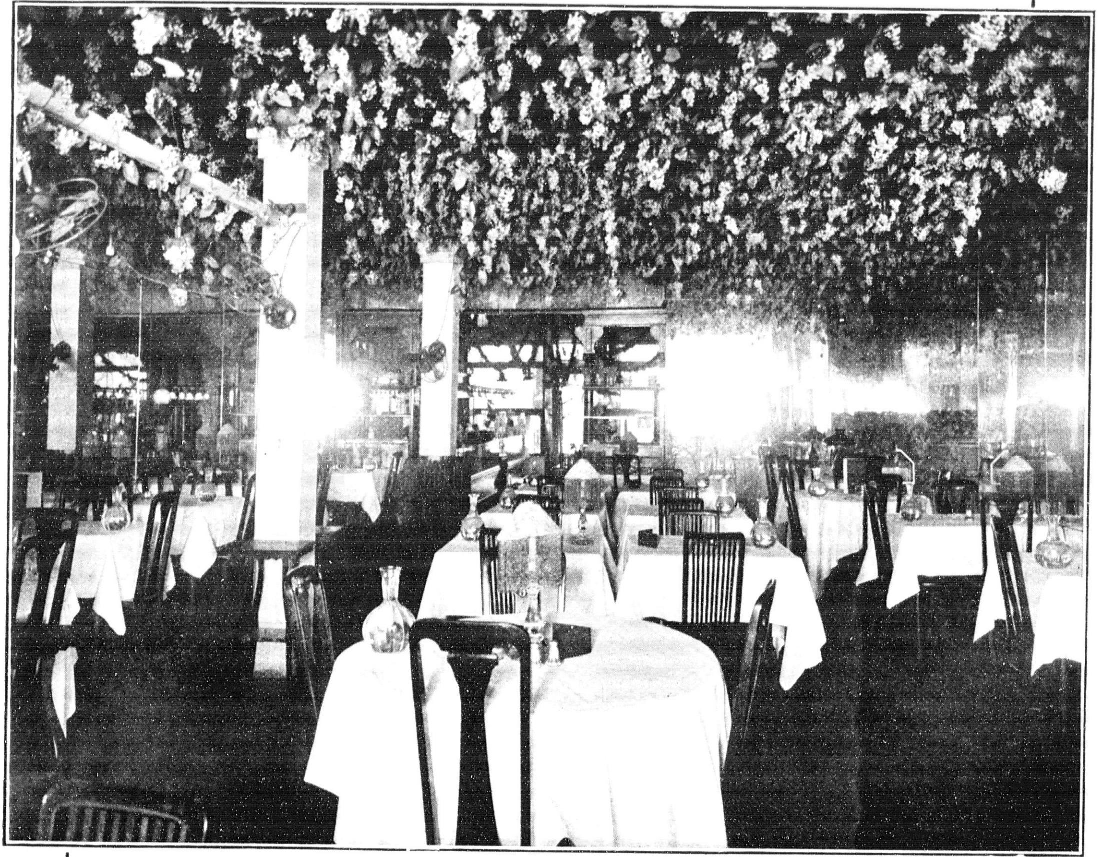
Membership.

Number of Organizations on Roll December 31, 1909	716
Number of Members on Roll December 31, 1909	45,080

DAVID WIESENFELD

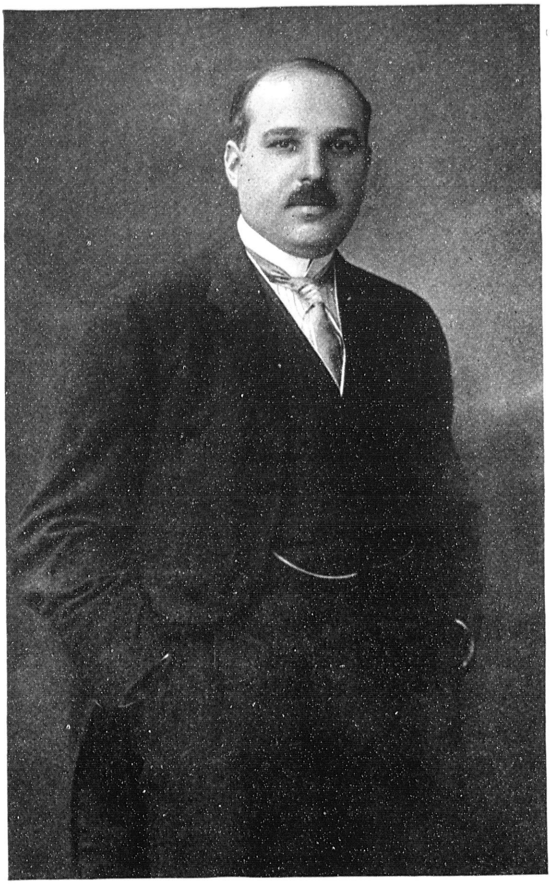
THE GUTH ROMAN CAFÉ

320-324 CHARLES STREET, NORTH
BALTIMORE, MD.



The Guth Roman Café was established in December, 1904, and is one of the most exquisitely fashioned luncheon and bonbon establishments in the country. This café is modeled after the style of a Venetian garden; in fact is the replica of one of the most celebrated places in old Italy. No expense has been spared to make the Guth Roman Café as cosy and as comfortable as it is aesthetic and beautiful; the idea being to blend with the quaint old Roman atmosphere every modern ideal of efficiency in menu and in service. Here is vended all high class confectionery, and served ladies' luncheon, ice cream and fountain drinks, "catering to the élite" exclusively.

320-324 CHARLES STREET, NORTH



LEON E. GREENBAUM

H. Shulman
BALTIMORE,
MD.

Established 1901

STEWART & CO.

Modern Department Store

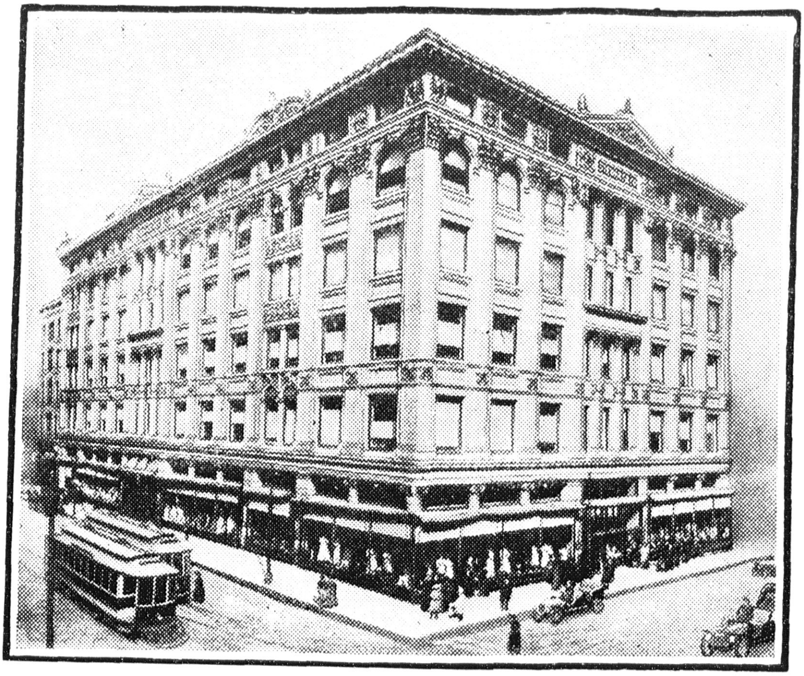
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON STS.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Original members of the firm—Louis Stewart, President; Geo. V. Post, Vice-President; W. J. Ruffner, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

Present members of the firm—Louis Stewart, President; Geo. V. Post, Vice-President; C. E. Steinkamp, Assistant Treasurer; W. B. Goodwin, Secretary.

Mr. Stewart, Mr. Post and Mr. Steinkamp were formerly of Louisville, where they were connected with large dry goods houses.

Mr. Stewart is also president of The Great McCreery Stores, 23d and 34th Streets, Stewart & Co.'s New York connections.



Howard and Lexington Streets is the original and present location of the business.

Character of our business—Modern department store. We have all the up-to-date facilities for selling and delivering, and for the general care of our patrons.

Policy of the business is to give our patrons high-grade merchandise at popular prices by complete up-to-date systems.

Our immense purchasing power enables us to offer our patrons high-class merchandise at low prices.

DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD

H. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS COMPANY

The establishment known to Baltimoreans of to-day as Hutzler Brothers may be said to have come into existence in July, 1858, when Mr. Abram G. Hutzler, senior member of the present company, opened a modest store at the southwest corner of Howard and Clay Streets. Mr. Hutzler was a boy at this time, too young to trade in his own name, and so he used his father's, the firm being called "M. Hutzler & Son."

It was a small, two-story building, with the tiny show windows of the period, but no doubt the ladies, in quaint crinolines and chignons, who came to buy delaine and chintz and feminine fallals generally, were just as keen about the latest styles as are their descendants, who demand real lace and furs of Russian sable.

In 1867, Mr. Charles G. Hutzler, who had been in the jobbing business as the junior member of another company, was left at liberty to join his brother by the retirement of the head of his house. The two brothers, Abram and Charles, accordingly opened a wholesale notion business on Baltimore Street, leaving the youngest brother, David, then a mere lad just from school, to take charge of the retail store on Howard Street. The wholesale concern, thus unostentatiously begun, continued for twenty years, and was successful from the start.

The first enlargement of the Howard Street establishment was made in 1874, when the firm bought from Mr. James Getty the property extending through to Clay Street, known as 67 N. Howard Street according to the old system of numbering.

The retail store, under the management of Mr. David Hutzler, had about this time assumed such proportion that it was too great a burden for one man to manage alone, and in 1884 the other brothers determined to discontinue the wholesale business and devote all their energies to the retail trade. The increase in business made it necessary to buy more property, and four other houses were shortly purchased and torn down, and the present structure was erected in 1886. Still later the property between Clay and Saratoga Streets was bought, and an annex as large as the building of 1886, containing a cold storage vault for furs and a modern lunch room devoted to the store's employes, was added to the main store.

The officers of Hutzler Brothers Co. are: Abram G. Hutzler, President; David Hutzler, Vice-President; Edwin B. Hutzler, Sec'y; Louis S. Hutzler, Treas., and Henry Oppenheimer, Asst. Treas.

MOSES MAURICE MEYER

Son of Gustav and Mina Meyer, was born in Baltimore City March 8, 1879. Mr. Meyer's parents came to Baltimore from Hessen-Darmstadt in 1865, where his grandfather, Jonas Stern, was a rabbi. Mr. Meyer's education was acquired under much difficulty and great struggle, often pursuing his studies under the light of the midnight oil. He first attended the public schools and then the night classes of the Polytechnic Institute, as well as a course at business college, subsequently graduating from the Baltimore Law School in 1902, which he also attended at night. In the same year he successfully passed State Board Examination and was admitted to the Maryland Bar.

During all this period of education, some ten years, he worked during the day as clerk, stenographer, bookkeeper and traveling salesman. On November 1, 1903, he was married to Miss Bertha Stern, and has one daughter. Mr. Meyer is now a successful attorney-at-law and is also president of the Severn Realty Company.

He is at this time (1910) engaged in compiling a work on "Evidence as Applied by Nisi Prius Courts." Mr. Meyer is a member of Cassia Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Maryland Lodge No. 1, I. O. H.; German-American Lodge No. 108, K. of P.; Francis Scott Key Council No. 20, Jr. O. U. A. M., and is identified with the Chizuk Emunah Synagogue

MAURICE J. MEYER

Son of Jacob and Fannie Meyer, was born in Jonesville, Mich., on the 18th day of October, 1860. He was educated in the Baltimore City schools and college, and began his active life as bookkeeper and salesman in 1876 at Morris, Ill., and is at present a member of the firm of Reinhard, Meyer & Co., wholesale clothing, of Baltimore City. He is a member of the Eutaw Place Temple, and also a member of the Phœnix Club, the Suburban Club and Harmony Circle. On the 18th day of October, 1888, Mr. Meyer married Miss Nora Coblens and has had two children, both living—Walter J. Meyer and Ethel C. Meyer.

HARRY ADES

Son of Moses and Annie Ades, was born in Russia November 17, 1878, in the schools of which country he received his education. At the age of seventeen he found his first employment in a country store. Mr. Ades is associated with Dr. Shaffer's Congregation and is a Royal Arch Mason, Knights of Pythias and a member of Red Men. Mr. Ades' policy has been "to be honest and conservative in all things," and he is at present the head and sole owner of one of the largest umbrella manufacturing establishments in the country, known as Ades Bros. On December 27, 1900, Mr. Ades married Miss Fannie Levin and has had four children, Bernard, Florence, Helen and Rose.

SIMON ADES (DECEASED)

Son of Moses and Annie Ades, was born in Russia in 1880, came to this country when ten years old, and in 1898, with his brother, Harry Ades, formed the firm of Ades Bros. for the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols. Simon Ades died April 17, 1908. He was a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and associated with Dr. Shaffer's Congregation. Mr. Ades was unmarried.

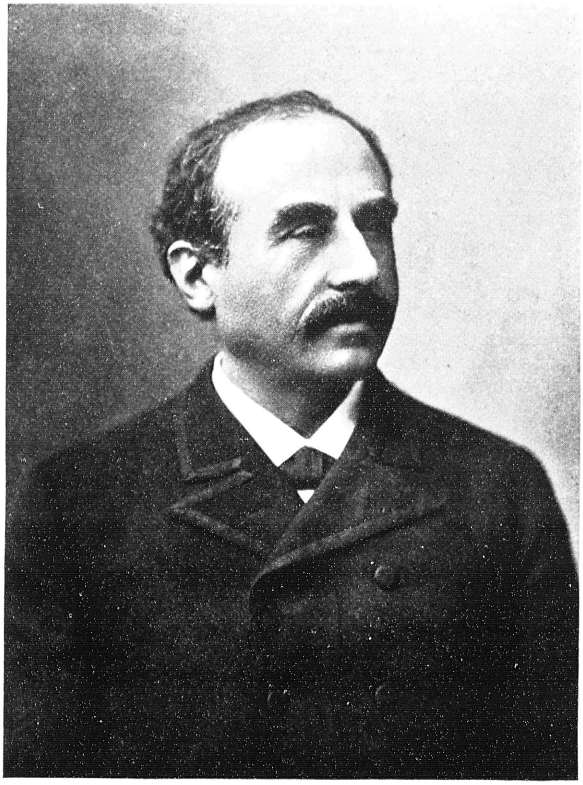
SYLVAN H. LIKES

Son of Henry and Lina Likes, was born in Baltimore City, December 7, 1870. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now a practising physician in Baltimore City. He attends the Har Sinai Temple, and is a member of the Hopkins and Suburban Clubs. Dr. Likes is unmarried.

JOEL GUTMAN & COMPANY

Department Store

112-122 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



JOEL GUTMAN, FOUNDER

Joel Gutman & Company was established in 1852 by Mr. Joel Gutman, since deceased. The firm is now composed of Mr. Louis K. Gutman, Bertha Gutman and Joel Nassauer. This is a most satisfactory store for Suits, Wraps, Laces, Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Domestic Wares, Art Wares, China, Glass Ware, House Furnishings, Upholsteries, Boys' Clothing, Books, Shoes, Gloves, and, in fact, whatever else is wanted. It has been called "The Store with an Ideal," which ideal is to have the best stocks always; to have new things earliest; to give pleasant and prompt service. This house has foreign and domestic connections, which keep it in touch with the world's trade and fashion movements, and is famous with the shoppers of Baltimore for the spirit of fair dealing and thorough accommodations which it has maintained from the beginning.

ELI FRANK

HURLBUTT & HURLBUTT

INTERIOR DECORATIONS, DRAPERIES, FURNITURE AND WALL PAPERS

This famous decorating and home-furnishing house was established in 1887 by Edward B. Mohler and Ambrose S. Hurlbutt, Jr., under the firm name of Hurlbutt & Mohler. In 1890 the firm was changed to Hurlbutt & Hurlbutt, Mr. Mohler retiring, and Fred Hurlbutt and Ambrose Hurlbutt, Jr., continuing business at the original location, 114 North Charles Street. In 1892 the firm moved to their new building at 403 North Charles Street, and in 1908 enlarged their establishment by adding 405 North Charles Street, where is shown one of the most artistic displays of art furniture and furnishings to be found in this section of the country. The firm also does an extensive business as interior decorators, and shows at all times the latest effects in draperies, furniture and wall papers.

J. H. DUKER BOX CO.

PACKING BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS

EDEN AND ALICEANNA STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This company was established in 1861 by J. H. Duker, and was changed to a corporation January 1, 1898, the officers of which are: J. Edward Duker, president and secretary, and Henry P. Duker, vice-president and treasurer. The location of this business is at Eden and Aliceanna Streets, where is operated one of the most perfectly equipped and conducted plants for the manufacture of wooden packing boxes and box shooks in Baltimore City. During the fifty years this house has been in business it has built up a high reputation for first-class work and integrity of method, and it enjoys as a consequence a large trade from all classes of box users.

HENRY F. STRAUSS

Son of Ferst Loeb and Regina Strauss, was born at Buchen, Duchy of Baden, Germany, on September 8, 1849. He went through public school, taking all the classes of the high school of his birthplace. Mr. Strauss organized the present firm of North Bros. & Strauss in November, 1887, for the manufacture of shirts, night-robes and drawers, in which business are employed 1,000 operatives. He attends the Madison Avenue Temple and is a member of the Suburban Club and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Strauss' business motto is: "Close application to business and fair dealing with everyone." On January 9, 1881, he married Miss Fannie S. Burgunder and has one daughter, now Mrs. Gus Jandorff.

ISAAC HAMBURGER (DECEASED, 1909)

Son of Louis and Fannie Hamburger, was born at Niedernberg, Germany, on the 29th day of December, 1825. He started in the clothing business in Baltimore in 1850 on Harrison Street, later moved to Pratt Street, and is now the senior member of the firm of Isaac Hamburger & Sons, located on Baltimore Street. Mr. Hamburger is a member of the Directing Board of the Hebrew Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, member of the Phœnix Club and a life member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Hamburger was married to Bertha Hamburger on November 8, 1849, and has had twelve children, eight of whom are now living.

MEYER S. HALLE

Son of Simon and Bertha Schwab Halle, was born on the 31st day of January, 1862. Mr. Halle was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and the Knapp Institute. He is now a member of the firm of S. Halle Sons, having succeeded in the business founded by his father, his connection as a firm member dating from 1887. Mr. Halle is a member of the Oheb Shalom Congregation, and also a member of the Harmony Circle and the Phœnix Club. On November 4, 1896, Mr. Halle married Miss Carrie Mann and has two children living, Simon S. and Jesse Mann Halle.

IRVIN EICHENGREEN

Son of William and Amelia Fleischer Eichengreen, was born in Baltimore City on the 22nd day of September, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and entered into the employment of Eichengreen & Weil in 1893, and since January 1, 1903, has been a member of the firm of Eichengreen & Co. Mr. Eichengreen is a member of the Madison Avenue Temple, and belongs to the Phœnix Club and the Harmony Circle. On September 11, 1906, he was married to Miss Etta Ambach.

ISRAEL LEVINSTEIN

Son of Leib and Bertha (Klein) Levinstein, was born in Tauroggen, Russia, on March 19, 1860, receiving his education in the public schools of Russia. Mr. Levinstein began life at the age of fifteen years as a peddler in Sweden, later coming to the United States, where he was engaged in the notion business from 1889 to 1895, after which he founded the Baltimore Shoe House, of which he is still the active head. Mr. Levinstein attends the McCulloh Street Temple and is identified with the Federated and United Charities. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, National Union and Order of Heptasophs. On August 30, 1890, he married Miss Yetta Klein and has four children.

DE LONG & COMPANY

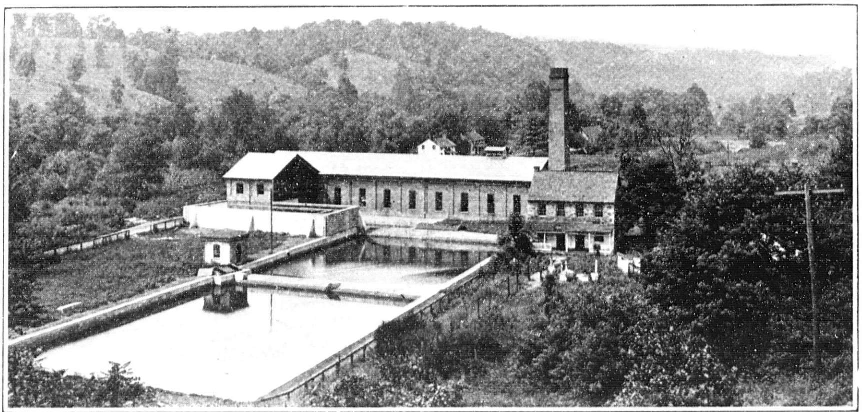
DESIGNER AND LADIES' TAILOR

Mr. Ewald De Long established this business September 15, 1909, having previously come to this country from Paris, France, where he had had training in the largest tailoring establishment in France. Mr. De Long is a French ladies' tailor, and is equipped with all the up-to-date models and appliances for making and finishing ladies' dresses, with a capacity for handling from twenty-five to forty suits per week. This business is conducted at 525 North Gilmore Street.

Mr. De Long was born in Marseilles, France, May 10, 1865, and was educated in the schools of France. He attends the Oheb Shalom Temple.

BALTIMORE COUNTY WATER & ELECTRIC COMPANY

The company was organized in 1900 for the purpose of providing for suburban Baltimore and Baltimore County generally two essentials for the proper development of all parts of the county, namely, water and light. The Company's water supply service reaches every developed section of Baltimore County, and its electric service covers all portions of the same county, east and west of Baltimore City. The service of the Company is in every respect the best that can be desired or obtained.



The officers of the company are: President, Fred'k W. Feldner; vice-president and general manager, Albert H. Wehr; second vice-president, William G. Speed; secretary and treasurer, J. Gordon Macdonald; chief engineer and superintendent, Albert E. Walden. The directors are: Frederick W. Feldner, Albert H. Wehr, William G. Speed, J. Gordon Macdonald, August Wehr, Charles H. Classen, Patrick Flanigan, William Schluderberg and Anton Weiskittel

NATHAN SCHLOSS

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

HUGHES & WOODALL

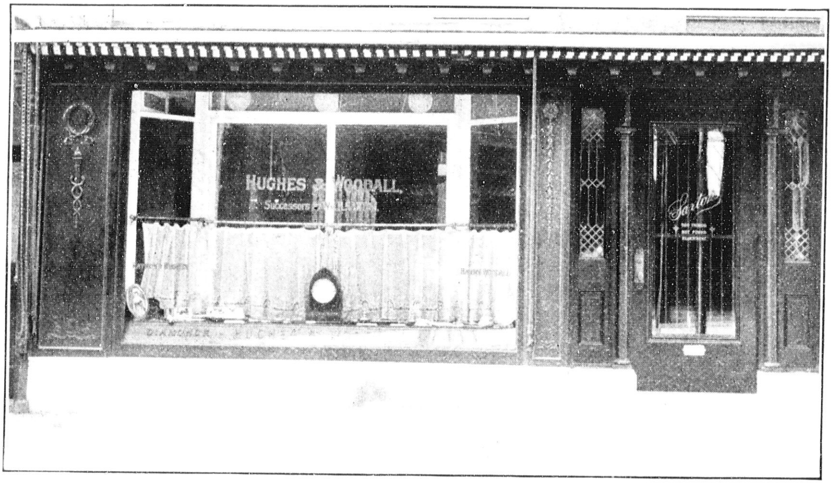
Successors to William H. Saxton

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere

Jewelers and Silversmiths

322 N. CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Our business was established in 1780 by Robert and James Webb, the original members of the firm, who conducted the business from that time until 1835 at 180 Fayette Street. They were then succeeded by Geo. W. Webb, from 1835 to 1867, at 48 Baltimore Street; from there he moved to 185 and then to 227 Baltimore Street. William H. Saxton had been working there as a clerk for a number of years and was made a member of the firm. The business was continued until 1876 at 227 Baltimore Street, when William H. Saxton purchased Geo. W. Webb's interest in the business; he then moved to 2 Light Street, and then back to 30 E. Baltimore Street, where he remained until after the great fire of February 7 and 8, 1904, which destroyed a large section of the business district. He then located at our present address, 322 N.



Charles Street, where a very prosperous business was carried on until his death, June 10, 1908.

From then until January, 1909, the business was conducted by the administrators of the estate, from whom we purchased the unexpired lease, good-will and name of William H. Saxton, and after having made extensive improvements in the store we have continued under the firm name of Hughes & Woodall, which is composed of Raymond Hughes and Harry Woodall. Jesse L. Fowler, who was with William H. Saxton for nineteen years, is still with us.

We cordially invite you to inspect our entire new stock of diamonds, artistic jewelry and silverware, and especially *Our Optical Department*.

BENJAMIN B. FRIEDENWALD

Son of Joseph and Rosina Friedenwald, was born in Baltimore City March 13, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and went into business in 1876, and at present is connected with a general machinist business at 216 North Holliday Street, known as Friedenwald Bros. Mr. Friedenwald is a member of the Automobile Club of Maryland, and his father, Joseph Friedenwald, is president of the Crown Cork and Seal Co. Mr. Friedenwald is unmarried

TONEY SCHLOSS

Son of Abraham and Sophia Schloss, was born in Baltimore City, July 10, 1882. He received his education in the public schools of Baltimore and learned the business of jeweler, later engaging in the lumber business, and is at present proprietor of the Baltimore Lumber Co. His life's policy is "honest dealings and constant hustle." Mr. Schloss is associated with the Shomra Hadas Congregation. On August 15, 1907, he married Miss Rebecca Rosenznag and is the father of one child, Daniel L. Schloss.

DR. HARRY S. GREENBAUM

Son of Emanuel Greenbaum and Caroline Greenbaum, was born in 1869 in the city of Baltimore, where his father followed the trade of a merchant. He attended the Johns Hopkins University, and has been a practicing physician since 1904. Mr. Greenbaum is a member of Oheb Shalom Temple and belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1896 Mr. Greenbaum married Miss Rena Hartman. He has no children.

ALEXANDER M. HANLINE

Son of Maurice and Bertha (Naumburg) Hanline, was born on September 19, 1851, receiving his education in the local public schools. He began his business career as a clerk with his father in the paint business, to which business, with his brother, he now is successor. Mr. Hanline attends the Oheb Shalom Temple and is a member of the Elks and Masonic Order. On March 14, 1893, Mr. Hanline married Miss Bertha Friedmann and has had two children, Maurice A. and Carlyne F., both living.

MICHAEL ROSENFELD

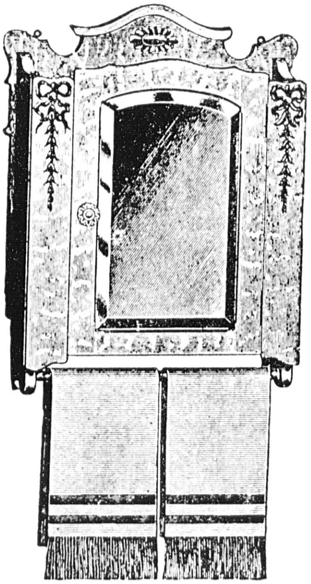
Son of Moses and Henrietta Rosenfeld, was born August 8, 1835, at Liverpool, England. He is associated with the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation and has been president of the United Hebrew Benevolent Society. He is a Mason and is actively associated in business with the New York Clothing House. On September 11, 1861, Mr. Rosenfeld married Miss Carolin Wiesenfeld and has had six children, Jessie, Rebecca, Ada, Leo, May and Elsie, all living.

W. E. JONES' FINE ART ROOMS

332 N. CHARLES STREET., BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. W. E. Jones established this business in June, 1907, having been previously connected with the house of David Bendann for twenty-one years. The W. E. Jones Fine Art Rooms are located at 332 North Charles Street, where are exhibited at all times an exquisite line of water-colors, etchings, engravings, rare prints and art objects of art of every description. Picture framing of the highest order is a special feature of this business. Mr. Jones is a direct importer and is constantly in touch with the art centers of the world, as the purpose of his business is to cater to and satisfy the very best class of trade. The motto of this house is square dealing and moderate prices, which, with the artistic excellence of its offerings, have won for it an enviable reputation with art connoisseurs.

Regilding of old frames and restoring of old pictures a specialty.



BALTIMORE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.

"BEST SERVICE FOR LEAST MONEY"

108 EAST SARATOGA STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

This company was incorporated in 1895, at 104 East Saratoga Street, but later removed to its present quarters, 108 East Saratoga Street. Mr. Isaac Hirshler is president and general manager. The company is the largest towel service company and gives the best service for the least money.

Branch:

THE CAPITAL TOWEL SUPPLY CO.,
720 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

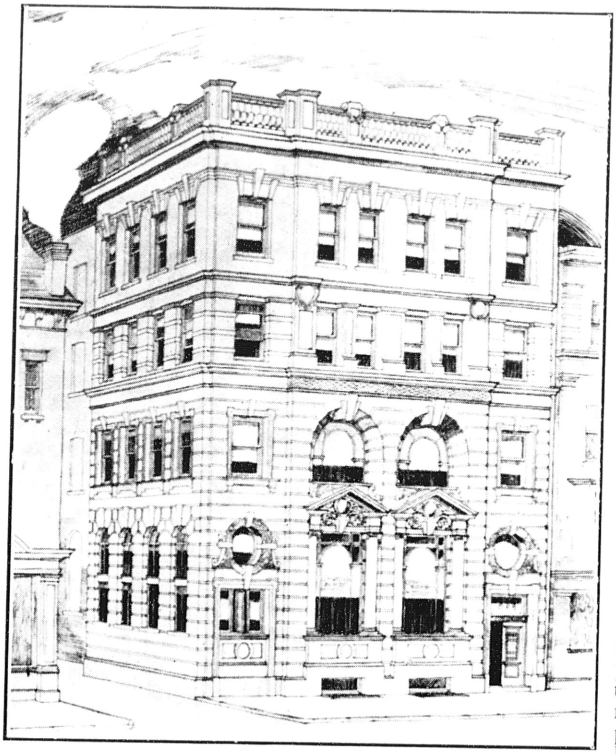
WILLIAM SCHLOSS

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD

THE ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY

Steel Fireproof Construction

N. W. CORNER ST. PAUL AND FRANKLIN STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.



BIRBECK BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CAN.

This company was organized in 1906, with C. Lawson Pierson as president, who had formerly been with George A. Fuller Co. and had erected steel construction in many of the principal cities of the country. The Engineering & Contracting Co. are engineers and contractors for quick steel fireproof constructions, following architectural designs in steel and fireproof buildings, wharves, bridges and heavy work, having special experience and facilities for saving owners and architects the many troubles involved in large construction work. The company maintains an office system which enables the owner to find out just what his operations are going to cost; and at any time during their progress what they are costing. The Engineering & Contracting Co. manufacture and erect in place reinforce concrete piles, standing test of 45 tones per pile and has connection with large Steel Companies, Granite Quarries, Marble Companies and the Cement Industry, together with all the interior trades which enable the company to be at all times most efficiently EQUIPPED FOR RAPID CONSTRUCTIONS WITH AN "ECONOMICAL SYSTEM."

The following is a list of completed contracts as finished by The Engineering & Contracting Co. under fast construction, having completed one of the following theaters in eighty days in the middle of winter when the weather conditions were very severe:

International Trust Co., Baltimore
Dulaney Building, Baltimore
Hub Annex, Hecht Bros., Baltimore
Luzerne Theater, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Gayety Theater, Toronto, Canada
New Hudson Theater, Hoboken, N. J.
Jos. Schlitz Bottling Plant, Baltimore
Birbeck Building, Toronto, Canada
Poli Theater, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

And many other large Cottages, Bungalows, etc.

HENRY S. HARTOGENSIS

Henry S. Hartogensis was born on *Rosh Hodesh Cheshvan*, October 27, 1829, at 's Hertogenbosch, Holland; on his father's side he is descended from the distinguished Rabbi Arye Loeb, Breslau, whose authorization of the Rödelheim *Machzor* is printed on the back page of the Heidenheim edition; his father was well known as philanthropist, scholar and banker, still remembered throughout Holland as Rabbi Samuel, despite the fact that he always refused to be considered in the rabbinate or to allow the *Morenu* to be conferred on him. The banking firm of Gebroeders Hartogensis (of which he was head) had charge of the city "bread" fund for nearly a century, although the township was a noted Catholic center; the last to conduct the banking business there was his brother Abram S. Hartogensis, who, shortly after having been knighted by the queen for his communal efforts, died in 1905. On his mother's side he is descended from the well-known family of Lewyt. When nineteen years old, because of a financial crash owing to the impending French revolution, Mr. Henry S. Hartogensis came to Baltimore to earn a living, arriving at New York after a tempestuous passage on a sailboat of four weeks, during which most of the passengers died of cholera. He started to make his own way up, beginning with stationery, introducing into Baltimore the form of check still used, payable "to order" instead of "to bearer." After a year's residence he married Rachel de Wolff, who, having borne him seven children and helped him in many of his achievements, predeceased him in 1902, aged seventy-seven years. From the first Mr. Hartogensis began to take an active part in communal affairs, and simultaneously in fraternal organizations, Jewish and non-sectarian alike. Thus he has long been known as a *Chasan*, although never having made any preparation and study therefor, and as such acted in the several congregations with which he was affiliated, always without compensation, until in 1873 he helped to start the *Chizuk Emunah* Congregation at Exeter Hall, of which he became secretary and remained such continuously until shortly before it moved up-town to McCulloh and Mosher Streets in 1895, while Mr. Hartogensis remained behind, finding the best field for his useful activity near his old home. During this period he helped erect the new synagogue on Lloyd Street, but did much more to build up and strengthen the congregation by great sacrifice of time, comfort and money. He was highly esteemed as assistant *Chazan*, officiating frequently, and always on all the holidays and fast days. After the congregation had moved away from his home in 1892, he founded, for the benefit of those desiring the *Ashkenaz* (German) *Minhag*, a small synagogue, at the corner of Baltimore and Caroline Streets, in memory of his recently deceased son, calling it *Zichron Jacob;* of this he was president, *Chasan* and chief mainstay (financial and otherwise), until he removed with his family to his present home in the residential section at the corner of Linden Avenue and Presstman Streets in 1904, after which he affiliated with the Shearith Israel Congregation (Rev. Dr. Schaffer), and at which he has assisted in conducting the services and reading from the *Thora*, which he continues to do acceptably despite his advanced age and infirmities. So that in 1905 this congregation bestowed upon him the exceptional honor of making him a *Chover-Rab* and giving him a diploma in Hebrew therefor.

Mr. Hartogensis has always taken an active interest in Jewish charities, so that he has for nearly forty years been a director and continues as treasurer of the Society for the Education of Poor and Orphaned Hebrew Children (Hebrew Education Society); for a quarter of a century he was manager of the Hebrew Free Burial Society and regularly attended all its funerals *con amore*, doing many acts of kindness to the living and the dead, after the manner of old orthodox Jewry, of which he is a bright example. He has actively taken part in all charitable movements and is known especially for his private benevolences. Among the souvenirs most cherished by Mr. Hartogensis is a miniature parchment, *Sepher Thora*, written in good form and bearing elaborate silver ornaments and bells, the gift of a Charleston (South Carolina) family for a *Gemiluth Chesed* shown a son and brother (a stranger to him) who died at Mt. Hope Sanitarium under distressing circumstances and to whom Mr. Hartogensis ministered and brought relief when all others had deserted the unfortunate invalid. In fraternities he has had a long and distinguished career, thus as endowment commissioner of the Grand Lodge, Order Kesher Shel Barzel (now defunct), and for years as finance commissioner of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Mechanics; while he continues, after more than

BALTIMORE FERRO-CONCRETE COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors
Reinforced Concrete Construction

GLENN BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore Ferro-Concrete Company was established in 1901, as a close corporation, and occupies the entire third floor of the Glenn Building, where is constantly employed an experienced staff of engineers noted for experience in reinforced concrete construction. In this class of work this company are pioneers in the South, and have constructed work amounting to over three million ($3,000,000) dollars, from its own special designs, embracing nearly two hundred structures throughout the country. Some of the notable structures of this company are:

BALTIMORE, MD.
Evening News Bldg.
Knabe Piano Factory.
Westport Power House.
Marlborough Ap't House (11 stories).
Washington Ap't House.
Car Barn.
Edmondson Ave. Bridge (600 ft. long).
Burk, Freed & Co. Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Rosenfeld Shirt Factory.
U. S. Storage Warehouse.
Imgram Memorial Church.
College of Immaculate Conception.
Georgetown University.
Droop Store Building

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
U. S. Naval Academy.
Chapel Bldg.
Officers' Mess Bldg.
Shop Bldg.

TRENTON, N. J.
J. L. Mott Iron Works.

BRIDEWELL, MD.
House of Correction (including 300 concrete cells).

BERKLEY, VA.
Garrett Winery.

ATLANTA, GA.
Atlanta Terminal Sta.
Driveway and Approaches.
Magnolia St. Bridge.
Edgewood Ave. Bridge.

YONKERS, N. Y.
Phillipsburg Bldg.
Warehouse for Carpet Co.
Mill Bldg. for Carpet Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Holy Angels School.

GREENSBURG, PA.
Salem Coal Bins.

OTTAWA, CAN.
University of Ottawa.

MONTREAL, CAN.
Villa Maria Convent.

The policy of the company is to do the highest class of work of any proportions, for which facilities are always maintained. The Baltimore Ferro-Concrete Company are also general contractors for all classes of construction work.

MICHAEL SCHLOSS

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

MINOR C. KIETH, President H. D. BUSH, Vice-President

BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY

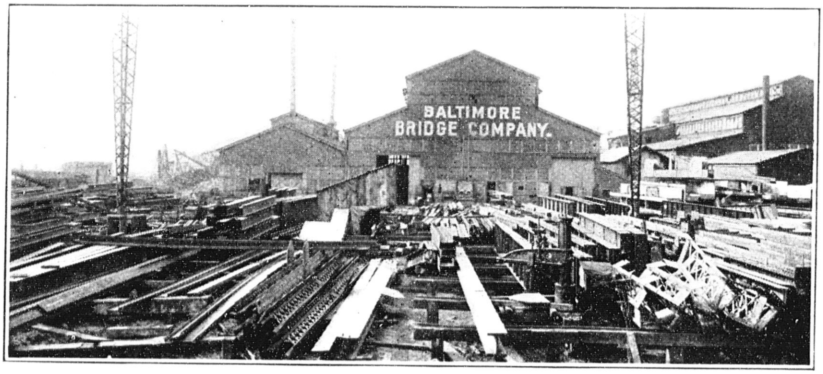
Bridges and Steel Structural Work

General Office and Works

BUSH ST. AND B. & O. R.R., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY was organized August 19, 1902, and succeeded to the business of the Structural Iron & Steel Company, which was originally started in a small wooden shop at the junction of Bush Street and the B. & O. R. R. The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY now owns over eleven acres of land, comprising three blocks—from the B. & O. R. R. to Hamburg Street, and from Bush Street back to Gunpowder Street—as well as a number of smaller structures, steel derricks, power houses, etc. The three buildings fronting on Bush Street are leased to manufacturing plants in other lines of business.

A considerable portion of the BRIDGE COMPANY'S business is for bridges and buildings exported to foreign countries. Among such completed contracts are all the bridges on the Guatemala Transcontinental Railway; many bridges and buildings of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica and Panama; and the largest sugar mill in the world, at Nipe Bay, Cuba. The Company has also furnished a large order of collapsible steel concrete forms for the Isthmian Canal Commission, and last winter furnished at the Isthmus fourteen steel cable-way towers, now being used in the construction of the Gatun Locks. The Company has also recently shipped 18,800 lineal feet of pipe line for the Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica. This pipe was 42 inches in diameter, made of steel plates riveted together.



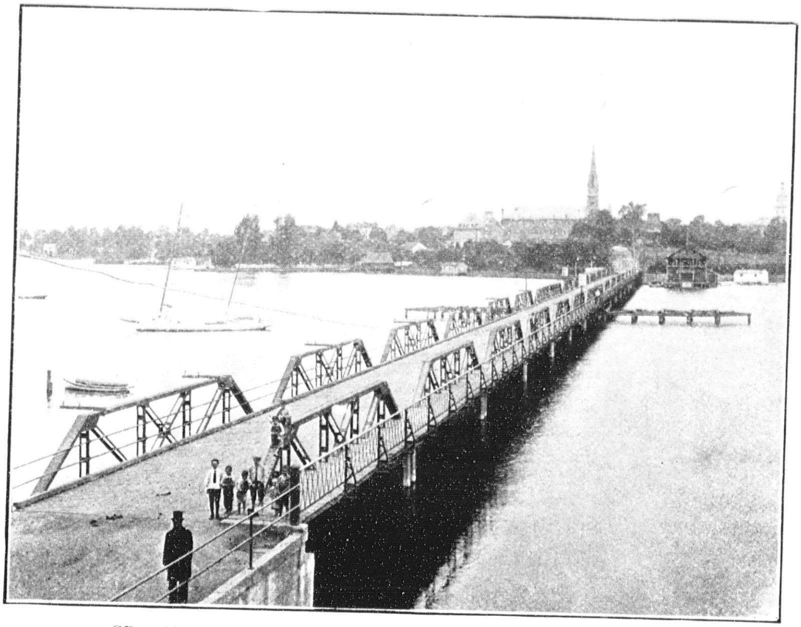
The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY has also furnished bridges on the B. & O. R. R., N. Y. O. & W. R. R., New York Central, Erie, Boston & Maine, and other railroads; and a few years ago constructed the notable steel arch bridge over the spillway of the Croton Dam for the New York City Aqueduct Commission.

The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY, as general contractors, has lately finished construction of the complete new garbage plant at Bodkin Point, Md., and the United Fruit Company's office and shed on Pier 1, Pratt Street, Baltimore, and is now completing the two story Pier 8 for the B. & O. R. R. at Locust Point, same being 930 feet long by 140 feet wide.

The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY has furnished steel work for a great many buildings in Baltimore, including the Fayette Street extension of the Bernheimers; Caswell Hotel, Hotel Junker, Crown Cork and Seal factory, Masonic Temple, and now has the contract for 2,500 tons of steel for the new Fidelity Building, and it is at the present time furnishing steel work for an apartment house in New York City for the Silverman Estate, E. M. Krulenwitch, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, U. S. Assay office and a new club house for the B. P. O. Elks.

The BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY has a reputation for turning out the best work, and its financial rating is of the highest.

twenty-five years, his beneficent activity in the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, as chairman of Committee of Transient Relief; he was secretary of his own lodge for more than thirty-five years, doing much personally to relieve the sick, the widow and orphans. Standing almost alone, a foreign Jew, he has compelled attention to his demands that the principles of non-sectarianism of the orders be vigorously adhered to, so that changes of the Christological references in the ritual, in oaths and obligations and in funeral services were made as the result of his persistent efforts; again, in the Order of Mechanics, he prevented the formation of a Christian side-order, much like the Knights of Templar in its relation to Freemasonry, for which services he was duly honored by both orders. When he reached the age of seventy-five years both Grand Lodges sent him engrossed resolutions of flattering congratulation. At seventy-eight years he served with distinction on the grand jury, being highly complimented by his fellow jurors in formal resolutions for his good judgment, helpfulness and active service. His high standards in business (he conducts a sporting goods store at 900 and 902 East Baltimore Street) have procured for him the high esteem of the citizens of Baltimore in all walks, notably among the officers of financial institutions; but because of his sacrifice of time for communal work, he has never amassed any wealth. This unselfish devotion to the interests of others without a thought of himself, following closely rabbinical tradition and observances and his unbounded faith in God, he considers as the keynote of his beneficient activity, although it has not brought him success in life in the common acceptation of the term. And this firm reliance on the Almighty stood him in good stead when, in his eightieth year (July 24, 1909), he had to be operated on to save his life from strangulation of the bowels; he declined to allow the surgeons to use any anæsthetic on him, and yet suffered no shock and had no perceptible rise in temperature as a result. His family consists of two surviving daughters, Miss Henrietta Hartogensis, who is of the editorial staff of *The Jewish Exponent*; Miss Della Hartogensis; Mr. Moses Hartogensis, associated with him in the management of his business, and Mr. Benjamin Hartogensis, the lawyer. There are five grandchildren, three of whom are associated with their father, S. A. Hartogensis, of New York City, in the conduct of the Weiss Manufacturing Company. Mr. Henry S. Hartogensis is a genial companion and an entertaining talker, his familiarity with Talmudic and Jewish lore rendering his anecdotes especially interesting. Moreover, his time, his efforts and his purse, as well as his counsel, have always been at the disposal of the many who came to see him; wherefore he was most serviceable in helping young men in starting their careers.



SPA CREEK BRIDGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD. (1100 FEET LONG)

LAUER & HARPER CO.

Engineering, Contracting and Manufacturing

Structural Steel for Buildings and Bridges

BALTIMORE, MD.

This Company was established in 1900, by W. J. Lauer and Isaac O. Harper, and in 1902 the firm was incorporated as the Lauer & Harper Co., the officers of which are Wendelin J. Lauer, President; James A. Smyser, Vice-President, and Isaac O. Harper, Secretary and Treasurer. This Company is one of the very important manufacturing industries of Baltimore, maintaining a large and thoroughly equipped plant at Westport, Md.

Lauer & Harper Co. are Contractors, Engineers and manufacturers of Structural Steel for Buildings and Bridges. The capacity of the plant is 500 tons of finished product per month.

Mr. W. J. Lauer began business in 1892 and later, with Mr. J. W. Leroux, formed the Structural Iron Company. Mr. I. O. Harper joined with Lauer and Leroux in 1897, when the Structural Iron Company was incorporated. In 1900 Messrs. Lauer and Harper sold out their interest in the Structural Iron Company and founded the partnership and the corporation as first mentioned. The magnitude of this Company may be inferred from the selected list of fulfilled contracts mentioned below:

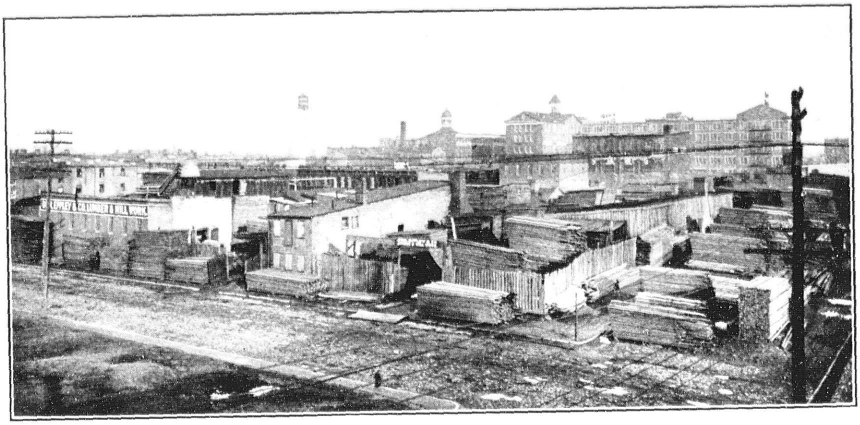
BRIDGES FOR

United Railway & Electric Co
Dickeyville Bridge
North St. Elevated (Reconstruction)
Mt. Washington Viaduct (Reconstruction)
Huntington Ave. Viaduct
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Philadelphia & Western R R.
New York Central & Harlem River R.R
Wilkins Ave. Bridge.
Severn River Bridge.
Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line R.R.
Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Ry.
Seaboard Air Line.
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R.
Washington Southern R.R.
Philadelphia, Bristol & Trenton St. Ry.
Marshall St. (Viaduct), Richmond, Va.

BUILDINGS

Maryland Institute.
Baltimore Custom House.
Maryland Casualty Co. (Addition).
First National Bank.
Standard Oil Co.
Consolidated Gas Co.
Singer Building.
Swindell Bros.
Geo. Gunther, Jr., Brewing Co
Samuel Kirk & Sons Co
Hotel Caswell (Addition)
The Kaiser
Crown Cork & Seal Co.
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Parker Hensel Engineering Co., Brunswick, Ga.
Maryland Portland Cement Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Terminal Warehouse. N. C. R. R.

JONAS SCHLOSS (DECEASED)



YARDS, SHEDS AND PLANT OF ORR, EPPLEY & CO.

ORR, EPPLEY & COMPANY

Staves, Lumber and Mill Work

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Hardwood Lumber, Flooring and Interior Finish

WARNER AND STOCKHOLM STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.

Orr, Eppley & Co. in 1905 succeeded A. Pfeil & Co., which had been established since 1865, and the members of which were A. Pfeil and Wartman Orr. Mr. Everett S. Eppley is the sole member of the firm of Orr, Eppley & Co. The yards, sheds and plant used by this company cover a large block of ground at the corner of Warner and Stockholm Streets. Orr, Eppley & Co. are extensive dealers in lumber and mill work and staves, being large exporters of the latter commodity, and the methods of the firm have won for it high favor among building contractors and the business public generally.

MEYER SCHLOSS

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

RICE BROS. VIENNA BAKERY

RICE BROS. BAKING CO., Incorporated

308-324 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

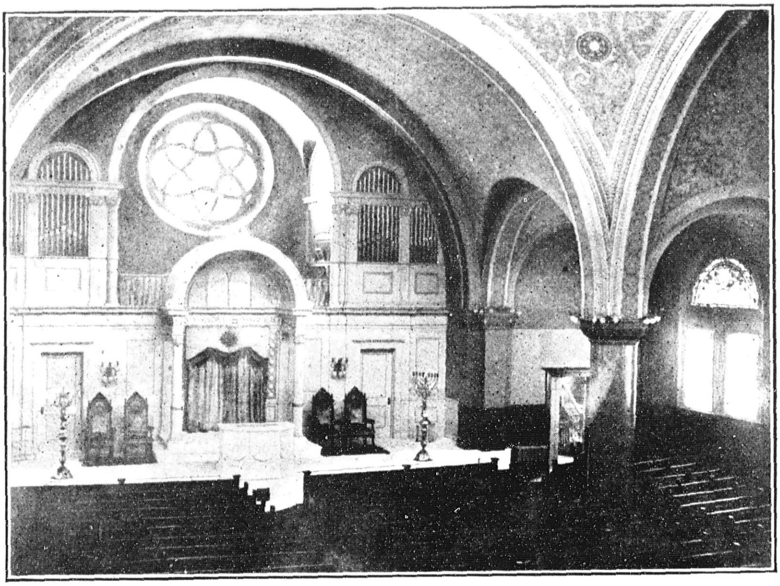
This old bakery was established in 1868 by Mr. D. H. Rice in an unpretentious way at 417 North High Street. Later Mr. Lewis C. Rice, a brother of D. H. Rice, was taken into the firm under the title of Rice Bros. Co., with D. H. Rice as president and Lewis C. Rice vice-president and general manager. In 1870 the business was moved to larger quarters at 308 North Gay Street. In 1888 Rice Bros. Co. was incorporated, and at the present time the company utilizes nine buildings, running from 308 to 324 North Gay Street, with a frontage of 135 feet and a depth of 240 feet, back to Mechanic's Court. The plant is among the largest in Baltimore and is equipped with every labor-saving device and all the latest improved automatic machinery for handling the flour and kneading the bread, so that it may be truthfully stated that the bread is made and baked entirely by mechanical process. The Rice Bros. plant is a veritable bee-hive of industry, as may be inferred from the fact that the daily output of this bakery is 50,000 loaves of bread and from 10,000 to 12,000 pies. The special brands of bread baked by this company are "Pan Dandy" and "Butter Nut." Rice Bros. also make the famous "Vienna Bread," which they originally introduced in Baltimore in 1880. Thirty delivery wagons are constantly employed in delivering the products of this bakery, and 115 bakers are kept busy to supply the enormous demand for the delicious bread and pies which have made the name of Rice Bros. a synonym for bakery excellence.

LOUIS J. SCHLOSS

L. A. HERSTEIN & COMPANY

Electrical Construction of Every Description

BALTIMORE, MD.

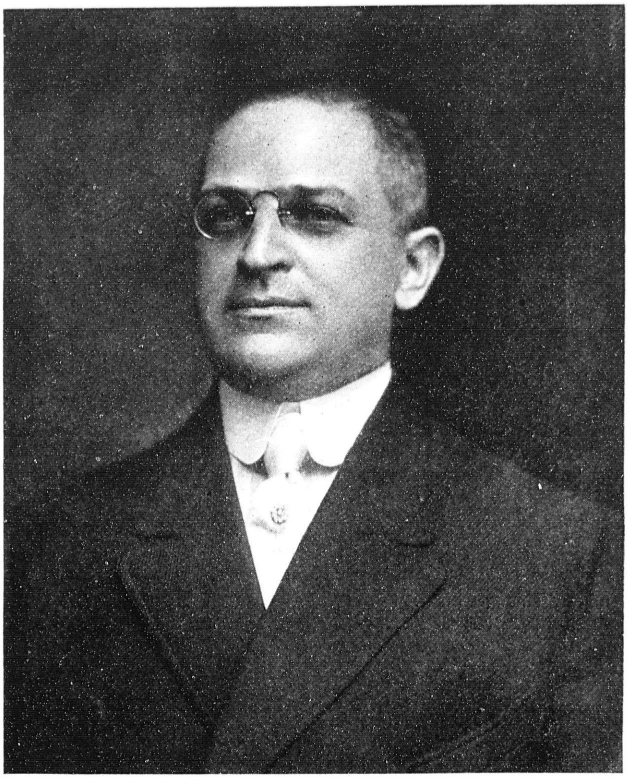


INTERIOR MADISON AVENUE TEMPLE

L. A. Herstein & Co. were established in 1902 by Mr. L. A. Herstein, who, previous to this time, had had a long experience as a practical electrician. This business was originally located at 819 Madison Avenue and later at Eutaw and Mulbury Streets. In 1907 the firm moved to its present location at 321 Eutaw Street. This firm does electrical construction of every description, having every facility essential to its line, including the maintenance of its own machine shop. The motto of this business is "Good work done by good mechanics," at the lowest prices consistent with that kind of work. Among some of the important installations of L. A. Herstein & Co. may be notably mentioned:

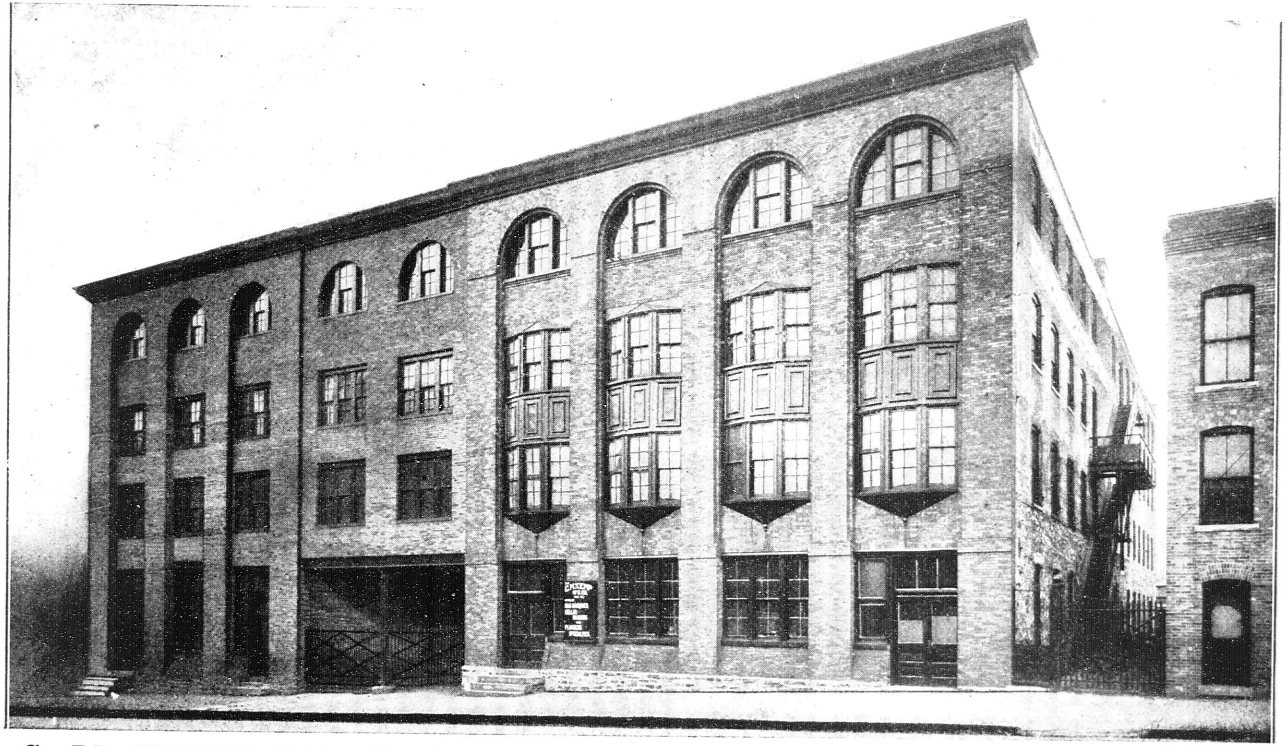
Madison Avenue Temple.
Milton Avenue M. E. Church.
Hall, St. John's Luth. Church.
Trinity Lutheran Church.
Sharon Baptist Church.
Church of the Redeemer.
Martinis' Lutheran Church.
Polish National Church.
Advent Chapel.
I. O. O. F. Temple.
Office Building, Md. Penitentiary.
Insane Department, Bay View Asylum.
Hebrew Hospital (Infirmary).
Fire Boat Station, Pier No. 7.
Lycett Building, N. Charles Street.
Good Hope Hall.
Plant of the Baltimore Enameling & Novelty Co.
Lexington Market.
Cross Street Market.
Archers' 26 Branches.
Talmud Torah Building.
Townsend Scott & Sons' Bank.
Sydenham Hospital.
Maryland General Hospital.
Union Protestant Hospital (new building).
Maryland Military Club.
Plant of the Rittler Box Co.
Bently-Shriver Building.
Rosenthal & Kann cottages of Jewish Home for Consumptives.

and numerous fine residences and cottages.



ALBERT H. FRANK

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.



THE C. M. KEMP MANUFACTURING CO.

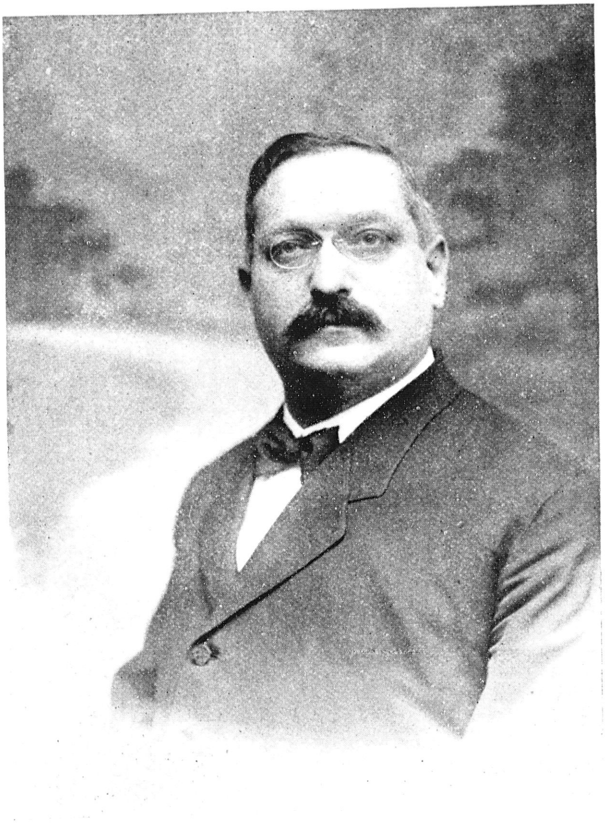
Ideal Fuel Gas for Manufacturing at 35c. per 1000 feet

The C. M. Kemp Mfg. Company was established in 1874 by Clarence M. Kemp, Sole Proprietor, to manufacture Gas Apparatus for the production of gas for illuminating and cooking in isolated institutions and residences and Apparatus for the production of fuel gas for manufacturing purposes and plumbers' specialties. The firm was incorporated in 1909, with Clarence M. Kemp, President; W. Wallace Kemp, Vice-President and General Manager,; J. S. Cole, Secretary-Treasurer.

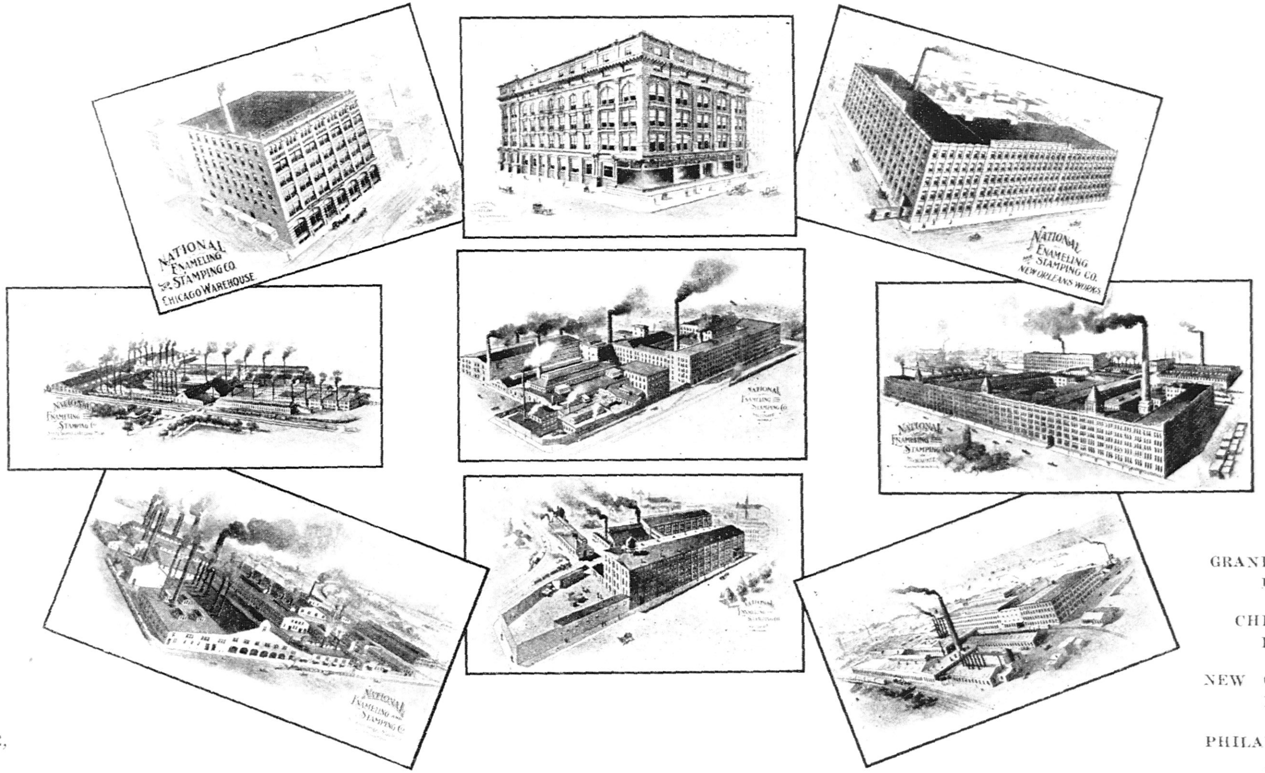
The concern operates extensively, installing their Apparatus in all sections of the United States and abroad; have equipped many government and state institutions. Some of those with which the reader is most familiar are the Government Hospital for the Insane, Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Asylum, U. S. Naval Academy. Some of the Manufacturers using our fuel-gas Apparatus are The American Can Company, Cluett-Peabody Company, United Shirt & Collar Company, George P. Ide Co., Hall-Hartwell Company.

The 20th Century Gas Apparatus is now making gas for 35c. per 1000 cu. ft., the equivalent of standard city gas. The C. M. Kemp Mfg. Co. are also extensive manufacturers of plumbers' specialties, selling to every jobbing house in the United States and Canada. Among the plumbers' specialties manufactured are the Climax Automatic Cellar Drainer, The Climax Super-Excellent Longscrews.

Numbers **405-413** EAST OLIVER STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



HUGO STEINER



ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

BALTIMORE, MD.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GRANITE CITY, ILL.

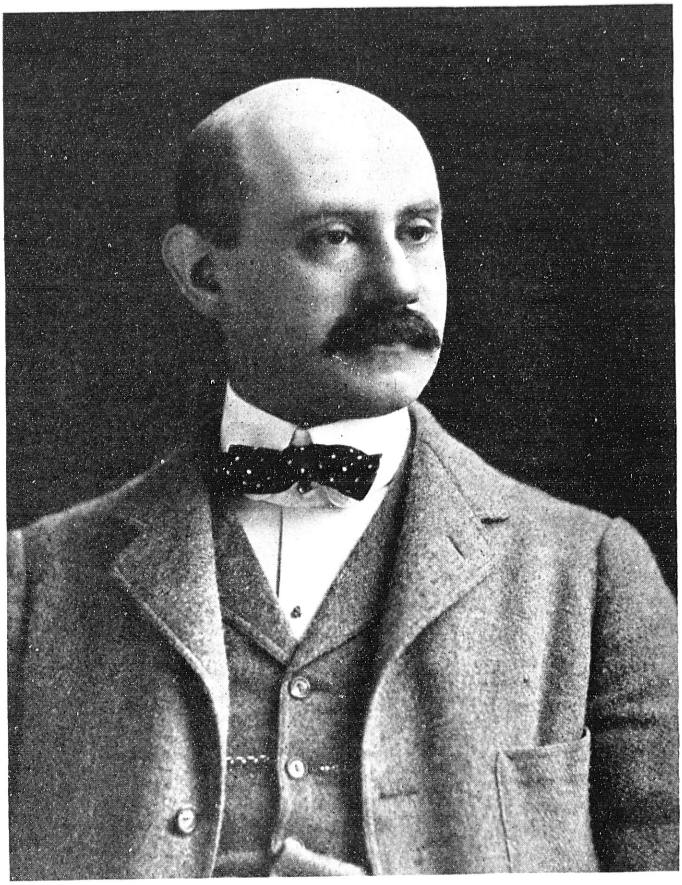
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

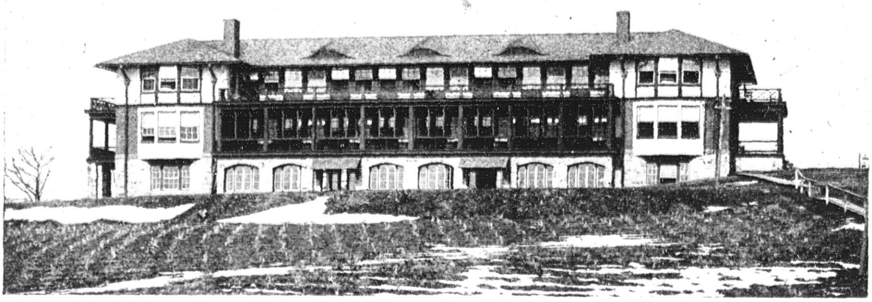
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICES AND FACTORIES OF
THE NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Enameled Ware, Tin Ware and Sheet Metal Goods



MARTIN J. LEHMAYER



"EPSTEIN MEMORIAL" HOSPITAL
HEATING, VENTILATION, ELECTRICAL AND WATER-WORK SYSTEMS DESIGNED BY PENNIMAN & FAIRLEY

PENNIMAN & FAIRLEY

General Engineering Practice, Water-Works Systems, Power Plants, Sewer Systems, Hydro-Electric Development, Steam-Heating Installation

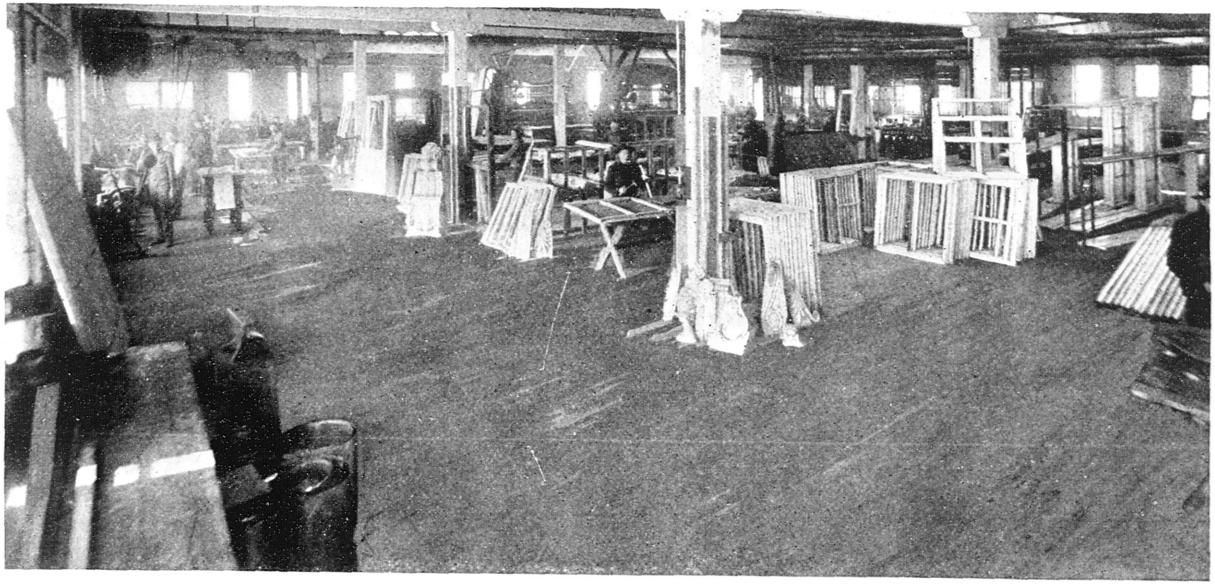
BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Penniman & Fairley was established in 1907 by Thomas D. Penniman and George E. Fairley. Mr. Thomas D. Penniman received the degree of Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, and was formerly with the Rowland Telegraph Company and Baltimore Electric Power Company. Mr. Penniman was awarded "Medal of Honor," Paris Exposition, for representing the Rowland Telegraph of Baltimore at the Paris Exposition, 1900. Mr. George E. Fairley, A. I. E. E., was formerly with the Allis-Chalmers Company and the J. C. M. Lucas Company. Mr. Fairley has had direct personal charge of the installation of more than 100,000 horse-power of electrical machinery of every description. Penniman & Fairley are consulting, designing and supervising engineers for electric light and power developments, water works, heating systems, etc.

A list of our work during the past few years includes:

Walbert Apartment House.
Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
Epstein Memorial Hospital.
Macht Building.
Chas. Stockhausen.
Baltimore City Park Board.
United Surety Company.
Baltimore Pulverizing Company.
The city of Elkins, W. Va., Water System.
The city of Parsons, W. Va., Water System.
The town of Oakland, Md., Water and Sewer System.
The town of Thurmont, Md., Hydro-Electric Plant.
The Citizens' Light & Power Company, Denton, Md.

B. H. HARTOGENSIS



THE C. D. PRUDEN COMPANY

SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE-PROOF WINDOWS AND DOORS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The C. D. Pruden Company, manufacturers of fire-proof windows and doors, is the only industry of the kind in Baltimore.

The business was established in 1904 by Clarence D. Pruden, President and Treasurer of the Company, with Mr. Geo. N. Mackenzie, Vice-President, and Mr. Graeme Turnbull, Secretary, and was originally the Eastern branch of the St. Paul Roofing, Cornice & Ornament Co., of St. Paul, Minn., which last-named company was organized by Mr. Pruden in 1894. Appreciating the advantages offered by Baltimore as a manufacturing center, Mr. Pruden purchased the St. Paul interests in the Baltimore branch, which he incorporated under the laws of Maryland as The C. D. Pruden Company.

Since the founding of the business the only changes have been the retirement of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Turnbull, who were succeeded by Mr. F. M. Davis and Mr. Jos. A. Baldwin.

The factory started operating immediately after the great Baltimore fire, and a large majority of the new fire-proof buildings in the burnt district are equipped with Pruden windows.

The plant is located on Warner Street, between Dock and Bayard Streets, covering an area of 200 x 125 feet, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery run by individual motors.

In addition to the manufacture of fire-proof windows and doors, The Pruden Company do general sheet metal constuction and ornamental work, manufacture cornice, sky-lights eaves trough, conductor pipe, gutter, etc., and their improved methods and facilities enable them to turn out finished products of the highest class at minimum cost.

The output of the Pruden Company is known from coast to coast.

(Illustrated page above)

REFERENCES OF C. D. PRUDEN COMPANY

"Sun" Newspaper Building	Baltimore, Md.
Daniel Miller Building, Wholesale Dry Goods	Baltimore, Md.
Sonneborn Building, Clothing Factory, 28,600 square feet of metal windows	Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Office Building	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Life Insurance Company Office Building	Baltimore, Md.
Marlboro Apartments	Baltimore, Md.
Frederick Bank Building	Frederick, Md.
United States Storage Warehouse	Washington, D. C.
First National Bank	Alexandria, Va.
United States Navy Experimental Station	Annapolis, Md.
United States Navy Y. M. C. A. Building	Norfolk, Va.
Johnstown Trust Company	Johnstown, Pa.
Hibbard, Spencer-Bartlett Company Store Building	Chicago, Ill.
Western Electric Co. Office, Pattern, Storage and Machine Shop	Chicago, Ill.
Kent Office Building	Chicago, Ill.
New Homestead Hotel	Hot Springs, Va.
United States Playing Card Company Factory Building	Cincinnati, Ohio
Baldwin Piano Company Factory Building	Cincinnati, Ohio
Seattle Electric Company Factory Building	Seattle, Wash.
The Tribune Building	Minneapolis, Minn.
Foley Bros. & Kelly, Wholesale Grocers	St. Paul, Minn.
El Paso Grain and Milling Company	El Paso, Texas
San Diego Grain and Milling Company	San Diego, Cal.

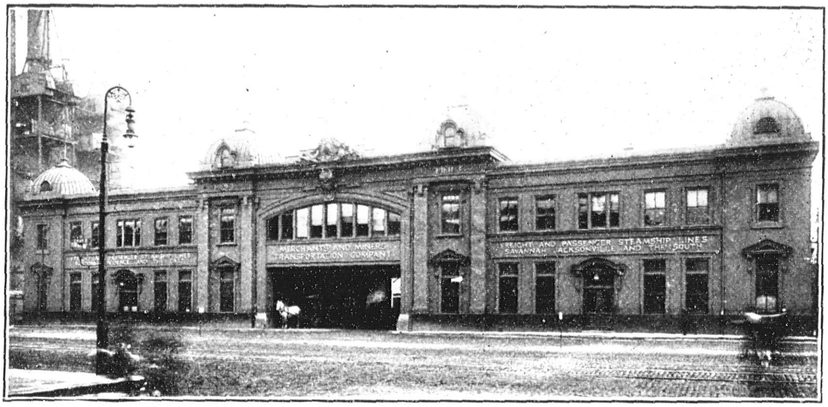
CONTRACTS

Union Trust Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Bridges Printing Office	Baltimore, Md.
Hutzler Building Annex	Baltimore, Md.
Duer Building	Baltimore, Md.
Hopkins Place Savings Bank	Baltimore, Md.
Guggenheimer Building	Lynchburg, Va.
Calvert Building	Baltimore, Md.
Crown Cork & Seal Building	Baltimore, Md.
Lyon & Conkling Building	Baltimore, Md.
Lanahan Building	Baltimore, Md.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Warehouses	Baltimore, Md.
National Bank of Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.
Ingraham Building	Baltimore, Md.
Carroll Building	Baltimore, Md.
Footers Dye Works	Cumberland, Md.
Maryland Trust Building	Baltimore, Md.
Equitable Building	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Casualty Building	Baltimore, Md.
Abell Apartment House	Baltimore, Md.
Bank of Blakely	Blakely, Ga.
Fogler Bros. Building	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Baschor Building	Baltimore, Md.
Merchants Hotel	Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co., Warehouse "D"	Baltimore, Md.
O'Neill Building	Baltimore, Md.
Police Court Building	Washington, D. C.
Caswell Hotel	Baltimore, Md.
Townsend, Grace & Co. Building	Baltimore, Md.
Kelso Home	Baltimore, Md.
Administration Bldg., U. S. Nav. Acad.	Annapolis, Md.
Professional Building	Baltimore, Md.
American Can Co. Building	Baltimore, Md.
Haddington Building	Norfolk, Va.
Potomac Planing Mill Building	Cumberland, Md.
Commercial Supply Co. Bldg.	Washington, D. C.
Lycett Building	Baltimore, Md.
Corner Realty Co. Building	Nashville, Tenn.
Wickersham Printing Co. Building	Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln Telephone Building	Washington, D. C.
Roberdel Mfg. Co. Building	Rockingham, N. C.
International Trust Co. Building	Baltimore, Md.
Southern Bell Telephone Co. Bldg.	Richmond, Va.
Potomac Power Co. Building	Washington, D. C.
Miles White Building	Baltimore, Md.
United Rys. Westport Power House	Baltimore, Md.
Pope Building	Washington, D. C.
McCreery Building	Baltimore, Md.
Burk-Fried Building	Baltimore, Md.
York Road Car Barns	Baltimore, Md.
Soldiers' Home Guard House	Washington, D. C.
Atlantic Biscuit Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Westory Chambers	Washington, D. C.
Virginia Bank & Trust Co. Building	Norfolk, Va.
Barron Building	Norfolk, Va.
Citizens National Bank Building	Baltimore, Md.
Virginia Can Co. Building	Buchanan, Va.
Barry Building	Norfolk, Va.
Baltimore Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Medical and Chirurgical Inst. Bldg.	Baltimore, Md.
City Hall and Court House	Bristol, Tenn.
Gambrill Building	Baltimore, Md.
A. Wrenn & Sons Factory Building	Norfolk, Va.
Dickson Building	Norfolk, Va.
West. Power House, United Rys. Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Gandy Belting Co. Building	Baltimore, Md.
J. S. Young Factory	Baltimore, Md.
Tidewater Sash, Door & Blind Co.	Norfolk, Va.
Suchting Box Factory	Baltimore, Md.
State Tobacco Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Hutzler Building	Baltimore, Md.
Balt. Eastern Sewage Pumping Sta.	Baltimore, Md.
The Four Co. Building	Norfolk, Va.
Reiter Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Egerton Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Rice Bakery	Baltimore, Md.
Simpson Warehouse	Norfolk, Va.
Mulberry and Paysons St. School	Baltimore, Md.
Reisterstown School Building	Baltimore, Md.
City Jail	Baltimore, Md.
General Roofing Co. Building	York, Pa.
Dry Goods Co. Bldg.	Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
Standard Oil Piers	Baltimore, Md.
Boyer Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Store Building, 614 E. Lombard St.	Baltimore, Md.
Harford Road Substation Con. G. E. L. & P. Co.	Baltimore, Md.
J. M. Raffel Building	Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Bargain House	Baltimore, Md.
Electric Car Barn	Baltimore, Md.
Terminal Station, Liberty, Park and Marion Sts.	Baltimore, Md.
Glenn Buidling	Baltimore, Md.
Highlandtown Car Barns	Baltimore, Md.
Continental Building	Baltimore, Md.
Cohen Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Dist. Columbia Paper Co. Bldg.	Washington, D. C.
Knabe Building	Baltimore, Md.
Becker Building	Baltimore, Md.
Store Building, 307 N. Calvert St.	Baltimore, Md.
Flint, Ewing & Stover Lumber Co.	Elkins, W. Va.
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Friedenwald Building	Baltimore, Md.
Di Gorgio Warehouse	Baltimore, Md.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Club	Baltimore, Md.
State Lunatic Asylum	Harrisburg, Pa.
Newbury Mfg. Co. Building	Monroe, N. Y.
Waccamow Lumber Co.	Bolton, N. C.
Greenwald Packing Co.	Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM F. ZELLER & COMPANY

Tin and Sheet Iron Workers

1119-21-23 DENVER STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.



This firm was established on October 2, 1905, by Wm. F. Zeller and Emil P. Gunther, prior to which time Mr. Zeller had had a long experience in the sheet metal business, Mr. Gunther also being a man of large practical experience. The business was originally established at its present location, where is maintained a plant equipped to handle all work promptly and satisfactorily, the size of contracts not entering into consideration, the larger the better. Wm. F. Zeller & Co. manufacture roofing, cornices, skylight, spouting and all other sheet metal work used in building construction, and also are specialists in heating and ventilating. The policy of the business has been to make certain that its work is a credit to the craft and that its parons may always be well pleased.

Prominent Work:

Atlantic Fruit Co.'s Pier
B. C. & A. Co.'s Pier
Betsy Levy Hospital
B. O. Fruit Exchange
Casino Theater, Washington, D. C.
Carr Lowry Glass House
Citizens' Bank
Di. Giorgio Building
Davison Chemical Works
Daniel Miller Building
Emerson Glass House
Eastern Pratt Library
Engine Houses for City (6 in number)
Fish Market
Freihofer's Bakery
Gottschalk Building
German Correspondent Building
Candy Belting Co.
Greenwald Packing Co.
Gambrills Warehouse
Lipps, Murback Co.
Merchants' & Miners' Pier
Maryland Biscuit Co.
Rice's Bakery
Swindell Bros. Glass House
Stork Apartment House
Shed—N. C. R.R.
St. Joseph's German Hospital
St. Benedict's School
Terminal Warehouse, C. & D.
U. S. Post-office Addition, Baltimore
Victoria Theater
Valiant Apartment House
Wilson Theater
Westminster College
Zells Garage
Kirby Building
Hebrew Hospital
Hub Building—Annex
and others too numerous to mention.

CHARLES I. WEILLER

N. Shulman BALTIMORE. MD.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Baltimore has the distinction of possessing one of the largest coastwise transportation companies of the country. Like many great successes, it began in a small way and met some staggering blows. The company of to-day, huge, progressive and successful, is a tribute to American enterprise that will not be baffled by misfortune. By special act of the General Assembly of Maryland, the company was incorporated April 24, 1852. After much delay and many postponements, a subscription list was opened and the necessary capital acquired.

The breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 practically put a stop to the carrying on of the enterprise, and when the "Joseph Whitney" was sold to the War Department as a transport and the "Spaulding" and "Deford," as well, went into Government service the whole enterprise appeared disrupted. Added to its misfortune was the burning of the "Wm. Jenkins" at Savannah in 1864. With no fleet and no business, it is amazing to read that, like a piece of vibrant steel, the company one year after the war had swung back into its original position; in fact, with more business than before. The same year the "Jenkins" was burned at Savannah, the "Geo. Appold" and "Wm. Kennedy" were built, and in 1867 steamers were run from Boston to Norfolk, and thence to Baltimore, and the same route on return. In 1873 the Baltimore-Providence Line, running via Norfolk, was re-established, and in 1876 the Baltimore Savannah Line was established, followed in 1900 by the starting of a line from Philadelphia to Savannah. The Philadelphia and Boston Line and the Philadelphia, Fall River and Providence Line was purchased May, 1907. In June, 1909, the Baltimore-Savannah Line was extended to Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. J. C. Whitney is president of the company. The general offices of the company are located in Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY

ERICSSON LINE

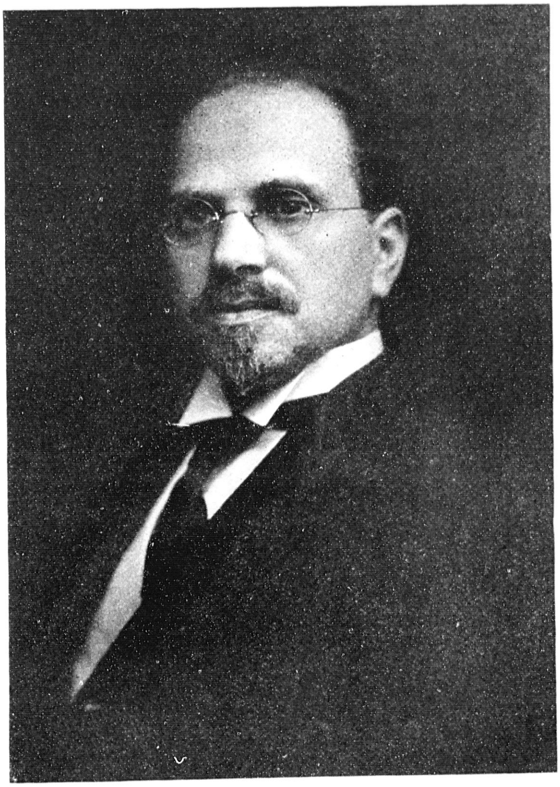
Through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal first ran, some sixty-four years ago, and still continues to run, what is now the only bay steamboat line running from Baltimore that remains independent.

This is the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, which was established in 1844 by John S. Shriver (grandfather of Clarence Shriver, present Baltimore manager) and chartered in the State of Maryland February 23d of that year. The first officers of the line were: President, John S. Shriver; Treasurer and Secretary, H. L. Gaw; Directors, John S. Shriver, of Baltimore; H. L. Gaw, Jr., George Neiles and John A. Weart, of Philadelphia. The line has never changed owners, but has descended from father to son as a maritime inheritance.

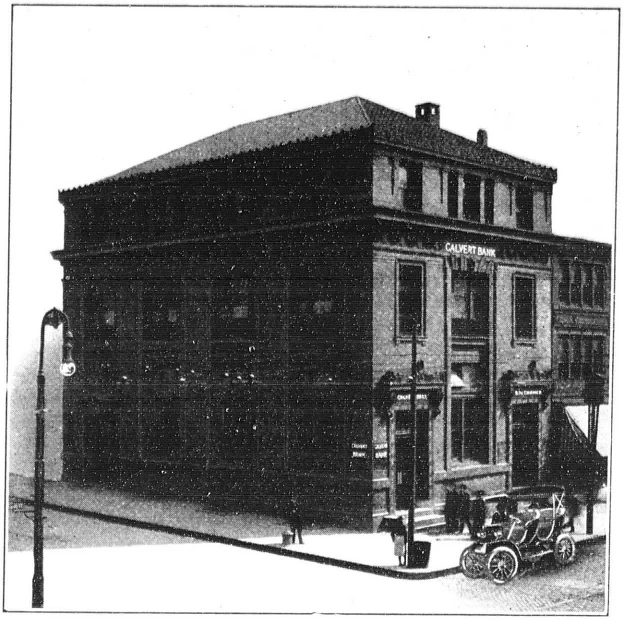
The present officers of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Company are: President, John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry L. Gaw, Jr.; Manager, Clarence Shriver; Agent, F. S. Groves, of Philadelphia; Cashier, Charles W. Duff.

The successive presidents have been: John S. Shriver, Gen. George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; Mr. J. Alexander Shriver, of Baltimore, son of Mr. John S. Shriver; and Mr. John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, nephew of Gen. George Cadwalader.

The line has long been known as the Ericsson Line, because these boats were the first to use the Ericsson propeller, shaped like a four-leaf clover.



TANCHUM SILBERMAN



CALVERT BANK

IN THE SHOPPING DISTRICT HOWARD AND SARATOGA STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

PAUL MASSON

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT. SAFETY MATCHES OF ALL SIZES, KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS

104 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established by Mr. Paul Masson in 1906 at 104 South Gay Street. Mr. Masson is a manufacturers' and importers' agent for Safety Matches, and United States representative for three European factories.

He makes a specialty of handling matches put up in form for advertising any and every line of business. Mr. Masson's trade extends from Texas to Maine and from New York to California, being covered by traveling salesmen and by general mail-order lines. The annual business transacted by Mr. Masson amounts to a quarter of a million gross, and is, as has been the case during the past four years, constantly showing large increase.

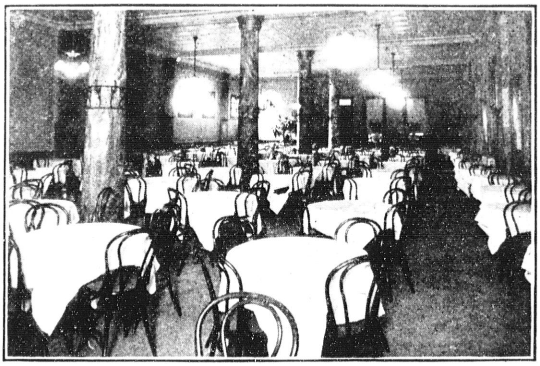
FREDERICK H. GOTTLIEB

"THE KAISER"

Ralph Goldman, Proprietor

Restaurant and Bowling Alleys

2120-2126 MADISON AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.



"The Kaiser" is one of Baltimore's finest and exclusively select restaurants. Mr. Ralph Goldman became proprietor of "The Kaiser" March 26, 1908, and has rebuilt and remodeled the establishment into one of the most superbly appointed family and social restaurants in the United States, as may be glimpsed from the exterior and interior views shown on this page. The cuisine is of that super-excellent quality which appeals to the most exacting appetite with never-to-be-forgotten satisfaction. The surroundings and appointments are in the most perfect harmony and the service is maintained at the highest point of promptness.

In connection with "The Kaiser" is conducted a range of first-class bowling alleys, which enjoy a large patronage. The situation of "The Kaiser" is convenient to the aristocratic residential section of the city, being the only high-class restaurant in the northern section of Baltimore. Mr. Goldman, prior to his connection with "The Kaiser," was widely known in business circles, having been associated with the firms of H. & E. Hartman & Co., Nusbaum & Meyers and The Baltimore Bargain House.

RALPH GOLDMAN

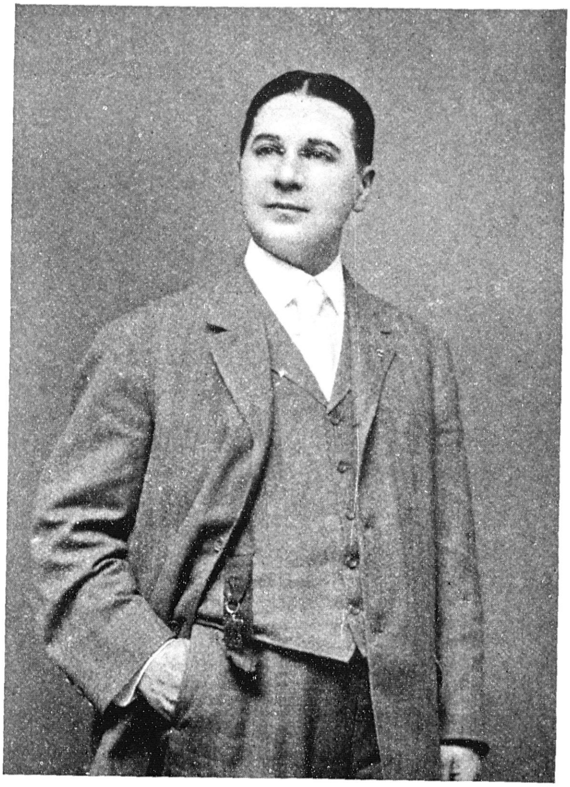
MONOGRAM
LUNCH AND DINING ROOM

122 WEST BALTIMORE STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Monogram Lunch and Dining Room, one of Baltimore's most representative eating establishments, was established in 1901 by Mr. C. O. Cairnes, in whose hands the management still rests. The original location of the "Monogram" was the same as at present, 122 W. Baltimore Street. During the great fire of 1904 this building was destroyed, but immediately rebuilt by Mr. Cairnes, and equipped with every modern idea for a first-class dining-room. The patronage enjoyed by this dining-room not only includes the most

representative of Baltimore's business men, but is equally well known to visiting merchants from the entire South, being entertained here by wholesale dealers when in Baltimore purchasing their season's supplies.

The "Monogram" is directly opposite the Buyers' Rebate Department of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, at the corner of Hopkins Place and Baltimore Street, and on direct car lines to Union, Calvert and Camden Stations and all steamboat wharves.



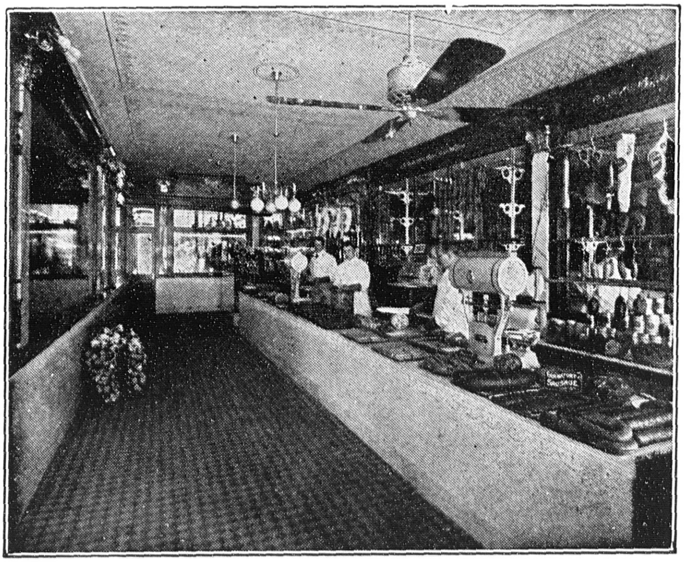
HARRY M. WOLF

LOUIS H. RETTBERG

Manufacturer of Sausage and Dealer in Delicatessen

Mr. Rettberg started business in a very novel way. With but scant resources and a thorough knowledge of the sausage business he began manufacturing in a very small way at 1926 East Madison Street. His first smoking apparatus was a sugar barrel which he placed on four bricks over a small wood fire; on the top of the barrel he placed a bag and from wire stretched inside the barrel he suspended the sausages.

Putting these sausages in baskets he carried them by hand to the market. This meant repeated trips and entailed much hardship. At the end of six months, however, he had accumulated enough money to purchase a horse and wagon. Mr. Rettberg's business may be said to have been established in February, 1904, since which time his business has been steadily growing until now he is owner of four places of business, including his own factory, killing and curing plant and his residence at 2819 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Rettberg has stalls in Lexington and Hollins markets and conducts a magnificent delicatessen store at 224 North Eutaw Street, where he vends all manner of foreign and domestic delicacies, such as cheese, canned meat, fish, sausage and other dietary dainties.



Mr. Rettberg was born in New York in April, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and took a business course at Sadler's Bryant & Stratton College.

The trade to which Mr. Rettberg caters includes people in all walks of life, for as has been said: "One taste of Rettberg's sausage makes all the world akin."

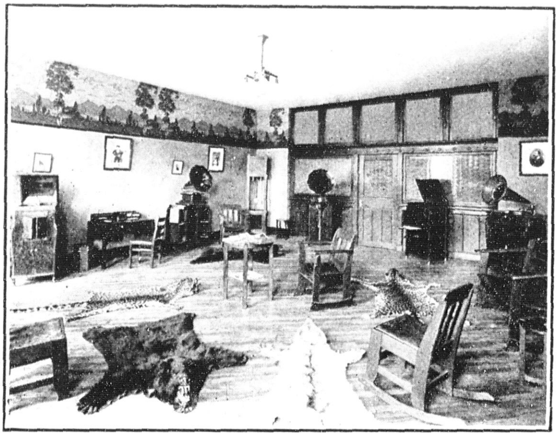
S. J. SALZMAN, D.D.S.

COHEN & HUGHES

DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

Pianos, Orchestrians, Victor Talking Machines, Regina Music Boxes

AND SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

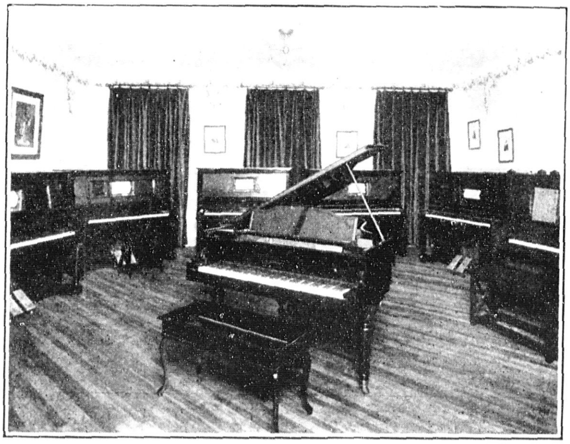


INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF COHEN & HUGHES VICTOR PARLORS

The firm of Cohen & Hughes was established in 1899 by Mrs. Ida M. Lumpkin and I. Son Cohen. Mr. I. Son Cohen became the sole owner of the business in 1906, and prior to founding the above firm lived in Canada, coming from there to Baltimore to accept a position with the music house of Otto Sutro & Co., in the employ of which he remained until Mr. Sutro's death.

The business was started at 521 North Eutaw Street, and later moved to larger quarters at 304 North Howard Street and 119 and 121 East Baltimore Street, then to the present location, 315 North Howard Street, where may be found at all times complete lines of high-grade Pianos, Orchestrians, Talking Machines Music Boxes and a General Line of other Small and Automatic Musical Instruments.

The policy of Cohen & Hughes is to supply Musical Instruments manufactured only by representative and old established houses, at fair prices, and to extend credit wherever justified, thereby enabling their patrons to acquire instruments by paying a small amount monthly, which would not be possible were a large monthly payment exacted. The rule of the house, to allow any instruments to be returned or exchanged when not satisfactory within a period of one year from date of purchase, has won for it a host of thoroughly satisfied patrons, who realize from experience that the safest representation is one that bears the absolute guarantee of the representor.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A. C. & H. HARDMAN PARLOR

315 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

I. SON COHEN

CONSOLIDATED COTTON DUCK CO.

Cotton Duck

FOR EXPORT AND HOME TRADE

CONTINENTAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of over (80) eighty per cent. of the world's Cotton Duck, producing the following brands:

Mt. Vernon
Woodberry
Aretas
Ontario
Franklinville
Laurel
Druid Mills
Stark
La Grange
Yellow Jacket
Polhemus
Turner Mills
Harvester
Greenwoods
Imperial
Ravens
Bear
Tallassee
Hartford
Buffalo
Elkwood
Richland
Yemassee
Lake Roland
Parneton
Parkside
Montanna
Avondale
Excelsior

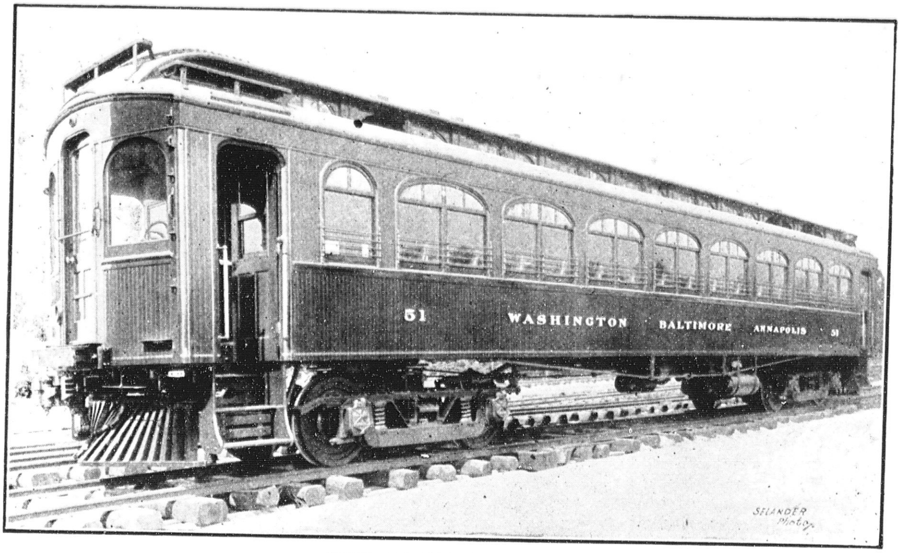
Manufacturers of Sail and Yacht Ducks for all Marine purposes; Naught or Mining Ducks; United States Army Standard Duck, 28½ inches wide; Paper Felts and Press Cloth, all widths and numbers; Cotton Canvas for wagon covers; Tarpaulins; Hard, Medium and Soft Seine and Sail Twines; Cotton Rope and Seamless Grain Bags.

A specialty is made of duck for belting, hose and all other kinds of mechanical rubber goods.

All goods manufactured from best quality of American Cotton.

J. Spencer Turner Co., 86 Worth Street, New York, Sole Selling Agents.

JACOB H. HOLLANDER



TYPE OF CAR USED ON

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS ELECTRIC RY.

THE FINEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN THE WORLD

This Company has spent $1,000,000 in eliminating grade crossing of railroads and public highways. Cars run to the heart of Baltimore and Washington and direct to the gates of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

THE BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

AND

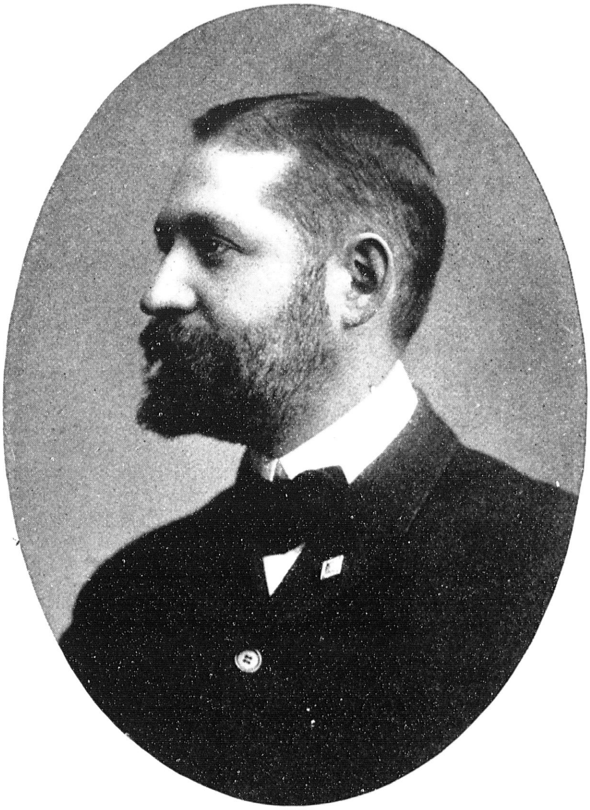
THE MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY

This company own and operate thirty-two steamers on the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, maintaining freight and passenger service of the highest order.

The territory traversed by these steamers is known as "The Garden Spot of the World," as in this country there is nothing known that cannot be grown, and as an ideal place for summering, it is without equal.

Printed matter regarding the service, rates and destinations will be furnished on application.

Mr. Willard Thomson is General Manager, and T. Murdoch General Passenger Agent, with General Offices Pier 1, Pratt Street.



DR. JULIUS FRIEDENWALD

CHARLES WILLMS SURGICAL INSTRUMENT CO.

300 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE MD.

This reliable house was established in 1876, and came under its present management in 1892. The officers of the company are: Mr. John G. Holmes, president; George W. Marsh, general manager: Rufus W. Applegarth, secretary and treasurer. The firm occupies old-established headquarters at the northwest corner of Howard and Saratoga Streets, where is made and shown the largest line of surgical instruments and appliances in the South. The factory, which is maintained by the "Willms Company," is equipped with facilities and apparatus for the manufacture of surgical instruments and orthopedic work, which give it a reputation equal to the best in the country. The policy of the Willms Company has been to satisfy its customers and to keep on hand a full and complete assortment of instruments and appliances of every description known to the profession.

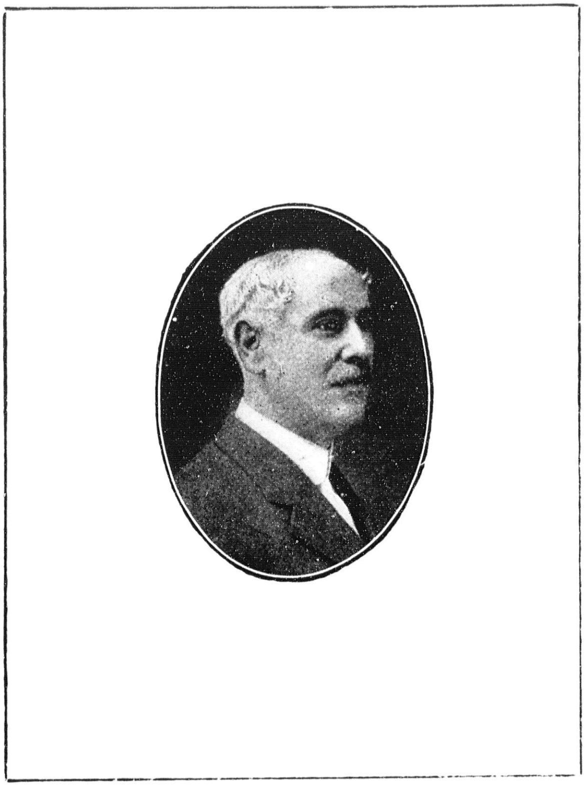
CHARLES A. EUKER & COMPANY

(D. HARRY CHAMBERS, PROP.)

312-314 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established November 1, 1898, by Mr. Charles A. Euker, under the above style. On June 1, 1905, Mr. D. Harry Chambers became associated with the business, and is now successor to the old firm, but still retains the original name of Charles A. Euker & Company. The first location of this well-known business was at Lexington and Liberty Streets, and the present location is 312-314 North Howard Street, where is maintained one of the best-equipped establishments in the city.

Charles A. Euker & Company are prescription opticians, and handle a full line of opthalmological instruments and accessories, and optical merchandise in general.



NAPOLEON B. LOBE

SHARP & DOHME

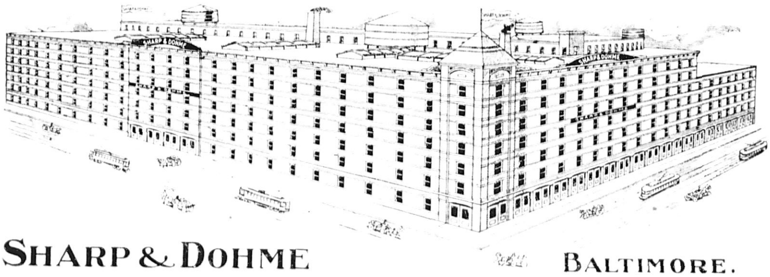
Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists

BALTIMORE, MD.

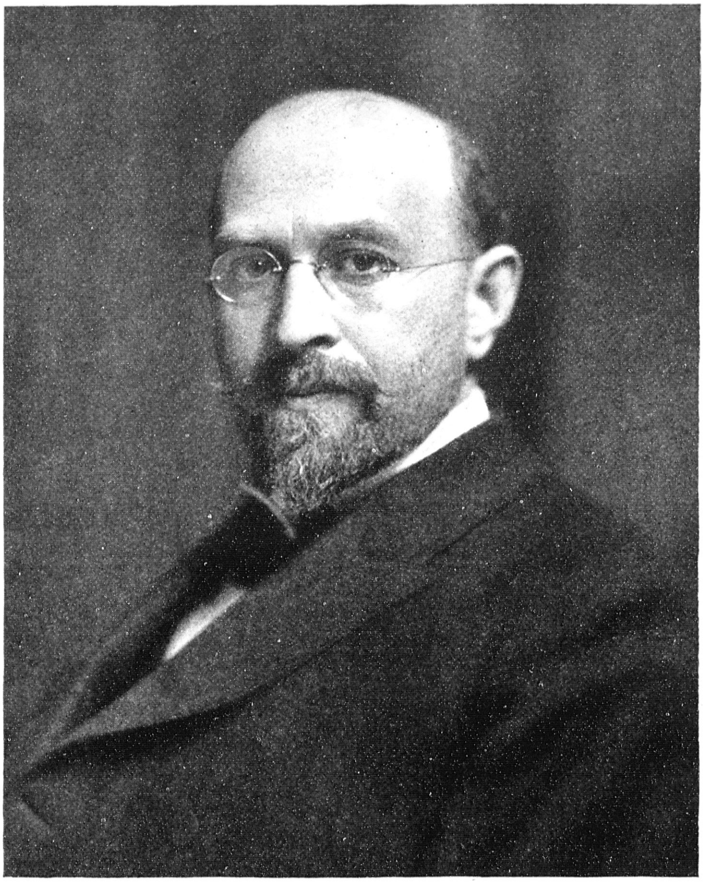
The world-famous house of Sharp & Dohme was established in 1860 by Messrs. A. P. Sharp, Louis Dohme and Charles E. Dohme. This business had previously been conducted by Mr. A. P. Sharp as a drugstore from 1845 to 1860, with which Messrs. Louis and Charles E. Dohme were associated as clerks.

Mr. A. P. Sharp retired in 1885, and Mr. Ernest Stauffen became connected with the business in 1880, and Mr. A. R. L. Dohme in 1892, when the firm was incorporated. The original location of this business was at 301 and 303 W. Pratt Street, and at the present time occupies its own mammoth manufacturing plant extending from 301 to 317 W. Pratt Street, 200 to 212 S. Howard Street, and 300 to 316 Dover Street. Sharp & Dohme are manufacturing chemists and pharmacists, manufacturing all medicines used by the physician in his prescriptions. The company employs about 800 operatives, 125 salesmen, and with its office force has in its employment about 1,000 people. Its products are sold all over this country, in South and Central America and England. The aim of the firm has been to make the purest and best grade of every preparation, and to employ only the most competent help, under the supervision of a scientifically trained staff, which policy has resulted in the manufacture of high grade goods only; *i. e.*, absolutely the best. Sharp & Dohme maintain branch houses in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago.

The officers of the company are: Louis Dohme, President; Charles E. Dohme, Vice-President; A. R. L. Dohme, Second Vice-President; Ernest Stauffen, Secretary and Treasurer.



SHARP & DOHME BALTIMORE.



DR. JOSEPH E. GICHNER

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

GILPIN, LANGDON & COMPANY

Wholesale Druggists

and Grinders of High Grade Drugs and Spices

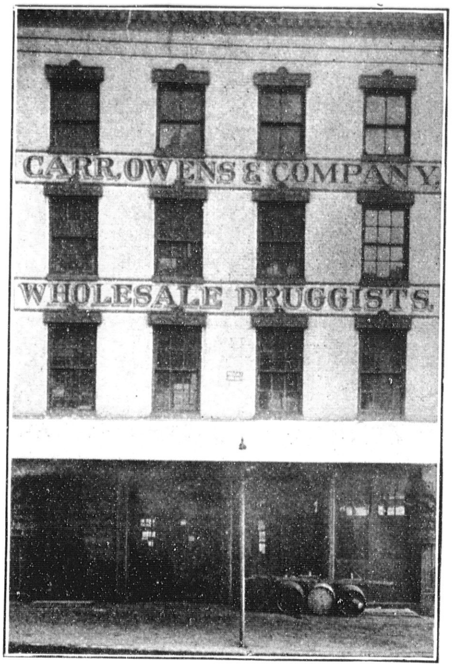
BALTIMORE, MD.

The old house of Gilpin, Langdon & Company, who succeeded Canby, Gilpin & Co., was established in 1845 by Thomas Y. Canby, later associated with him, Wm. Canby and Bernard Gilpin, under the firm name of Canby, Gilpin & Company. Thos. Y. Canby, Wm. Canby and Bernard Gilpin are deceased. The present company, trading as Gilpin, Langdon & Company, has for its officers: Henry B. Gilpin, president; Chas. F. Husted, vice-president and treasurer. This firm was for many years located at the northwest corner of Light and Lombard Streets, but now is located at 300 and 302 West Lombard Street.

DR. HARRY ADLER

H. Shulman
BALTIMORE,
MD.

CARR, OWENS & COMPANY

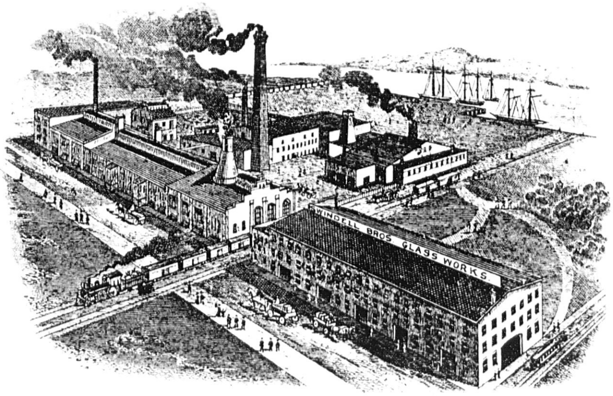


The firm of Carr, Owens & Company was established March 16, 1892, by Mr. John W. Carr, Joseph A. Owens, James Owens, C. J. Heineman, all of whom were clerks in the firm of Carr Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, and the firm as established at the above address was known as Carr, Owens & Heineman. Mr. C. J. Heineman withdrew from the company in March, 1905, which is the only change that has taken place in the personnel of the firm. The original location of the business was 32 West German Street, and later 8 and 10 South Liberty Street; the present location being 27 South Howard Street, where is maintained an establishment thoroughly equipped and amply stocked to meet the large and growing business. Carr, Owens & Co. are jobbers of drugs and specialties, and handle one of the most representative stocks in the city. The territory covered by this house, through its many traveling salesmen, is very large. The policy has been to progress, and that this policy has been maintained by methods of enterprise and integrity is shown by the steady increase of sales each year since the inception of the firm.

SWINDELL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGGISTS', CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS

BALTIMORE, MD.



The firm of Swindell Brothers was established in 1873 by William, George E., John W. and Walter B. Swindell. The present members of the firm are Walter B., Charles J. B. Swindell, N. Moore and H. O. Brawner. The original place of business was at 10-12 E. Lombard Street. Swindell Brothers at present occupy an extensive plant at the corner of Bayard and Russell Streets, covering two city blocks. This firm manufactures a full line of druggists', chemists' and perfumers' bottles and window glass and ship goods all over the country, employing eight traveling salesmen. They also have a large trade on the Pacific Coast and in Canada. The firm employs about 400 workmen in its plant, and ranks as one of the very important manufacturing interests of Baltimore City.

DR. SAMUEL WOLMAN

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE, MD.

GARDINER DAIRY

Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Ice Cream

BALTIMORE, MD.

"THE SIGN OF SURPASSING MILK"

The Gardiner Dairy Company was founded March 3, 1903. It is the logical successor to the Filston Farm, founded by Edward Austen in 1882, at which time Mr. Austen, having a number of imported Jersey cattle, believed that the milk of these cattle would please the people of Baltimore, and as a result he began to market the milk, which found immediate favor with the buying public.

Following Mr. Austen's death, his nephew, Mr. Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., took up the management, and with the continual growth of the business, property at 520-524 N. Calvert Street was bought, and the scope of the business was enlarged.

A year after this, Mr. Gardiner retired from the management and started in business as manager of the Gardiner Dairy Company, and about one year after this the Filston business went into the hands of a receiver, and the Gardiner Dairy bought the property on Calvert Street, and continued to grow and increase the business until it is now by far the largest in Baltimore City. Also they took up the ice cream business, which is supplemental to the dairy business, and put it on first-class lines, from which department comes a very large part of the total volume of business of the Gardiner Dairy.

Within the past year they have bought additional property for stable purposes in order to house their horses, numbering about 100. They have built in concrete an ice cream plant that is second to none in this country, and they now have plans under way for a Milk Building which will contain every modern dairy appliance, and provided with sanitary requirements of the highest order. This building will also be a strictly concrete structure.

The success of the Gardiner Dairy has been dependent on three things:

1st. The confidence and respect of the producing farmers who, working in close touch with the dairy management, have produced a quality of milk for the patrons of the dairy that is not equalled by any other concern in the city.

2d. The confidence of the customers, who, receiving a first-class article, have learned that the management leaves nothing undone to maintain the highest possible standard in quality and service.

3d. The attitude of the employees of this business, who realize that the success of the business will reflect in increased wages and better positions.

The volume of business is now over one-half million a year, and continues to grow monthly.

The officers of the company are:

T. V. Richardson.............President
A. A. Blakeney..........Vice-President
R. C. Stewart.................Secretary
Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., Treas. and Manager
C. G. Wilbourn.........Superintendent

DR. JOSEPH BLUM

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD

HOLME & WADDINGTON

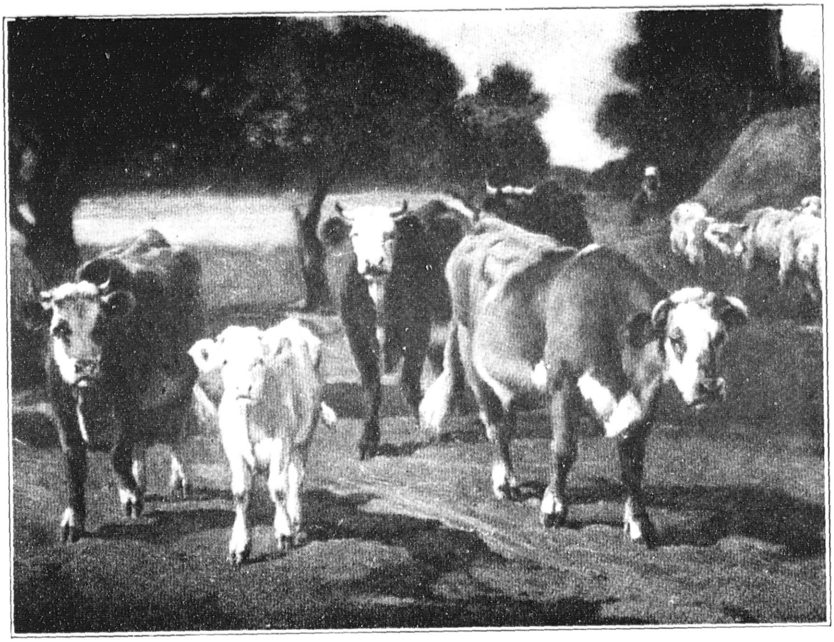
Butter, Eggs, Milk and Cream

1422 DRUID HILL AVENUE

OFFICE, DAIRY AND PASTEURIZING DEPARTMENT

The high reputation of this firm, whose name is so favorably associated with surpassing dairy products, began with its establishment in 1890, by R. Henry Holme and Ernst A. Waddington. The first business location of Holme & Waddington was at 1140 Druid Hill Ave., and their present establishment is at 1420–1422 Druid Hill Ave., where is maintained a most modern equipment for the perfect pasteurization of the purest milk and of the finest butter, which comes to them from the most celebrated creameries in this section of the country. The firm maintains a most efficient system of delivery to its patrons, both in the city and in the suburbs, the aim being to supply the Healthiest, Cleanest and the Sweetest dairy products that conscientious skill can insure in the promptest and most satisfactory way.

DR. SYLVAN H. LIKES



"FINE MILK FROM FINE HERDS"

WALNUT GROVE DAIRY COMPANY

BASIL GARDNER, Proprietor

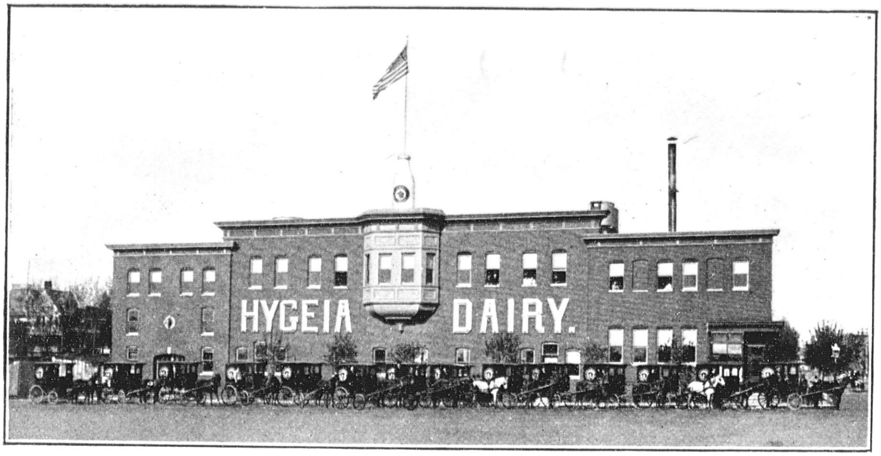
Vendors of Superior Milk, Butter and Dairy Products

2620-24 FRANCIS STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

The Walnut Grove Dairy Company was established in 1890 by Mr. Basil Gardner. In fact, on December 1, 1890, Mr. Gardner, with three gallons of milk in hand, began a business; which on December 1, 1909, is putting out daily twelve hundred gallons of milk, employing eleven delivery wagons. The milk handled by this dairy is brought in daily over the Western Maryland Railroad, especially from Baltimore and Carroll Counties, where Mr. Gardner maintains his own farms. Mr. Gardner does not use bottles, as he firmly believes that there is more danger of infection from poorly-cleansed bottles than from any other source. Milk direct from the farm and direct to the consumer at the lowest possible price is the policy which has won for the Walnut Grove Dairy Company its high standing in the community. The Dairy also handles butter and eggs and all dairy products.

DR. SAMUEL AMBERG

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.



HYGEIA DAIRY

Pure Jersey Milk and High Grade Ice Cream, Ices, Custards, Sherbets, etc.

CORNER MT. VERNON AVENUE AND 27th STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

OSCAR B. SCHIER & BROTHER, Proprietors

The Hygeia Dairy was established by Messrs. Oscar B. Schier and Carl F. Schier in 1892, for the special purpose of furnishing to Baltimore as pure an article of milk and its products as possibly could be obtained. The smaller dairy building then erected, although equipped with every means of handling the milk in a sanitary condition, has since been replaced by a large structure, covering 150x75 feet, with adjoining yard space covering three times this area.

The milk furnished by the Hygeia Dairy is produced under the most hygienic conditions, the process of which is watched carefully by a graduate of Cornell University, who makes frequent inspections for this purpose. The greatest care in the handling of the milk is taken at the dairy in order to insure an absolutely sanitary product.

Mr. Schier was the first one in Baltimore to give special attention to this kind of work, having been himself especially fitted for it in Germany.

The dairy has always enjoyed the special patronage of the leading physicians of Baltimore.

DR. SYDNEY M. CONE

DR. BERNHARD MYER

Dr. Bernhard Myer is one of the old established dentists of Baltimore City. He is the son of Abraham and Hannah Myer and was born on the 23d day of March at Birstein, Germany. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, beginning his practice in 1872. He has been a member of the School Board of Oheb Shalom Congregation for twenty-six years. He is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Harmony Singing Society. He has been the attending dentist of the Hebrew Orphan Home, the Hebrew Hospital and German Home for the Aged since the origination of these institutions. Dr. Myer married Miss Rachel Blumenthal on June 26, 1870, and has had five children, four of whom, viz., Dr. Simon B. Myer, Jacob Myer, Dr. Louis A. Myer and Mrs. Sam T. Bruner, are living.

Dr. Myer was originally located at 414 Hanover Street. In 1893 he moved to 1102 Madison Avenue and in 1896 opened his present offices at the southeast corner of Hanover and Fayette Streets. "Close application to my profession and conscientious dealings with my fellowman" is Dr. Myer's explanation of the high position which he occupies in the esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons.

N. B. LOBE & CO.

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, IMPORTERS OF MATTINGS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTH, ETC.

BALTIMORE, MD.

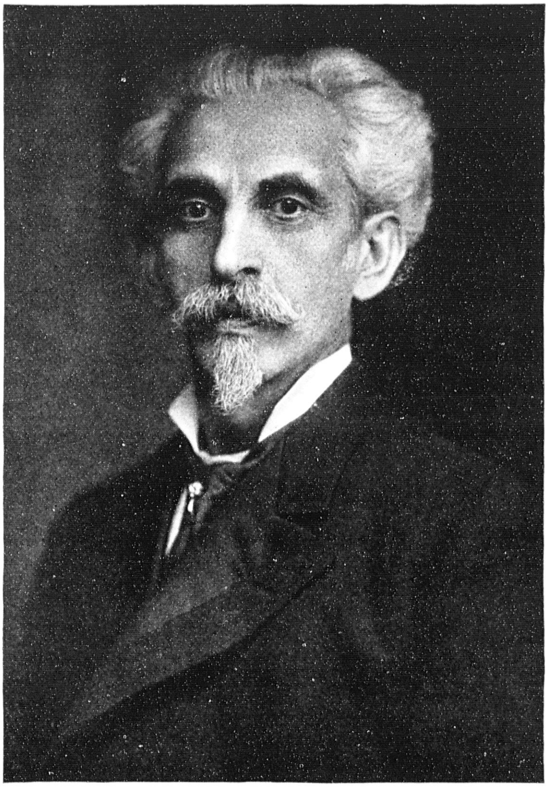
N. B. Lobe & Co. was established in 1906 by Henry I. Lobe, S. Burns Ratcliffe and Napoleon B. Lobe, succeeding Grotjan, Lobe & Co., who for forty years conducted the general wholesale auction business. The original location of this business was 210 West Baltimore Street and its present location is 323 West Baltimore Street. N. B. Lobe & Co. are general auctioneers, importers of mattings and wholesale dealers in carpets, rugs and oilcloths, and have built up a strong position in the business community through the strict integrity of their methods of transacting business.

CHARLES F. OBRECHT

MACHINE BLACKSMITHING, PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Obrecht since establishing his business has steadily increased its rank and patronage. He maintained a high-class plant at 10 East Perry Street, thoroughly equipped and running with electric and air power. Mr. Obrecht is engaged in marine and machine blacksmithing, plumbing and gasfitting, heavy forging, and makes a specialty of auto repairs, machinery and all its branches.



DR. BERNHARD MYER

N. Shulman BALTIMORE MD.

CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY

The Cumberland Coal Company was established October 1, 1885, the old stockholders and directors being Hon. H. G. Davis, Hon. A. P. Gorman, Hon. S. D. Elkins, Mr. Wm. H. Gorman, Mr. Robert Ober.

The present directors are Mr. Wm. H. Gorman, Mr. Douglas Gorman, Hon. A. P. Gorman, Jr., Mr. T. L. Marriott and Mr. Blaine Elkins. The original location of this business was in the Keyser Building, German Street, and its present offices are at 912 Continental Building.

Its mine and coke ovens are located at Douglas, Tucker County, W. Va., the product being sold throughout the East and West, North and South, and Canada.

The Cumberland Coal Company are manufacturers of "Douglas" furnace and foundry coke, and are miners and shippers of the unexcelled "Douglas" steam and smithing coal, and shippers Big Vein George's Creek coal.

THE DROVERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank was established in 1875, at the corner of Baltimore and Carey Streets, by the following gentlemen: Jacob Ellinger (who was a very prominent Hebrew), Wm. Eden, W. D. Miller, James L. Bayliss, Dr. C. H. Jones, Lewis Myers, John Turnbull, Jr., Cary McClellan, Felix McCurly, Jesse Hay, all of whom, except Mr. John Turnbull, Jr., are deceased. Mr. Ellinger was the first president of this bank. In 1883 the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank moved to the corner of Fayette and Eutaw Streets, and for eleven years occupied the old Albert Building, which had previously been occupied as a paper-hanging establishment.

In 1894 the magnificent present structure was erected, and this bank now ranks as one of the leading financial institutions in the city. The officers are: Paul A. Seeger, president, who succeeded the late James Clark, and Charles S. Miller, cashier. Mr. Miller has been identified with this bank during its whole existence, with the exception of the first two years. The directors are: Paul A. Seeger, Chas. Adler, J. H. Schnepfe, Robt. D. Hopkins, F. C. Wachter, Dr. M. H. Carter, Hamilton G. Fant, Geo. W. Kirwan, Samuel Rosenthal, Wm. H. Grafflin.

THE NEW POLICY

OF THE

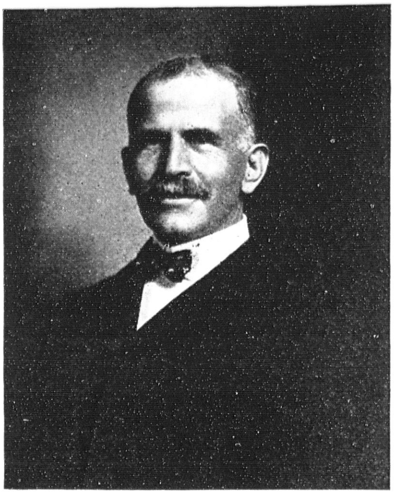
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Is the most up-to-date and most comprehensive Life Insurance policy to be had to-day

Besides combining in *one contract* all the best features of all the best life insurance policies, the benefits of the COMPLETE PROTECTION POLICY are available to first-class risks if the insured becomes

TOTALLY AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED. Rates and values upon application.

MEIGS & HEISSE, Calvert and German Streets, S.W., Baltimore, Md.



WILLIAM EICHENGREEN (DECEASED)

E. FLEISCHER (DECEASED)

WHELAN, DUER & LANAHAN

BANKERS

213 E. GERMAN STREET

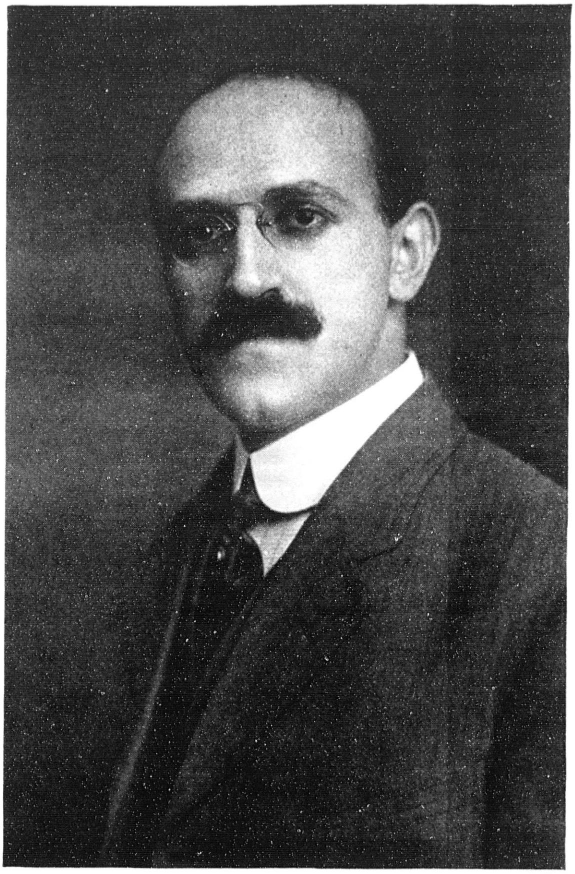
This firm was established October 1, 1909, to succeed the firm of Whelan, Duer & Company, which was organized December 1, 1908.

The members of the firm are Thomas A. Whelan, Jr., Henry Lay Duer and William Wallace Lanahan. The first two made up the firm of Whelan, Duer & Company. Mr. Lanahan was admitted October 1, 1909.

Thomas A. Whelan, Jr., received his academic education at Loyola College, Marston School for Boys, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from University of Maryland Law School in 1904 with degree of LL. B.; practised law for about two years in Maryland; in May, 1907, entered bond department of Messrs. J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Company, leaving there December 1, 1908, to become a member of the firm of Whelan, Duer & Company.

Henry Lay Duer: Educated at Washington High School, Princess Anne, Md., and Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore. Graduated at the Maryland Institute in 1897. Received his financial training in the banking house of Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore, with which firm he was identified for more than eight years. Resigned to enter the bond department of Messrs. J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co., Baltimore, Md., where he was associated with his partner, Mr. Whelan, until the establishment of the firm of Whelan, Duer & Company.

William Wallace Lanahan is the son of the late Samuel J. Lanahan and is a graduate of the Harvard University. After being associated with his uncle, Mr. William Lanahan, of William Lanahan & Sons, Baltimore, Md., for several years, he decided to enter the banking business and became a member of this firm.



DR. LEE COHEN

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

H. MEISER & SON

IRON WORKS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The iron works of H. Meiser & Son was founded more than forty years ago for the manufacture of plain and ornamental iron work of every description. The business of the house extends to all parts of the United States and Cuba.

Notably among the items produced by this foundry are: Stirrups, building anchors, gratings, window guards, bank work, fire escapes, elevator doors and enclosures, awning frames, sash raising apparatus for skylights and greenhouses, plain and ornamental fence, wire work, grill work, stable fixture, etc.

H. Meiser & Son made the magnificent ornamental iron gates for the entrance to the Jamestown Exposition grounds, as well as the doors at the entrance of the United States Building—Paris Exposition.

HILGARTNER MARBLE COMPANY

This house was established in 1863, the members of the original firm being L. Hilgartner, Charles L. Hilgartner and Andrew Hilgartner. The firm was incorporated January 1, 1906, under the title of Hilgartner Marble Company. The officers of this company are: Charles L. Hilgartner, president; Andrew Hilgartner, vice-president and treasurer. Mr. L. Hilgartner, the founder of this business, died January 11, 1902. The mills and works of the Hilgartner Marble Company are situated at the foot of Sharp Street, and the show rooms are at 223 N. Charles Street. This company has facilities for sawing and finishing marble and granite for interior of buildings; also are large contractors for cemetery work. The extent of the trade of this company may be judged from the fact that they supply marble for buildings all over the United States and Cuba. The company maintain a branch office at Chicago, Ill., and a purchasing agency at Carrara, Italy.

C. F. MEISLAHN & CO.

Mr. C. F. Meislahn and Mr. C. F. Klein established the business of fine cabinetwork in 1886 and located at 226 North Howard Street. Mr. Meislahn learned the hand-cabinetmaking in his father's place in Germany, afterwards learned the wood-carving, studied for five years at Paris, leaving there in 1870 at the declaration of the war and went to London for eighteen months, then to America and stayed with Philip Hiss as foreman of the carving department until his own venture in business. Since the death of his partner, C. F. Klein, continued the business alone under the same style.

His plant is equipped with modern machinery to facilitate handling the initiatory work for the cabinetwork very advantageously, which consists of interior woodwork, Colonial mantels, furniture and plastic decoration.

Of the many large contracts executed may be mentioned: Central Savings Bank, Hutzler Bros., Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Waldo Newcomer, Louis Kann, B. Barton Jacobs, R. Brent Keyser, Frank Harvey.

THE SCHWIND QUARRY COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Schwind Quarry Company was incorporated January 4, 1898, succeeding Mr. J. G. Schwind, who had carried on the same business for many years back. The original members of the firm were: John G. Schwind, Paul Englehart, Conrad Mache and C. F. Dulaney. The officers of the company at present are: J. G. Schwind, president; C. Otto, vice-president; Robt. E. L. McCoy, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company are 625 and 626 Law Building. The Schwind Quarry Company are quarrymen and contractors, maintaining their own quarries with equipment and facilities absolutely the best in the city. The reputation of this house has been built up by low prices and prompt deliveries.

HENRY F. STRAUSS.

HENRY ADAMS

Consulting, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer

CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Member American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers

Established 1898, prior to which was chief engineer of the supervising architects' office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for twelve years. From 1902 to 1909 was senior member of the firm of Adams & Schwab. Special Lines—Designing and superintending complete power plants, mechanical equipments of building, including heating and ventilation, electric lighting, elevators, sprinkler systems, sanitation, etc. Have every facility for prompt execution of work in all of its various details.

Partial list of representative work, public buildings, etc.

New Court House, Baltimore.
New Custom House, Baltimore.
Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore.
Fourth Regiment Armory, Baltimore.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Brooklyn.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Buffalo.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Pittsburg.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Milwaukee.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Omaha.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, St. Paul.
U. S. Postoffice, New York.
U. S. Postoffice, Washington.
U. S. Court House (addition), Washington.
Appraisers' Warehouse, New York.
Appraisers' Warehouse, Chicago.
U. S. Mint, Denver.
Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington.
New Maryland Institute, Baltimore.
U. S. Postoffice and Court House, Huntington, W. Va.
U. S. Court House and Postoffice, Norfolk.
Union County House, Elizabeth, N. J.
Baltimore American Building, Baltimore.
Baltimore & Ohio Office Building, Baltimore.
Calvert Building, Baltimore.
Equitable Building, Baltimore.
Keyser Office Building, Baltimore.
Maryland Casualty Building, Baltimore.
Maryland Telephone Building, Baltimore.
Bell Telephone Buildings, Philadelphia.
Commonwealth Trust Building, Philadelphia.
North American Building, Philadelphia.
Merchants' & Mariners' Building, Philadelphia.
Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.
Commercial Realty Building, Norfolk, Va.
Bergner & Co., Baltimore.
Brigham Hopkins Co., Baltimore.
Broadbent Mantel Co., Baltimore.
Erlanger Mfg. Co., Baltimore.
Lerch Bros., Baltimore.
Rosenfeld & Co., Baltimore.
Strouse & Bros., Baltimore.
Wilson Distillery, Baltimore.
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore.
Mott Iron Works, Trenton.
Reid, Murdaoh & Co., Chicago.
Mandel Bros., Chicago.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore.
Benesch & Sons, Baltimore.
Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore.
Eisenberg Store, Baltimore.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore.
The Hub, Baltimore.
The Leader, Baltimore.
Likes, Berwanger & Co., Baltimore.
New York Clothing House, Baltimore.
Hecht & Co., Washington.
Kann & Sons Co., Washington.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington.
Saks & Co., New York.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Roanoke, Va.
Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore.
Marlborough Apartment House, Baltimore.
Washington Apartment House, Baltimore.
City Hospital, Baltimore.
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.
Medico-Chi Hospital, Philadelphia.
First Baptist Church, Baltimore.
St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Baltimore.
St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia.
Eastern Female High School, Baltimore.
Western High School, Baltimore.
Samuel Ready School, Baltimore.
New Public Schools, Baltimore.
St. Joseph House of Industry, Baltimore.
St. Rose' Industrial School, Baltimore.
Columbian University, Washington.
Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
New Y. M. C. A. building, Baltimore.
Randolph Macon Academy, Virginia.
Norfolk Protestant Hospital, Norfolk.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.
Harriet Lane Home, Baltimore.
St. Aloysius School, Washington.
Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore.
Amsterdam Theater, New York.
Lyceum Theater, New York.
Theatorium, Baltimore.
Brown & Sons' Bank, Baltimore.

DANIEL A. WEINBERG

CHARLES L. REEDER

Consulting Electrical and Mechanical Engineer

Elect:ical Engineers, Johns Hopkins University.
Member, American Society Mechanical Engineers.
Associate Member, American Institute Electrical Engineers.

919-921 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Charles L. Reeder is a graduate electrical engineer, Johns Hopkins University, 1896. Was member Students' Corps, General Electric Company, 1896-1897. Associated with F. H. Hambleton, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Baltimore, Md., in reconstruction plant of Baltimore City Passenger Railway; Baltimore and Middle River Railway; Central Railway, etc. In 1898 began individual practice as Consulting Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, and is a member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

DESIGN AND SUPERVISION OF RAILWAY, POWER AND BUILDING EQUIPMENT. EXAMINATION REPORTS AND APPRAISAL OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES. TESTS AND BETTERMENT OF OPERATING ECONOMY. SUPERVISION, PURCHASE AND TESTS OF FUELS, ETC.

REPRESENTATIVE WORK

BALTIMORE, MD.

New Chamber of Commerce Building
New Sun Building
Equitable Building
Calvert Building
Peabody Library and Conservatory of Music
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building
Enoch Pratt Free Library
New Maryland Institute
Consolidated Gas Co. Building
Maryland Life Insurance Co. Building
Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co. Building
Stewart Building
Safe Deposit and Trust Co. Building
The Lord Baltimore Press
The Skinner Ship Building Co., Power Plant
The Phoenix Pad Co.
Schloss Bros.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
R. M. Sutton Co., Plant and Buildings
St. Joseph's Hospital, Power Plant and Buildings
The Hospital for the Women of Maryland
Johns Hopkins Trust Estate
The Consolidated Gas Co.
American Can Company, Baltimore Factories
Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
Cumberland Street Railway Co.
Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.
Maryland State Insane Asylum, Sykesville, Md.
Notre Dame College, Govans, Md.
Conneaut & Erie Traction Co. System, Erie, Pa.
Henderson Light & Power Co., Henderson, N. C.
Davis Memorial Hospital, Elkins, W. Va.
Savannah High School, Savannah, Ga.

DAVID SIEGEL

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

211 NORTH CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Men in active business know of the disturbance and annoyance caused them through employees who are addicted to alcoholic liquors or (especially of late years) narcotic drugs.

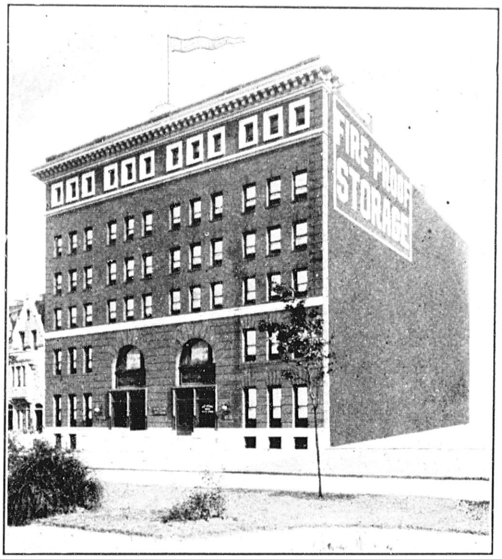
The result of these addictions is a paralysis of "will-power"—an abnormal condition of the nerve system—an uncontrollable demand for the stimulant used. These men have passed from the stage of "habit" to that of "disease," which demands for its eradication a scientific medical treatment. This is the foundation theory of the world-famous Keeley Treatment, now regarded as the one effective method of overcoming this diseased condition.

Sanitariums using this method of treatment are invariably known as Keeley Institutes, and it is not known or practised at any other establishments. If you would know more about it, a line addressed to The Keeley Institute, 211 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., will secure all needed information. This institute controls the territory of Maryland and the District of Columbia, and has *no branches whatever*.

BENJAMIN ROTHSCHILD

SECURITY
STORAGE AND TRUST COMPANY

13-15-17-19 WEST NORTH AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.



The Security Storage and Trust Company maintains a Trust Department, Real Estate Department, Banking Department, Safe Deposit Silver Storage Department, and owns one of the finest equipped storage warehouses in Baltimore, with every facility for packing, shipping and hauling.

The company acts as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian; its officers and office force are daily employed in looking after the interests of estates. The company's charter is practically perpetual, subject to inspection and under restraint of law. The company takes entire charge of estates, and collects the income, remitting the same at regular periods, and has at all times a long list of houses, apartments for rent and also for sale.

The Bank Department is popular and its convenience in the residential section appreciated, as evidenced by one thousand open and active bank accounts. Depositors in the savings department receive 3½ per cent., paid semi-annually. Accounts, subject to check, receive 2 per cent. interest.

The Safe Deposit Vaults are open 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Safes are rented in the fire and burglary vaults of the company, varying in size, and costing from $3.00 to $25.00 per annum. Three large steel vaults with double combination locks and doors have been fitted up to receive silverware and valuable articles, usually packed in large boxes, barrels or trunks.

The Security Company offers its patrons the most complete and largest fireproof warehouses in the city for the storage of furniture, pianos, china, glassware, bric-a-brac, pictures, etc. The warehouse floor space occupies 97,000 square feet. Over 2,000 two-horse furniture wagon loads can be stored in its capacious rooms. Goods for shipment to other cities are carefully boxed, crated and burlaped; cars are chartered, and the many details of shipment attended to.

The company owns its own hauling equipment, consisting of large covered furniture vans, horses, harness and stable supplies, which is used for the purpose of hauling furniture to and from their storage warehouse; also for hauling from house to house.

The officers of the company are:

Henry S. King	*President.*
Matthew C. Fenton	*Vice-President.*
George M. Bucher	*Treasurer.*
C. J. Hamilton	*Secretary.*

JACOB GOMPRECHT

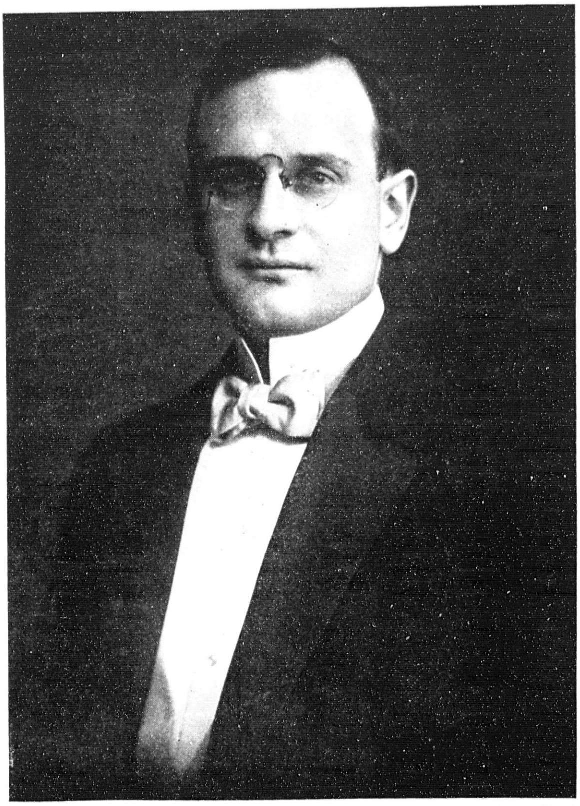
N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

GRAHAM'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE

S. W. CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND DOLPHIN ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Graham's Storage Warehouse was established in 1887 by Mr. George B. Graham in an old building at the corner of Lombard and Concord Streets. At that time there was no other storage warehouse in Baltimore. Owing to the great demand for space a larger and more up-to-date warehouse was planned; the lot at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Dolphin Street (160 by 150 feet) was purchased in 1890 and a six-story warehouse, equipped with every facility and improvement, was erected. Since that time, due to the continued increase in the business, many improvements have been made, until now there is available 115,000 square feet of floor space, divided into 1,000 rooms, for the separate storage of furniture and household goods. There is also a large fireproof

vault for the safe keeping of silver and valuables. For many years the warehouse was under the able management of the late James McEvoy, in whose care the business grew to its present prosperous condition. The Graham's Warehouse Co. are agents for The Bowling Green Storage & Van Co., and operate the convenient Lift Van Service, by which household goods are securely packed in a van in one city and the van then sealed and shipped intact to any destination in the United States or abroad, on which insurance is effected, covering all risks. Eight large padded vans are employed to handle the moving of furniture and effects to and from the warehouse and for general moving from house to house. Mr. George D. Magruder, the present manager, has been with the company for twenty-two years and has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details.



Betz, Balt.

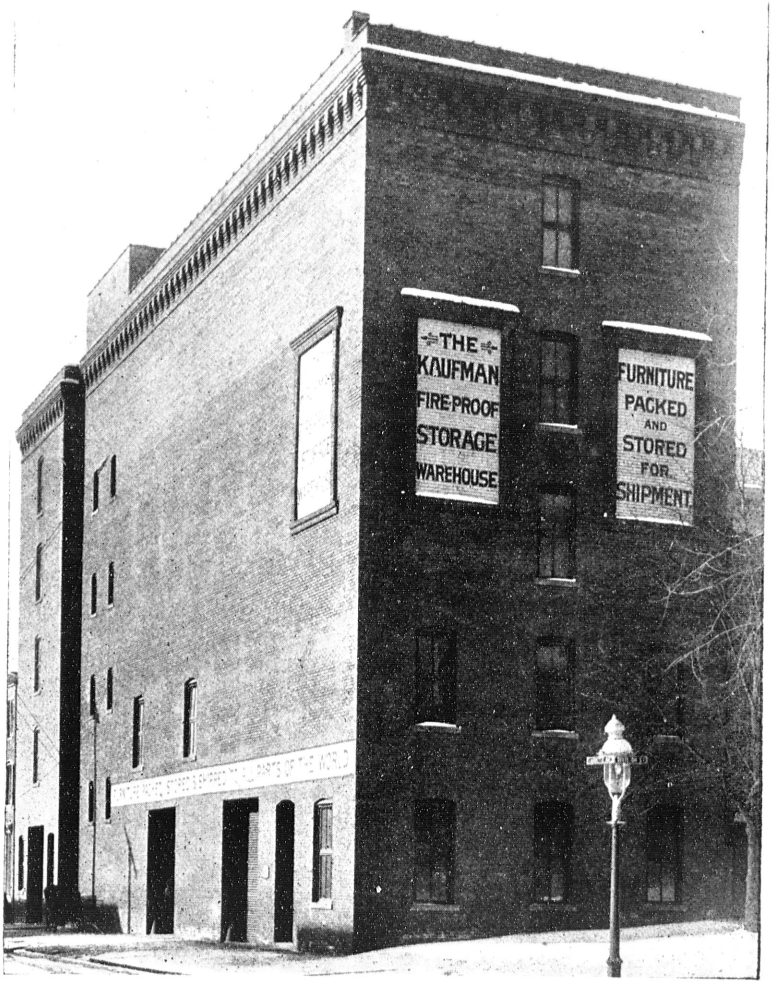
JESSE BENESCH

KAUFMAN
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE

CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Proprietor

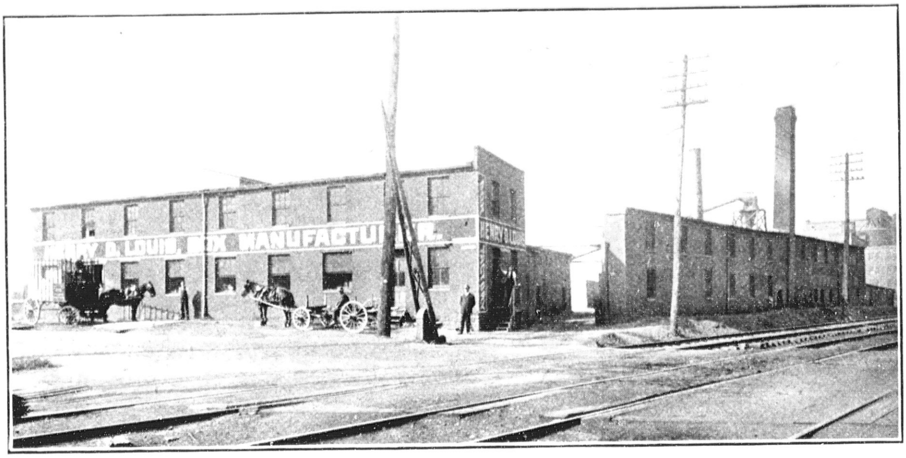
LAFAYETTE AVE. AND DIVISION ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Kaufman began his business career as a teamster, with a horse and wagon on Pratt Street Wharf in 1886, and had a wagon stand at Park Avenue and Lexington Street, catering to the retail merchants. In 1903 he established a warehouse at 532 West Lafayette Avenue and in 1905 he opened up at the present site in a five story building, 80x31 feet. Business grew rapidly and in 1906 an addition 25x103 feet, also five stories, were added. Three years later another five story building 25x67 feet was erected, west of the first mentioned building at Brunt Street; now the Kaufman Warehouse is shaped like the letter Z, and affords a total floor space of 45,000 square feet. This warehouse is fire-proof ab-



solutely, each building is separated from the others—the heavy walls being built of brick with fire-proof roof, iron folding doors, fire-protected windows, metal frames, concrete floors and inside walls. A fire inside or outside of this structure could be easily controlled by a single individual. The Board of Fire Underwriters has approved this warehouse and endorsed it as being as thoroughly fire-proof as can be built. Goods are packed and shipped to all parts of the United States and Europe and even South Africa. Nine teams are kept busy, in addition to an automobile moving van, containing 1,000 cubic feet and holding four loads of furniture. This van is propelled by a gasoline engine, the van floor being covered with Asbestos and especially adapted to long distance and suburban work.

SIMON ADES (DECEASED)



PLANT OF HENRY D. LOUIS

HENRY D. LOUIS

Packing Boxes of Every Description

LEADENHALL AND OSTEND STS.
BALTIMORE, MD.

The box manufacturing business conducted by Mr. Henry D. Louis at Leadenhall and Ostend Street was established October 1, 1907, prior to which time Mr. Louis was a member of one of the oldest box manufacturing firms in Baltimore, and has had already over a quarter of a century experience in his special line of business. The plant conducted by Mr. Louis is one of the most modernly equipped, and has facilities equal to those of any other box manufacturer in Baltimore. This house manufactures packing-boxes of every description, and its trade extends to Washington and nearby points. Locally, Mr. Louis commands a very extensive trade with the large users of packing-boxes and his product, like his name, is a synonym for reliability.

MAX NUSBAUM

CENTRAL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY

SCHOPPERT & SPATES, Proprietors

SOUTHWEST CORNER FRONT AND LOW STREETS BALTIMORE, MD.

The Central Sash, Door and Blind Manufactory was established November 20, 1907, by George L. Schoppert and Charles R. Spates. Mr. Schoppert had for twenty-two years previously been actively engaged in the sash, door and blind business, during eleven years of which period he was connected with Henry E. Cook. Mr. Spates also was with Henry E. Cook for many years, and is the managing head of the factory and mill, whilst Mr. Schoppert is in charge of the financial and general business departments. The factory of this company is situated at the southwest corner of Front and Low Streets and is equipped with all the latest woodworking machinery and modern facilities to supply any and all demands for millwork. The company employs a large force of workmen and conducts its business on the basis of the strictest integrity and the fairest enterprise. The Central Sash, Door and Blind Manufactory has fulfilled many large contracts, among which may be notably mentioned:

The Court House (Novak & Hirt, builders)
The American Building (Henry S. Ripple, builder)
City Hall (Isaac N. Cooper, builder)
Franklin Building (George W. Bennett, builder)
Fidelity Building
Equitable Building

H. S. HARTOGENSIS

ADES BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF "CROWN BRAND" UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

NORTHEAST CORNER LIBERTY AND LOMBARD STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

In 1898, two Jewish lads, Harry and Simon Ades, aged respectively 20 and 18 years, started the Umbrella and Parasol manufacturing business, in a room 15 by 15 feet at 922 E. Pratt Street. From this small beginning the firm of Ades Bros. has grown year by year, until, to-day, it is recognized as one of the largest umbrella manufacturers in Baltimore and in the east.

The methods employed—honesty and straightforwardness—won for the Ades boys many patrons—and in six months they were forced to seek larger quarters, moving to 33 Hanover Street, from where for the same reason they were again forced to seek larger quarters, this time at 101 West Baltimore Street, where they remained until their factory and salesrooms were destroyed by the fire of 1904.

The present home of Ades Bros. is a magnificent five-story building situated at the northeast corner of Liberty and Lombard Streets, which was erected specially for them. In striking contrast, is this immense factory with its 18,000 square feet of floor space and its 750 operatives, to the little 15 by 15 foot room and four employees which marked the beginning of this house 12 years ago. To-day the output of this factory is 3,000 pieces daily, and 15 traveling salesmen carry the "Crown Brand"—"Ades Protection in Rain"—"Made by Ades Bros."—Umbrellas and Parasols into every state of the Union.

Mr. Simon Ades died April 17, 1908, and since then his brother Mr. Harry Ades is conducting the business alone, which makes it the only umbrella manufacturing establishment of any consequence in the United States owned and operated by one individual. The house of Ades Bros. maintains branches in Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Pa.

THE STANDARD SALT CO.

REFINERS OF SALT

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Standard Salt Co. was incorporated January, 1909; the incorporators being men prominent in the lines of manufacturing, chemistry and real estate. The Standard Salt Co., salt refiners, produce an absolutely pure commercial product that will not lump and is essentially stronger than the ordinary salt of commerce. The plant of this company is situated at 1412 Eastern Avenue, with a capacity of ten tons per day, increasing as the demand is increasing. The aim of the Standard Salt Co. is to produce the very best product at the very least cost to the consumer, realizing that strength and purity are important factors. The policy of this company is winning for it broad trade favors, and its business now extends along the Atlantic Seaboard and throughout the eastern section of the Middle West. The officers are R. Stanley Carswell, President; Wm. H. Greenfield, Vice-President; Alfred S. Day, Secretary and Treasurer.

HARRY ADES

THANHOUSER & WEILLER

311 & 313 W. BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established August, 1906, by Messrs. Sidney P. Thanhouser and Charles I. Weiller. The original location of this business was at 834 and 836 Greenmount Avenue, since which time it has moved to 311 and 313 West Baltimore Street. Thanhouser & Weiller are manufacturing jobbers of shirts, overalls and children's play suits, and give employment to from seventy-five to 100 people. The rapid growth of this business and the constant extension of its territory are the best indications of the quality of its product and the merit of its methods.

MORROW BROS.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Morrow Bros. was established in 1893 by Wm. H. Morrow and Charles A. Morrow. The original location of the business was 212 Clay Street, and is at present at 218 West Saratoga Street. Morrow Bros. are general contractors, and have constructed very important works in Baltimore, prominent amongst which may be noted the Y. M. C. A. Building, Baltimore Bargain House, Merchants' Club, Erlanger Building, Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Fidelity and Deposit Company (new building), and many others.

CHARLES W. LEYDECKER

LAMB BUTCHER

Stall: 51 LEXINGTON MARKET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Leydecker established this business in 1880. The original location being Union Abattoir, but at present he is located at stall 51, Lexington Market. He is strictly a dealer in lamb, and as such has gained a most enviable reputation among the particular housewives of our city, and enjoys further the distinction of being the "only" kosher lamb butcher in Baltimore under the United States Government inspection; on which account he is favored with a very large Jewish patronage.

Mr. Leydecker's aim, during his thirty-year business career, has been to sell only the choicest meat, to extend the most exacting attention to his patrons' orders and thereby constantly enlarge his new trade through the expressed satisfaction of his older customers.

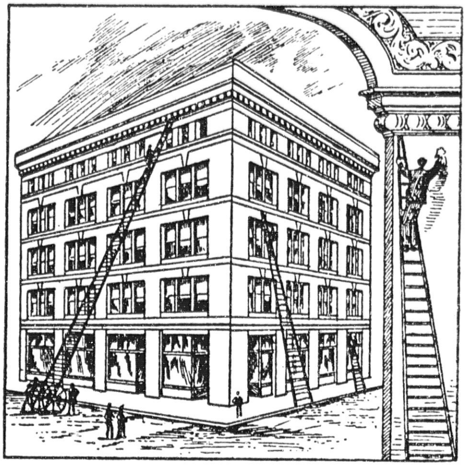
WESTMORELAND LUNCH ROOM

314 W. BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This famous lunch and dining room was established, and is maintained, by Mr. J. H. Moxley, who believes that home cooking is only good enough for his patrons. A specialty is made of home-made pies and biscuits; and oysters, clams and fish in season are served in the special "Westmoreland" way. Mr. Moxley, the proprietor, has had fifteen years' experience in the art of catering to that "jaded appetite."

M. LEVI



Established 1890

NATIONAL WINDOW AND OFFICE CLEANING COMPANY

General Cleaners

Office Buildings, Offices, Stores, Factories and Dwellings Cleaned.
Floors Scrubbed, Floors Oiled, Stained and Varnished.
Marble Cleaned

Offices

208 COURTLAND ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
CORNER SIXTH AND D STS., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
415 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

The Window and Office Cleaning Service, of which we are the originators, dates back to the year 1890. To-day it is admitted a necessity which has afforded gratifying results to an appreciative patronage.

Our system is meritorious, being gradually perfected by close application and liberal expenditures of money, to raise the standard of our service as near perfection as possible. In this we have been highly successful, gaining the confidence of the public by faithfully caring for their comforts, which in a large measure has contributed to our success.

In our desire to further advance the standard we never fail to spare time or expense to introduce an improvement in every feature.

It shall always be our effort to conduct the business as to retain your confidence and support, and thereby attain a degree of success which only a liberal and appreciative policy can bring.

We thank our patrons for their favors in the past, and trust to merit a continuance of their good will.

Few of our References
White House at Washington and Government Buildings, New Willard Hotel

Few of our References, Pittsburgh
H. J. Heinz Co., Third Nat'l Bank, Wabash R.R. Co.'s Offices, Allegheny Realty & Trust Co.

A. LEVI

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

SCHINDLER & SCHINDLER

REAL ESTATE AND GROUND RENT INVESTMENTS

1023 CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Schindler & Schindler were established in 1909, by William T. Schindler, Jr., and J. Fred Schindler. Mr. J. Fred Schindler, however, has withdrawn from the firm and the business is now conducted solely by Wm. T. Schindler, Jr. The office of this business was at 1009 Calvert Building, and at present is located at 1003 Calvert Building. Schindler & Schindler transact an extensive real estate business, and make a specialty of ground rent investments, in which line they enjoy a high reputation for experience and integrity.

WILLIAM SCHWARZ & SONS

BANKERS AND BROKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The banking and brokerage house of William Schwarz & Sons was established March, 1903, by William Schwarz, Howard S. Schwarz and Allen Schwarz. The original location of this firm was South and German Streets, and its present offices are located at 3 South Street. William Schwarz & Sons do a general banking and brokerage business, and are in direct communication with the leading financial centers of the country. Mr. William Schwarz, the senior member of this firm, is president of the German-American Bank.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTMENT AND SECURITY COMPANY

The Southern Investment and Security Company was incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland of 1906, with a broad and liberal charter.

The incorporators were: Thomas H. Robinson, of Belair, Md.; Lloyd L. Jackson, Thornton Rollins, R. E. Lee Marshall, Henry M. Warfield, Joseph C. Whitney and Charles A. Counsel, of Baltimore County.

We organized and commenced business in December, 1906. The officers of the company are: Lloyd L. Jackson, president; Henry M. Warfield, vice-president; R. E. Lee Marshall, secretary and treasurer.

Board of Directors: Murray Vandiver, Havre de Grace, Md.; Thomas H. Robinson, Belair, Md.; Joseph C. Whitney, Baltimore, Md.; R. E. L. Marshall, Baltimore, Md.; Walter R. Townshend, Towson, Md.; George F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; Frederick A. Savage, Baltimore, Md.; Lloyd L. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE

The Second National Bank of Baltimore, 432 South Broadway, is lineal successor of the Fells Point Savings Institution, which was incorporated in 1832. In the early '60s the Board of Directors of the latter concluded that the institution could be much more helpful in supplying the requirements of the eastern section of the city through the channel of a commercial bank than would be possible for it to accomplish as a savings bank, and it was promptly resolved to incorporate the "Fells Point Bank."

Upon the passage of the National Bank Act, the Fells Point Bank was among the very first to enter the National system, having been incorporated thereunder as the Second National Bank of Baltimore, Md., on May 5, 1864, its number in the system being 414. The bank has enjoyed more than average success, having accumulated, through earnings upon its capital of $500,000, a surplus fund of $500,000, and undivided profits of upwards of $250,000.

ALBERT H. LIKES

THOMAS B. STANFIELD & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Thomas B. Stanfield & Co. was established in 1870 by Thomas B. Stanfield. In the year 1902 a co-partnership was formed by Thomas B. Stanfield and Mr. J. Elmer Stanfield, under the name Thomas B. Stanfield & Son, and continued to do business under this name until April, 1909, when the partnership was dissolved. In May, 1909, the present firm, known as Thomas B. Stanfield & Co., was formed by Mr. Thomas B. Stanfield and William F. Chew.

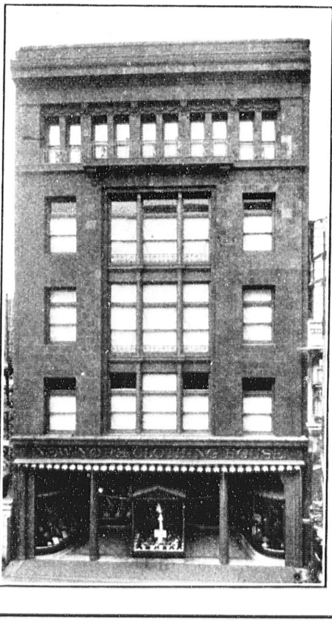
The offices and shops are located at 109 Clay Street, practically in the center of the city.

Thomas B. Stanfield & Co. are general contractors and builders, making a specialty of all kinds of jobbing work, and are equipped with every facility for the prompt and efficient handling of work entrusted to them, giving the same careful attention, whether the contract be large or small.

The firm points with much satisfaction to its long history, and from among the many patrons of the company, covering its history from the beginning, have selected the following buildings and persons as showing the character of the work handled, namely: Baltimore Belting Company, Lutheran Church of Incarnation, Edwards Chocolate Company (two contracts), Forest Park Church, H. G. Fant, Footers Dye Works, Ford Auto Company, Good Hope Hall, Holland Manufacturing Company, Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company (plant), Kimball, Tyler Company (plant), Wm. J. Lowry, Jr. (residence), F. M. Kirby & Co., Pennsylvania Avenue Building Association, C. Read & Co. (two contracts), H. Rosenheim & Sons, Safe Deposit & Trust Company, United Cigar Stores Company, Dental Laboratory of University of Maryland, Voneiff Brothers (two contracts), Consolidated Cotton Duck Company (three contracts), Wm. F. Zeller & Co., John T. Woodward, Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church, R. H. Bowman, A. C. Glocker, Wm. Eichengreen, Bernheimer Brothers.

The policy of this firm is to give prompt and efficient service at a fair margin of profit.

WALTER E. BURNHAM



In 1894 Mr. Burnham began business on his own account at the southeast corner of Charles and Lexington Streets as a contractor for all classes of building construction. He enjoyed a large and influential patronage, both directly from individuals interested in building and from the leading architects of our city. Among the notable buildings which Mr. Burnham has erected may be mentioned the New York Clothing House, 102-104 East Baltimore Street; Oettinger & Son's warehouse, Baltimore and Arch Streets; Strouse & Bro.'s warehouse, German and Green Streets; M. S. Levy Building, Lombard and Eutaw Streets; Emanuel Greenbaum Building, 715 and 717 West German Street; Neely Building, 121 South Street; four-story warehouse, 34 East Pratt Street (Joseph Evans Sperry, architect); warehouses, 26, 28 and 30 Hanover Street (same architect); building, 27 West Baltimore Street (Archer & Allen, architects); block of warehouses north side of Lombard Street, between Gay and Fredericks Streets (same architect); dwelling at 1615 Park Avenue (Joseph Evans Sperry, architect). The range of Mr. Burnham's business has steadily extended by reason of his technical efficiency and his perfect integrity in all dealings.

COL. ISRAEL ROSENFELD

DIGGS-VANNEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Men's Fine Shoes

The "Dee Vee" Line

508-10-12-14-16 EAST LOMBARD STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Immediately following the Baltimore conflagration of February, 1904, J. Ross Diggs founded a partnership with Theodore J. Vanneman, which became incorporated in May, 1904, under the name of Diggs, Vanneman Mfg. Co. Prior to this time Mr. J. Ross Diggs had been a member of the firm of Diggs-Currin & Co., which, on January 1, 1899, had succeeded Young, Creighton & Diggs, which firm, on January 1, 1888, had succeeded Young, Kimmell & Diggs. Young, Kimmell & Diggs was the outgrowth of the old house of Devries, Young & Co. (founded 1870), having succeeded this firm on January 1, 1878.

Mr. Theodore J. Vanneman acquired his first experience in the shoe business as a salesman for Charles Heiser, one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Baltimore.

On January 1, 1900, in conjunction with Wm. E. Heiser (son of Chas. Heiser), he organized the Heiser, Vanneman Mfg. Co., and so continued until January, 1904. After this Mr. Vanneman became associated in business with Mr. Diggs, as stated before.

On July 5, 1906, Mr. Vanneman died, and Mr. Diggs has been practically alone in the management since that time, none of the other stockholders taking active part in the business.

The Diggs, Vanneman Shoe Co. was originally located at 9-11 West Pratt Street (Ganter Building), but at present occupies the magnificent structure at 508, 510, 512, 514 and 516 East Lombard Street. There is maintained a modernly equipped and model plant in which are employed a corps of experienced and skilled shoemakers, the excellence of all of which is best attested by the national fame of the "Dee Vee" Shoe for Stylish Men. The Diggs, Vanneman Mfg. Co. do business in the States of New York, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and all the Middle and Southern States, having an especially large trade in the prominent cities, and recently have opened one of many in Ireland. The factory employs 125 operatives and ranks as one of the great manufacturing interests of Baltimore.

THE "DEE VEE" SHOE

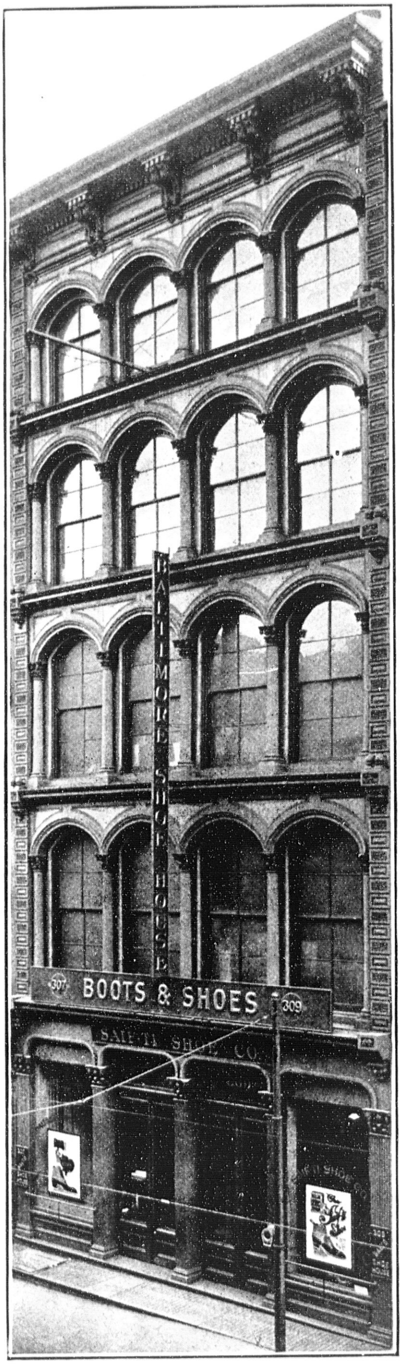
has no superior in style and no equal in foot comfort. Being designed along anatomically correct lines, the sole follows every curve, mound and depression of the foot-bottom, which insures rest to tired and aching feet.

Particular attention is paid to the heels of the "Dee Vee" shoe, which do not pinch, thus obviating endless discomfort and final crowding out of the shape of the shoe.

This scientific designing, combined with leathers of recognized durability and finished appearance, and with the utmost care in making, result in a shoe that is faultless and complete insurance against all foot troubles.

To wear the "Dee Vee" shoe is to wear a shoe possessing every essential of custom excellence and the rare combination of exclusive style and dependable quality.

OFFICE AND FACTORY OF DIGGS-VANNEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.



LEVENSTEIN & LUBIN
Proprietors

THE BALTIMORE SHOE HOUSE

Boots and Shoes

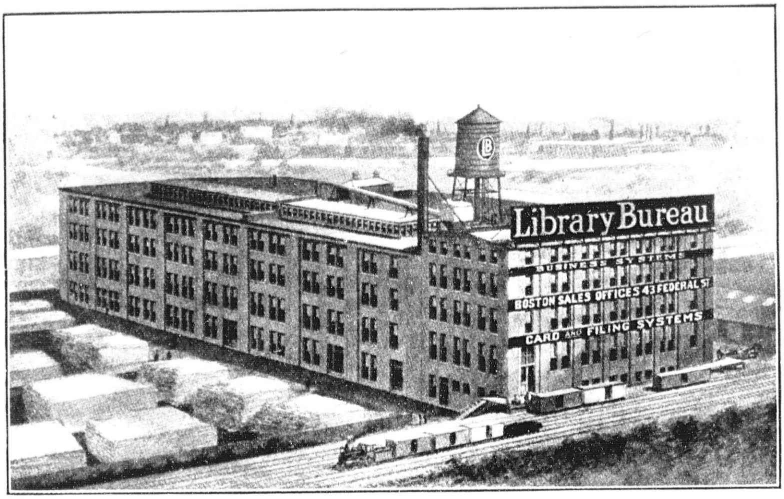
307-309 W. BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore is a great boot and shoe manufacturing and distributing point, and foremost among the big houses in this line stands the Baltimore Shoe House, which was established in May, 1895, by Israel Levenstein.

The business started at 2 North Liberty Street, but for want of room was forced to seek larger quarters at 215 West Baltimore Street and later at 323 West Baltimore Street.

In May, 1908, Mr. Joseph Lubin was admitted as a partner, and the firm of Levenstein & Lubin succeeded Israel Levenstein, since which time the business has steadily grown in volume until the Baltimore Shoe House is now one of the leading shoe concerns in the United States, and is located at 307 and 309 West Baltimore Street, which is one of the best stocked and equipped establishments in the East. The trade of the Baltimore Shoe House extends through Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The success of the Baltimore Shoe House is founded on the rock of square dealing, which principle prevails in every department of its gigantic establishment as with its corps of travelers, so that it is everywhere known as the "Fair and Square House."

ISRAEL LEVENSTEIN



ONE OF OUR TEN FACTORIES

LIBRARY BUREAU

Card Systems, Steel Furniture, Filing Devices and Special Woodwork

BALTIMORE BRANCH

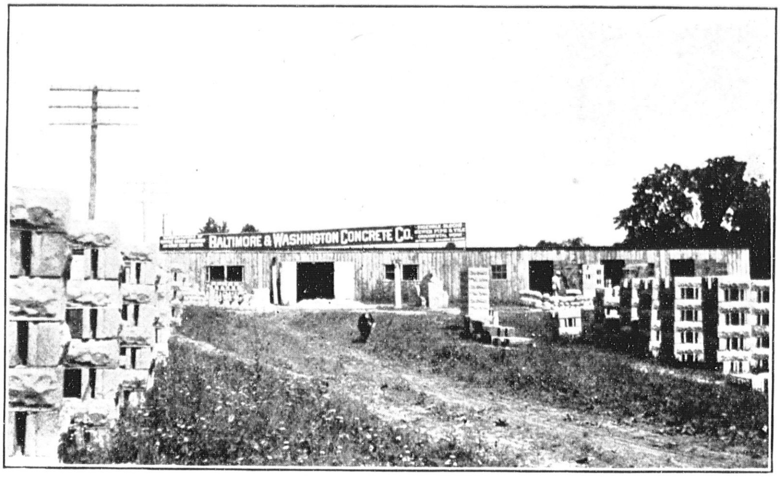
303 MARYLAND TRUST BUILDING

Library Bureau was established in 1876 and incorporated in 1888, the original officers being Melvil Dewey, president; W. E. Parker, treasurer. At the present time Mr. H. E. Davidson is president of Library Bureau for the United States and abroad.

Library Bureau is now operating ten factories. It distributes its products through forty selling branches in the United States, in Canada, in Great Britain, in France and in Belgium. Its employees number more than 3,000. Its annual sales amount to millions of dollars.

Originally Library Bureau was exactly what its name describes it to be—a bureau for furnishing libraries with supplies. It was in 1888 that Mr. Davidson conceived the idea that the card catalogs then used by libraries could be adapted with advantage to commercial interests. From this idea has grown the "New Science of Business System," which has revolutionized business methods and which year by year is playing a large part in the commercial world. It is the application of these card systems to all departments of business which has built up the gigantic enterprise of the Library Bureau. Cognate to its line, Library Bureau installs steel furniture, filing devices and special woodwork of all kinds; the aim being to equip with absolute modern methods, thereby cutting out needless detail and reducing operating expense. The Baltimore branch since 1903 has been under the management of Mr. R. W. Test, whose technical skill and general courtesy have earned for him a strong position in the local business world. The Baltimore branch controls the business of the State of Maryland. The heme of Library Bureau is Boston, Mass., and a capital of $3,000,000 is employed in the business.

JOSEPH LUBIN



PLANT, ACADEMY AVENUE AND WESTERN MD. R.R., ARLINGTON, MD.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON CONCRETE COMPANY

S. HERBERT MOORE, President

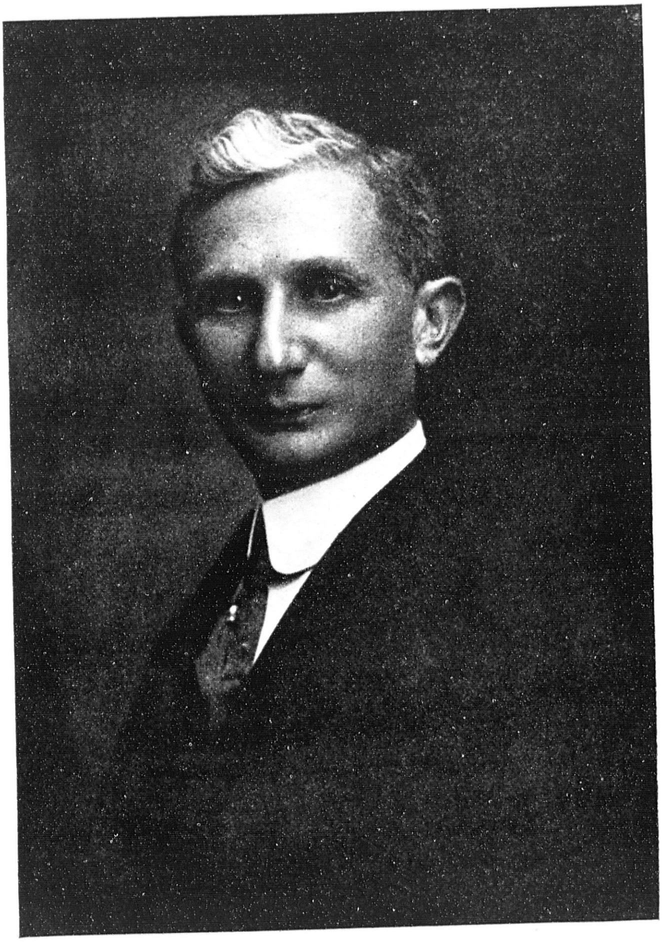
MANUFACTURING "MIRACLE" DOUBLE STAGGERED AIR SPACE CEMENT BUILDING BLOCKS. MULTIPLEX VENTILATED FLUE BLOCKS. CEMENT BRICKS, SEWER PIPE AND TILE. REINFORCED CONCRETE FENCE POSTS, PORCH COLUMNS AND BALUSTRADES

The Baltimore & Washington Concrete Company was established in 1908 by S. Herbert Moore, Harry M. Lindsay, Geo. K. Armeling and Zenus F. Barnum. This company has offices in 403 Builders' Exchange and maintains a thoroughly equipped plant at Arlington, Baltimore County, Md., where it manufactures cement stone for building and ornamental purposes. They are associated with The Erkins Co., New York, handling their:

Ornamental Bridges, Statues, Vases, Pedestals, Sundials, Fonts, Fountains, Tables, Benches, Balustrades, Well-Heads, Gazing Globes, Pergolas and Mantels in Marble, Stone and Pompeian Stone

They represent The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio, steel columns, joists, rafters, studs, lath, etc. The Baltimore & Washington Concrete Co. maintains offices in Baltimore, Washington and New York, and have an attractive exhibit in the Builders' Exchange, 15 East Fayette Street, Baltimore.

Members of Builders' Exchange of Baltimore



LOUIS LEVI

H. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.

SEVERN REALTY COMPANY

Severna Park

Baltimore's Sea-Side Suburb

One of the most attractive land development enterprises that has been launched around Baltimore in recent years is that of the Severn Realty Company of Baltimore City, which in 1906 was incorporated under the general laws of Maryland, and began its operation by the purchase of 91½ acres of land fronting on the Severn River, situated at a point where the railroad (the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line) runs nearest the river. This land was cleared and roads and avenues were cut and graded. The waterfront was set aside as a public park and so dedicated among the land records of the county.

The company offered the lots for sale at prices that were in keeping with a reasonable return on the investment. Soon thereafter three additional tracts of land were from time to time purchased the whole property being known as Severna Park, which under development includes over three hundred acres, with a mile of waterfront. A large wharf was built to deep water for the exclusive use of the lot owners.

The idea of making the waterfront into a public park was an evidence of the far-sightedness of those in control of the development, for at this time it is practically impossible to buy desirable waterfront on the Severn River. In all, it appears that about thirty-five acres have been sold in lots, many of which have been improved by attractive dwellings and bungalows. Cement sidewalks have been laid on many of the streets and roads, and the best varieties of shade trees planted. The increase in the values of the lots, as shown by the prices now and when the development was first started, is but a small advance compared to the ultimate values that must be reached in this locality. The purity, healthfulness and beauty, regardless of the fact that it can be reached in thirty minutes from Baltimore by the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line (electric), are surpassing recommendations of Severna Park.

M. Maurice Meyer is president, Mr. Oscar L. Hatton, secretary and treasurer, of the Severn Realty Company, owners, with offices at 111 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

MOSES MAURICE MEYER

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

REINHARD, MEYER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S CLOTHING

327 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established in 1896 by Samuel E. Reinhard and Maurice J. Meyer, both of whom were previously identified in the wholesale clothing business at Paca and German Streets. The original location of the firm was at 10 Howard Street, on the site now occupied by the Baltimore Bargain House. The firm at present is located at 327 West Baltimore Street. Reinhard, Meyer & Co. are manufacturers of men's clothing known as the "Sellwell Brand," and its trade extends throughout the Southern States, which territory is covered by seven traveling salesmen, and the firm's aggregate employees number 350 persons.

JULIUS LEVIN & SONS

LADIES' TAILORS

329 NORTH CHARLES STREET

This well-known ladies' tailoring establishment was established in 1897 by Julius Levin at 830 North Howard Street. Later Mr. Chas. Levin entered the firm, and it now occupies the premises 329 North Charles Street, where is shown a large and well-assorted stock of suitings. The reputation of Levin & Sons as expert ladies' tailors has been won by efficient promptness and fair dealing generally.

J. SETH HOPKINS-MANSFIELD CO.

4 AND 6 WEST FAYETTE STREET

This business was established nearly half a century ago by Mr. J. Seth Hopkins. Prior to the fire of 1904 this business was located on Baltimore Street, east of Charles, and is at present located at 4, 6 and 8 West Fayette Street, where is displayed the most complete lines of china and glass ware and novelties in brass and earthenware from all parts of the globe. The present company was organized in 1904 with these officers: J. Seth Hopkins, president; D. Clifford Mansfield, vice-president and general manager; Wm. H. Rutherford, treasurer, and Garrett L. Price, secretary. One of the specialties of the company is the equipping of hotels with all kitchen and dining-room requisites, and the firm secure orders from all parts of the country, even from New York and Boston. The business utilizes over 20,000 square feet of floor space, making it one of the largest stores of its kind in the South.

SAMUEL E. REINHARD

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK OF BALTIMORE

This is one of the oldest financial institutions in Baltimore. Over a century ago, in 1806, it was organized as the Mechanics' Bank, entering the "National" system in 1865.

The bank has a capital of $1,000,000, surplus $1,000,000, undivided profits $200,000, and a deposit line of over $7,000,000. It does a general banking business, and has correspondents in all the leading centers of the world.

The solid and imposing structure now erected on the site where formerly stood the noble marble building destroyed by the great fire of February, 1904, is equipped with all the most modern conveniences and facilities for conducting with care and despatch its large and growing business. Its officers are: John B. Ramsay, president; James Scott, cashier; Charles Hann, assistant cashier.

WILLIAM A. READ & COMPANY

The banking and brokerage house of William A. Read & Company was established in April, 1905, growing out of the dissolution of Vermilye & Company, with which house Mr. Read had formerly been a firm member. The present firm is composed of Wm. A. Read, Joseph A. Seaman, John Hallett Clark, John W. Horner, Jr., James Dean and W. M. L. Fiske. This house maintains direct connections with its New York office, 25 Nassau Street, and also with its Boston, Chicago and London offices, being connected by private wires. The local offices of William A. Read & Co. are situated at 201 and 203 East German Street.

NATIONAL MARINE BANK

BALTIMORE, MD.

This bank was incorporated in 1810 as the Marine Bank of Baltimore, in 1880 became a National Bank, and has located on its present site for 100 years.

It does a general banking business, and is under the personal management of its president, who gives to it his entire time, thus assuring to depositors the best attention. Capital, $400,000. Surplus, $150,000.

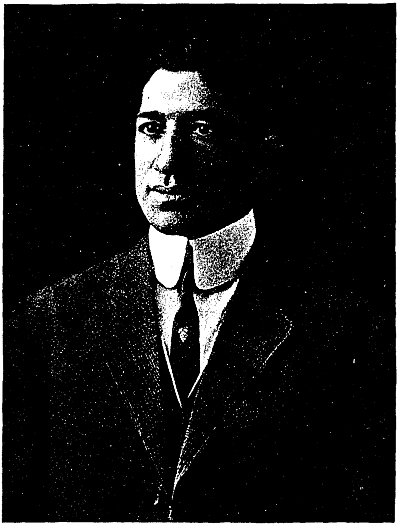
President, John M. Littig; vice-president, Geo. R. Vickers; cashier, Yates Penniman; assistant cashier, Thos. F. Shriver.

Directors: John M. Littig, Geo. R. Vickers, V. J. Brown, James W. Bates, H. C. Matthews, George R. Heffner, Townsend Scott, F. E. S. Wolfe, W. W. Abell.

HOWARD R. TAYLOR & CO.

MEMBERS OF THE BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE

This firm grew out of the dissolution of Stickney, Taylor & Company, of which firm Mr. Howard R. Taylor was formerly a member. On July 1, 1909, Mr. Jas. H. Morris, of the firm of Morris Bros., bankers of Philadelphia and Portland, Ore., was taken into the firm as a special partner. The offices of the company are located in the Keyser Building, room 112. The company makes a specialty of dealing in Government, Municipal, Railway and Corporation Bonds, and has direct communication with Morris Bros., bankers, Philadelphia and Portland, and other centers.



MAURICE J. MEYER

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

HENRY P. RIEGER

Monuments, Mausoleums and Statuary

505 NORTH PACA STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Rieger established this business in 1893, which now is incorporated, with offices and plant at 505 N. Paca Street, devoted exclusively to monument and cemetery work of the most artistic order. Mr. Rieger works in granite, marble and bronze, and employs a corps of expert designers and workmen, who are at all times under his experienced personal supervision, which accounts for the uniform and consistent high character of the "Rieger Productions." Mr. Rieger's business is not confined to Baltimore, but extends as far South as Savannah and as far West as Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Rieger has always enjoyed a large Jewish patronage and some of his finest work is installed in Hebrew Cemeteries. Among which may be mentioned the following:

Baltimore Hebrew.
M. S. Levy.
Samuel Dealham.
Frederick Nassauer.
August Schiff.
Joseph Schenthal.
Harry Lobe.
Bertha Mayer.
Lippman Seldner.
Weil-Steinberger.
Wm. Eichengreen.
Samuel Hecht, Jr.

Alexander Frank.
Max Ambach.
Levi Grief.
Kann Bros.
Asher Brown.
M. J. Oppenheimer.
Friendship Cemetery.
Daniel Baer.
Ben. Schleisner.
Gustav Hess.
Moses Fox.
Frederick Klein.

Joseph Hollander.
Rosenour Family.
Oheb Sholam Cemetery.
Simon Cohen.
Juda Strauss.
Jacob Mann.
R. Jandorf.
Samuel and Henry S. Kahn.
M. Star Weil.
Dr. Samuel L. Frank.
Isaac Guggenheimer.
Albert Weil.

Betz, Photo.

HON. HARRY B. WOLF

THOMAS C. BASSHOR COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

28 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Among the largest manufacturing enterprises which have been factors in the advancement of Baltimore, the Thomas C. Basshor Company is one of the largest. Founded in 1861 by Mr. Thomas C. Basshor, it was conducted by him alone until 1894, when, his son being admitted as a partner, the style became Thomas C. Basshor & Co. In 1900 a company was formed, incorporated under the laws of Maryland, with the following officers: Messrs. Harvey Middleton, president; W. C. Protaman, secretary, and C. H. Basshor, vice-president and general manager. The office and warerooms of the company were entirely destroyed during the fire of February 7, 1904.

The following is a partial list of concerns, buildings, etc., in Baltimore in which we have installed boilers, heating apparatus, etc.:

- Maryland House of Correction
- Johns Hopkins Hospital
- Eastern Female High School
- St. Joseph's Hospital
- University Hospital
- Mt. Hope Retreat
- Wm. Keyser Estate
- Keyser Office Building
- Gaither Building
- United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
- Singer Building
- Public School No. 2
- Maryland Bible Society
- Western Female High School
- Law Building
- Crown Cork & Seal Co.
- Maryland Institute
- Baltimore Country Club
- Suburban Club
- St. Vincent's Infant Asylum
- Notre Dame of Maryland
- Maryland Casualty Company
- Masonic Temple
- Turnbull Building

The offices and salesroom of the company are situated in their new building at 28 Light Street. The large boiler and tank works of the company are situated on Bush Street and the B. & O. Railroad, and occupy the major portion of a city square.

NOVELTY STEAM BOILER WORKS

BOILER, STACK AND STEEL-PLATE WORK

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Novelty Steam Boiler Works of Baltimore, a thoroughly equipped plant, located at 917 to 929 S. Howard Street, is directly on the railroad, and in full operation with competent mechanics, each a specialist in boiler, stack and, in fact, everything made of iron or steel, each striving their best to surpass the past record of the company, which was organized during 1900.

The plant occupies a ground area of 18,000 square feet, and the growth of the plant is the best evidence of the extent the business has expanded. Monuments to the skill of this company are to be seen in every section of the United States, in Porto Rico, Mexico, Alaska, and even in remote foreign countries. While nominally a boiler factory, the company has made a specialty of all kinds of plate steel work.

This company was incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1905.

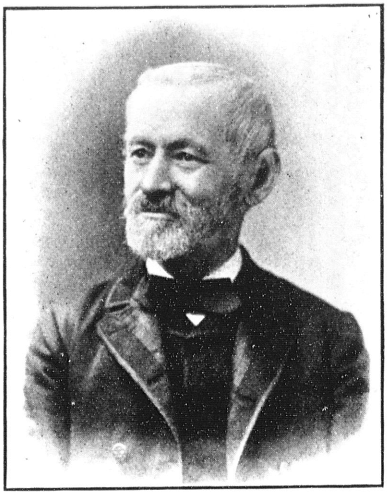
Betz, Photo.

JACOB RAB

M. AFFELDER & SON

FIRE INSURANCE

ROOM 714, AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MD.



MAX AFFELDER, FOUNDER

In 1880 this firm was established, the senior being Mr. Max Affelder, who died in 1894, leaving an unblemished record for integrity and fair dealing in business transactions. Mr. Harry Affelder, the son, succeeded to the business (which has since been conducted under the same firm name) and has kept up the record of the old firm, the office standing very high in underwriting circles. They have a large clientele among the business community and, by strict attention to the interests of their customers, well deserve the confidence reposed in them.

The firm occupy offices in the American Building, and, besides doing an extensive brokerage business, represent the following well-known companies as policy-writing agents:

Sun Insurance Office of London, England
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada
London Assurance Corp. of London, Eng.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Queen Insurance Co. of America, New York

SANDERS & GEORGE

WHOLESALE TEAS AND IMPORTERS OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND TEAKWOOD

6 EAST LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The old house of Sanders & George was established in October, 1863, close to a half century ago. The founders of the house were Franklin Sanders and Thomas J. George. Mr. George died in 1897 and the business is now conducted by Mr. Franklin Sanders and his son, Thomas G. Sanders, who became a partner in 1901. The business was originally located at 26 East Lombard Street, where it remained uninterruptedly until the fire of February 7, 1904.

Subsequently to this the firm built at 6 East Lombard Street, its present home. Sanders & George are wholesale dealers in teas and importers of Chinese porcelains and teakwood, in which lines it enjoys a foremost reputation throughout the country.

LEWIS PUTZEL

MAX TEICHMANN & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

Baltimore Office: 333 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

MAX TEICHMANN, C. P. A.

Of Max Teichmann & Co.

Originator of the C. P. A. movement and the C. P. A. law in the State of Maryland.

Founder and Past President (1899-1900-1901) of the Maryland Association of Public Accountants.

Past President (1901-1902-1903-1904) of the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants.

Past President (1900-1901-1902-1903-1904) of the State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants.

Past Vice-President and Past Chairman of the Legislative Committee (1902-1903-1904) of the Federation of Societies of Public Accountants in the United States of America.

Fellow ("Original") of the American Association of Public Accountants.

Member of the National Association of C. P. A. Examiners.

Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Recognized Authority on Finance, Accounting, Organization, System, etc.

Author of "Technique of Accountancy by Charts."

BAKER-WHITELEY COAL COMPANY

COAL, TOWAGE AND LIGHTERAGE

KEYSER BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

The admirable situation of Baltimore as a great coal market is acknowledged everywhere. With close connections with the large coal-producing regions and with unexcelled facilities for expeditious handling, Baltimore has developed an immense shipping trade, taking in coastwise and foreign ports. One of the great coal companies of the city, and one which has been a powerful factor in the development of this branch of business in Baltimore, is the Baker-Whiteley Coal Co., established in 1876 by Bernard N. Baker and Jas. S. Whiteley, at 15 South Street. This is one of the largest coal-hauling companies and developers of mining operations in the country, with unlimited capital and resources. A large number of productive mines of bituminous coal are operated in Pennsylvania, giving employment to many hundreds of miners, etc., and furnishing a gigantic freight traffic to the railroads. The output per day is enormous, close to 5,000 tons. All manners of sea, river and harbor towing is done by the company, and its tugs are equipped with fire-pumps and wrecking outfits. Mr. Jas. S. Whiteley is president, Mr. C. H. Brown is vice-president and Mr. E. H. Ray is secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company are in the Keyser Building.

JUDGE JACOB M. MOSES

BLACK & HUNTER

SUITE 1109, AMERICAN BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm of Black & Hunter, both members of which are certified public accountants, was established April 1, 1907, by Wilmer Black and Andrew Hunter, Jr. Mr. Black for five years was engaged in the accounting department of the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co., and has had long experience in general accounting work. Mr. Hunter was engaged for fifteen years in the accounting department of the B. & O. Railroad Company and other corporations, and has virtually given a life service to accounting work.

The original Baltimore office of the firm was at 72 Gunther Building, and at present they occupy Suite 1109, American Building. In addition, they maintain a New York office at 61 William Street.

Black & Hunter have unlimited facilities for performing accounting services, and as an evidence of their capacity for handling this class of business, they refer to services rendered the following:

Baltimore: National Mechanics Bank, Golden Trading Stamp Co., Read Drug & Chemical Co., Canton Company, Baltimore City Health Department, Young Men's Christian Association, The Woman's College, Federated Charities in Baltimore, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, Emerson Drug Company.

York, Pa.: Keystone Farm Machine Company, Lafayette Club, School Board, York Chemical Company.

Mercersburg, Pa.: Mercersburg Academy.

Lancaster, Pa.: Lancaster Lime & Supply Company.

The policy of this firm is to perform satisfactory service, and to keep everything pertaining to its clients' affairs in the strictest confidence, thereby aiming to gain and deserve the confidence of the business public, and to make a permanent reputation for themselves in the accounting profession. The increasing list of their regular clients is evidence that their efforts are meeting with deserved success.

S. JOHANCEN & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF SOLDER AND BABBITT METAL

BALTIMORE, MD.

A very important and successful enterprise is the large manufacturing plant of S. Johancen & Co., manufacturers of solder and babbitt metal. This house was founded by Mr. Johancen in 1893, and is one of the leading houses in the South. The plant is located at President and Stiles Streets, and is run by steam power and equipped with the most modern type of hydraulic and other machinery used in the manufacture of solder in different forms, such as solder in the shape of wire on reels, etc. The plant is a busy one, giving employment to many skilled hands, and has a large output. The plant has a capacity of seven tons of finished material per day. The firm are manufacturers of solder and babbitt metal, soldering irons and spelter, also linotype and stereotype metal. A specialty is made of wire solder. The trade of the house extends over the entire United States, supplying many of the large plants that use solder in the country. The business is rapidly growing in extent and importance and has a widespread reputation for excellence of workmanship and quality, as well as for high standard of business management and expedition in handling orders. Mr. S. Johancen is the sole proprietor, and a native of Maryland.

SYLVAN H. LAUCHHEIMER

BALTIMORE AUDIT COMPANY

1027-1029 CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Baltimore Audit Company was incorporated under special Act of the Legislature of 1906, to succeed the firm of Küchler & Hehl, the members of which were John C. Küchler and Charles L. Hehl, and both of whom are actively identified with the incorporated company, and all the officers of which are certified public accountants.

FACILITIES.

Equal to those of any company in its line of business.: auditing and investigations of partnerships, corporations, manufacturing interests, banking and municipal accounts of the most general character.

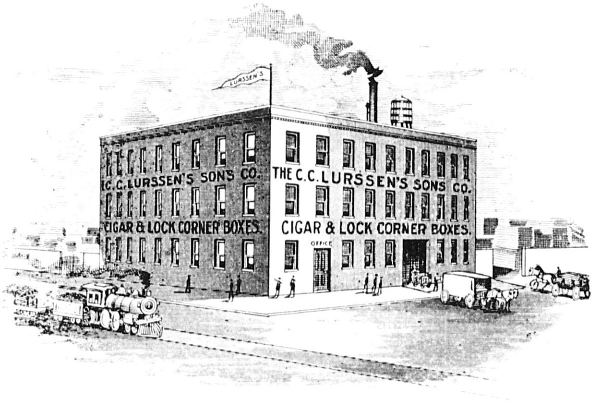
The Baltimore Audit Company maintains a branch office at Norfolk, Va.

REFERENCES.

The Baltimore Audit Company has among its clients many of the most representative business men and business corporations to whom it can refer respective clients at all times, some of whom are as follows: Calvert Building & Construction Co., Gans & Haman, Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore Club, Loyola Perpetual Building Association, and many others.

POLICY.

An honest aim to elevate the profession—to undertake all work without fear or favor of those who have employed us, and to fulfil our work without waiver of any of the obligations which we assume.



THE C. C. LURSSEN SON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGAR AND LOCK CORNER BOXES, TEA CADDIES AND SHELF BOXES. ALSO FINE RESAWING AND PLANING.

This firm was established twenty-eight years ago by C. C. Lurssen. After his death, in July, 1901, the business was incorporated. The original location was 414, 416 and 418 West Conway Street, and the present location is Mount and Cole Streets. The policy of this house has been to make high-class boxes of the better grade.

JACOB SCOLL

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD

Mr. Jacob Scoll, *President.* Mr. Charles M. Owens, *Secretary.*
Mr. K. Millman, *Vice-President.* M. Scoll, *Treasurer.*

Established in the Year 1905

GOLDEN TRADING STAMP COMPANY

109 NORTH HOWARD STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

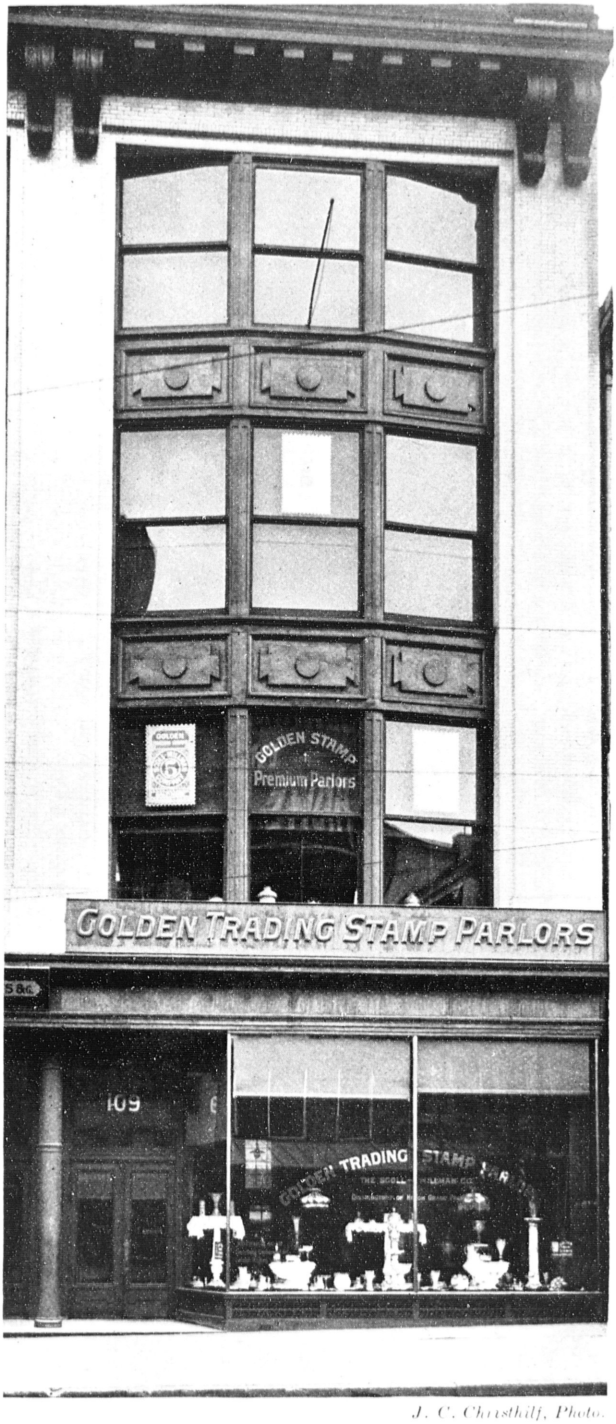
Prior to the time the Golden Trading Stamp Co. was established Mr. Jacob Scoll was actively associated in the furniture business for a period of eight years.

The Golden Trading Stamp Company was originally located at 206 Park Avenue. In June, 1908, larger and more commodious quarters were obtained at their present location, 109 North Howard Street.

Mr. Jacob Scoll, president of the Golden Trading Stamp Co., at the age of sixteen years entered into the grocery business at Newport News, Va., and after two years, at the age of eighteen, entered a new field, becoming the junior member of the Monumental Furniture Company at Baltimore, Md.

At the age of twenty Mr. Scoll discontinued his connection with the Monumental Furniture Company, and with his brother founded the Scoll Brothers Furniture Company, doing business in Baltimore, Washington and Frederick, Md. This business venture was likewise a success and is still carried on. In his twenty-second year Mr. Scoll became associated with the Fourteenth Street Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., in the capacity of director, and was in fact one of the founders of this strong and progressive banking house. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Scoll and Mr. M. Scoll, with K. Millman, established the Golden Trading Stamp Company, Mr. Jacob Scoll becoming its president.

It is one of the largest and most successful firms of its kind in the city. There are 5,000 premiums of all descriptions displayed in their elaborate premium parlors. There are over 1,000 merchants in every line of business giving Golden Trading Stamps in Baltimore City.



J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

HOME OF GOLDEN TRADING STAMP CO.

HECHT, BRITTINGHAM CO.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

BALTIMORE, MD.

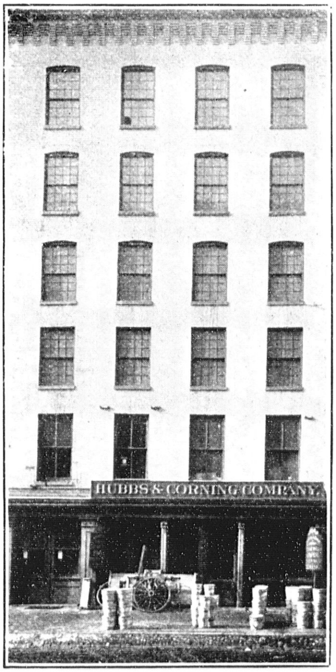
In 1891 Henry S. Hecht established this business under the firm name of Henry S. Hecht & Co. In 1906 the business was incorporated under the present title by Henry S. Hecht, J. W. C. Brittingham and others.

Mr. Hecht had had long practical experience in the millinery business, as has Mr. Brittingham, who was in the employ of one house for nearly a score of years. Hecht, Brittingham Co. carry a general line of millinery goods and enjoy a large volume of business from all sections of the South. The Hecht Brittingham Co. occupy a magnificent warehouse and store at 111 West Baltimore Street.

HUBBS & CORNING CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

PAPER AND TWINE. PAPER BAGS.



Hubbs & Corning Co., Inc., was the outgrowth of the Baltimore Branch of Chas. F. Hubbs & Co., of New York, which was in charge of Mr. Chas. F. Corning, as manager of sales, with his brother, Mr. A. J. Corning, Jr., as assistant. In January, 1898, the business was incorporated and became entirely a local concern. In the big fire of 1904 Hubbs & Corning suffered the loss of their building and entire stock. Two days later business was resumed at 226 West Camden Street. Subsequently the company moved to its present home, 404 South Eutaw Street, with four-story annex at 410 West Conway Street, where is carried a most complete stock of foreign and domestic wrapping-papers. Hubbs & Corning Co. make a point of supplying promptly the needs of its customers, no matter how small or how large the orders or how unusual the character of goods required.

DANIEL BENDANN

BOETTIGHEIMER, REIER & COMPANY

27 W .BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This reliable millinery house was established in 1899 by Mr. Joseph Boettigheimer at 925 Pennsylvania Avenue, and on January 1, 1900, moved to 24 West Baltimore Street, under the firm name of Boettigheimer, Motter & Company. The firm is now located at 27 West Baltimore Street and trades under the firm name of Boettigheimer, Reier & Company, which firm is composed of Joseph Boettigheimer and John Reier. Boettigheimer, Reier & Company are jobbers and importers of millinery goods, trimmings and hats, and its trade covers an extensive territory, and is constantly represented by traveling representatives throughout its territory. The aim of this house has been to earn success by fair dealings and reliable merchandise, and that it has succeeded in its aims is attested by the patronage it commands.

CHARLES S. LEDVINKA.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FRUIT AND FOLIAGE

710 NORTH GAY STREET

Mr. Ledvinka established this business in May, 1906, having come to this country six years ago, from Austria, where he was born on May 8, 1879, in the city of Prachalitz. Before he came to this country he was foreman of the artificial flower factory of Julius Masche Co., of Niedereinsiedel, Austria. His first business location in Baltimore was at 735 Eager Street, and he is now located at 710 North Gay Street, where he operates a plant where is manufactured both the material and finished product of his business. Mr. Ledvinka manufactures artificial flowers, fruits, imitation foliage and like goods in general, the aim being to produce high-grade art flowers with special regard to art features fully equal in grade and quality to imported goods and which may be sold at a less price by reason of the tariff saving.

FLECKENSTEIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FELT, HAIR, FIBRE AND HUSK MATTRESSES

1917 BANK STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

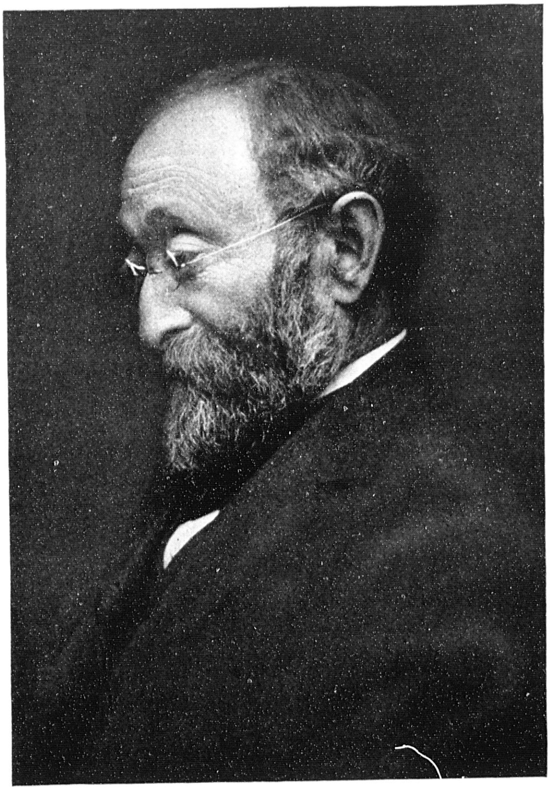
Fleckinstein & Co. was established in 1906 by Charles P. Fleckenstein and P. Grossman, both of whom previously had had nearly a quarter of a century active experience with the oldest mattress and bedding house of Baltimore. Mr. J. P. Sweglar was later admitted into the firm. The original location of this business was 107 South Bond Street, but owing to the need of more room the firm moved to 1917 Bank Street, where is maintained a first-class factory for the manufacture of felt, hair, fiber and husk mattresses and bedding of all kinds. The output of this plant averages between sixty to seventy mattresses per day.

THE ALPHA DAIRY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

1200 ENSOR STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Alpha Dairy was established in 1884 by Mr. W. A. Spurrier at 1200 Ensor Street. This business has seen a wonderful development, and now enjoys a most extensive business in all sections of the city, both in retail and wholesale lines. The Alpha Dairy has commodious quarters at 529 North Exeter Street, *immediately opposite the yards of the Western Maryland Railroad, which gives to this dairy great opportunities in the handling of its milk supplies.* Creameries are maintained at Greenmount and Hamstead, Md. The Alpha Dairy also handles a general line of dairy products.

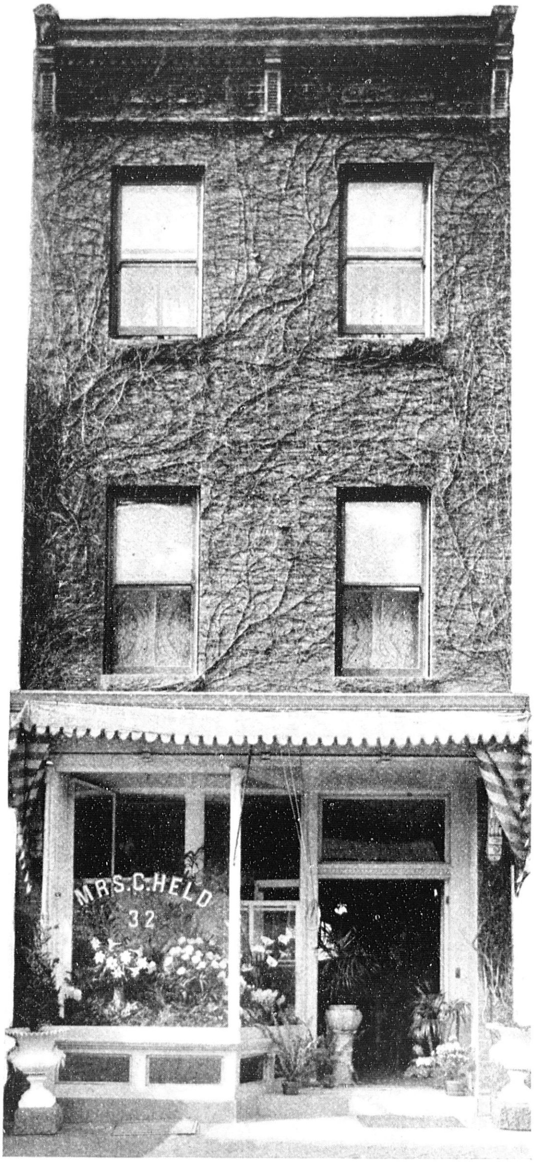


DAVID BACHRACH

MRS. CHARLES HELD

Choice Cut Flowers and Floral Designs

32 SOUTH EUTAW STREET



This business was established thirty-five years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Held and was later conducted by Mrs. Charles Held and is still conducted in her name by her daughters, Misses Lena and Matilda Held. The location of this business has been uninterruptedly at 32 South Eutaw Street, where every up-to-date method and facility are maintained for the vending of choice cut flowers and effective floral designs. The trade of this old established and most reliable floral house includes many of Baltimore's representative people, which naturally should be the case with a business that during thirty-five years has never deviated from the high principles which marked its inception.

MANES STRAUSS

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE.
MD.

GOLDSTROM BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

BALTIMORE, MD.

Goldstrom Bros. were established in June, 1887, by Mr. Herman Goldstrom, under the name of H. Goldstrom & Co. In 1890 Mr. Lewis A. Goldstrom was admitted to the firm, and in 1900 the name of the house was changed to Goldstrom Bros. The original location of the business was at the corner of Pratt and Albemarle Streets, moving later to Lombard and Frederick Streets, and at present occupying 309-311 St. Paul Street, where is conducted one of the best-equipped plants in the city, using only the most approved machinery and employing a large corps of efficient workmen. Goldstrom Bros. manufacture a standard line of upholstered furniture, and their trade extends through the southern and eastern section of the country, which territory is efficiently covered by six traveling salesmen. This house has earned a high reputation for integrity and reliability of product, as evidenced by its constantly increasing business.

HARTWIG & KEMPER

WHOLESALE CHAIR MANUFACTURERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The well-known house of Hartwig & Kemper was established July 12, 1897, by Messrs. Wm. R. Hartwig and Wm. H. Kemper, prior to which time Mr. Hartwig had been a member of the firm of McDonough & Hartwig, and Mr. Kemper had been buyer for the upholstering department of John Duer & Sons, so that both members of the firm were absolutely equipped in experience to undertake the business which they now so successfully conduct. The offices and plant are situated at 316-318 West Pratt Street, where they have facilities for turning out 600,000 chairs annually. Hartwig & Kemper make cane, wood and leather seat chairs of various descriptions, aiming at all times to make salable goods at low prices and to make prompt shipments. The trade of Hartwig & Kemper extends over a large territory, and is constantly increasing.

Betz, Photo.

THE LATE ISAAC BENESCH

GANS BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

100, 102, 104 HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Established July 1, 1888, by Charles Gans, William Gans and Max Gans.

The nationally renowned umbrella house of Gans Bros. has played an important part in the general extension of Baltimore's business reputation.

The first home of the famous "Born in Baltimore—raised everywhere" was at 46 West Baltimore Street; in 1890 business growth made necessary a move to 115 Hopkins Place, and in 1904 the magnificent factory building situated at 100, 102 and 104 South Hanover Street became what is the present home of Gans Brothers. This structure consists of five stories and a basement—with a floor area of 60 x 90 feet, and with a manufacturing capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 pieces per day. Their trade extends over the United States, Canada and the West Indies. The policy which has upbuilt this extensive business is found in the constant improvement and betterment, both in method and product, which policy has made the name "Gans" a synonym for "Umbrella integrity."

J. SIEHLER

This business was originally established in 1875 by Jacob Siehler and Joseph H. Hebrank. In 1887 the Mr. Siehler purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business under his own name. Mr. Jacob Siehler died in 1905, since which time the business has been owned and conducted by his sons, Charles H. A. Siehler and J. Albert Siehler.

The business started on Aisquith Street facing Jefferson Street, and now occupies an extensive plant at 403-5-7-9-11 West Barre Street.

In 1908 the firm filled large contracts for the Isthmian Canal Commission, Panama, and are now completing a contract for the Navy Department, and besides are supplying large special orders from all sections of the country.

M. SOLMSON FLY SCREEN CO.

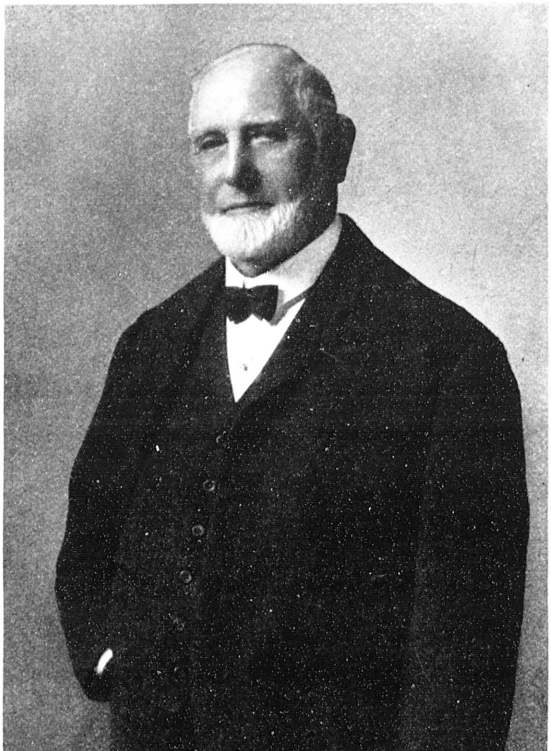
(MOSES SOLMSON, PROP.)

FLY SCREEN AND METAL WEATHER STRIP

BALTIMORE, MD.

The M. Solmson Fly Screen Co. was established in 1892 by Moses Solmson, and was situated prior to the fire of 1904 at Charles and German Streets, and since located at Bayard and Nanticoke Streets, where are manufactured the nationally renowned "Solmson" fly-screens and metal weather-strips.

The "Solmson" products are used by thousands of residences, hospitals and institutions and many Government buildings throughout the country, the business being especially large in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Richmond.



THE LATE ISAAC HAMBURGER

HENRY ROESSER & SON

OAK CHAMBER SUITS, CHIFFONIERS AND SIDEBOARDS

This firm was established in 1873, by Henry Roesser, Wm. Rock, Julius Rudolph, Wm. Hayes and A. Frank. In 1878 the firm was known as Roesser & Rock, and still later the firm's name was changed to Henry Roesser & Son, which is its present title, with J. Roesser as sole owner. The business was originally located in Uhler's Alley, but is now located at 333 South Fremont Avenue. Henry Roesser & Son are manufacturers of oak chamber suites, chiffoniers and sideboards. Henry Roesser & Son have facilities for manufacturing their products from the rough boards to the finished piece, maintaining unquestionably one of the most complete and up-to-date factories in the city, as well as being the oldest establishment of its kind in this section of the country.

GEORGE SPINDLER

This house started in business in 1890 with Mr. George Spindler as the sole owner. The original line covered by the business was the manufacture of mattresses, bedding, couches and lounges, to which has since been added upholstering in general. The original location was 1604 Canton Avenue, where Mr. Spindler was located for ten years; later he removed to 1412 Eastern Avenue, where he remained for five years; then he removed to his present ample establishment, 608 an 610 West Pratt Street. Mr. Spindler is a manufacturer of a splendid line of parlor suits and couches, also jobber in springs, bedding and mattresses, his dealings being exclusively with the trade. The business extends over a large territory and the goods manufactured are of recognized durability and integrity for which the house is noted. This and the prompt fulfilment of orders account for its magnificent success.

JAMES W. RAMSEY CO.

This house was established in June, 1906, by James W. Ramsey, who was formerly with W. A. Tottle & Co. Mr. J. W. Ramsey died in February, 1909, since which time the business has continued as an incorporated company. The office, salesrooms and warehouse are located at 118 Hanover Street. J. W. Ramsey Co. are dealers in wooden and willow ware, crockery and glass ware, tin and metal ware, and do an extensive business throughout the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and District of Columbia, the territory being covered by twelve salesmen.

THE WM. L. RUHE COMPANY

115, 117 AND 119 HOLLINGWORTH STREET

Our line of business includes the moving of printing press plants, of which we make a specialty; also the repairing of all makes of printing presses, cutters, stitchers, etc., reboring of cylinders of any diameter while in position, gear cutting of any character, making of special machinery and special parts, pipe, engine and pump work and general repair work.

In our printing press repair department we employ men who are experts in their line. We are equipped with the latest type boring-bar, which was built under the supervision of our Mr. Ruhe and constructed in our shops. The boring-bar is fitted with its own steam power engine, which can be connected with any steam line, thus saving the troubles and dangers incident to the moving of the cylinder.

IRVIN EICHENGREEN

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.

LYON, CONKLIN & COMPANY, INC.

This old-established house was founded in 1860 by Mr. Wm. L. Lyon, who was born in Baltimore in the year 1832, was engaged in the metal business from his boyhood, and died June 18, 1907, up to which time he was actively connected with the business. In December, 1906, the firm, under Lyon, Conklin & Company, was incorporated, and started in business in this capacity January 1, 1907, with Mr. Wm. L. Lyon, president; Edward Edgar Lyon, vice-president; R. H. Lyon, treasurer, and Geo. W. Wood, secretary.

The business was carried on at Light and Water Streets for a great many years, and in 1904, after the great fire, the firm purchased the property at 13, 15, 17 and 19 Balderson Street, which they now occupy, with facilities far greater than at their old location, where they manufacture the high-class line of tin plates and metals and sundry metal articles.

M. A. KRIES

Mr. Kries established this business in 1893, having been formerly connected with the Schultz Gas Fixture and Art Metal Co. as foreman for fifteen years. Mr. Kries manufactures a fine line of gas and electric fixtures and all kinds of metallic brass-work, and is a brass founder and finisher. This business is located at 303 and 305 West Lombard Street, where Mr. Kries maintains a plant, which in point of facilities and equipment is without superior in Baltimore. Mr. Kries has built up his business on a basis of quick sales and small profits with first-class workmanship to back up every transaction.

SAMUEL O. BEVANS & NIKOL CO.

HEATING, VENTILATING AND SHEET AND METAL WORK

1702 EAST FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Samuel O. Bevans & Nikol Co. was established in 1909 by Samuel O. Bevans and George C. Nikol. This firm is engaged in heating, ventilating and sheeting and metal works of all kinds, and also handles and installs stoves, furnaces and ranges. The original location of the business was 337 North Gay Street and the present location is 1702 East Fayette Street, where it conducts a thoroughly equipped plant and employs a large and efficient corps of workmen.

CHAS. A. HICKS CO.

This company was established in 1857 by Mr. Charles A. Hicks, at 925 Third Avenue. Later the company moved to 911 Third Avenue, where is maintained a thoroughly equipped plant with all the necessary machinery for its large business. Chas. A. Hicks Co. is engaged in the plumbing, sheet metal work and heating business, and has fulfilled many substantial contracts, among which are the following:

The sheet metal and copper contract on the new Baltimore Y. M. C. A. building.
Sheet metal work on The Light & Power House, Baltimore.
Tin roof at Savage Mills, Savage, Md.
Roof, cornice and skylights, Niver Coal Co., Berlin, Pa.
Metal work, Engine House, Gould and McCulloh Streets, Baltimore.
Metal work, Truck House, Broadway below Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

SIGMUND M. ADLER

N. Shulman
BALTIMORE
MD.

SHERWOOD DISTILLING COMPANY

"SHERWOOD RYE WHISKEY"

The Sherwood Distilling Company was established in 1868 and incorporated in 1882. The distillery is located at Cockeysville, Md., and the general offices are in the Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md. The product of the distillery is the famous "Sherwood Rye Whiskey," the reputation of which reaches into every State, town and hamlet in the country.

Mr. John H. Wight is president of the company and Mr. H. Wight is secretary.

FRANK STEIL BREWING CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Frank Steil Brewing Co. was established December 1, 1900, the officers of the company being Frank Steil, President; Fred Steil, Vice-President; Henry Bucksbaum, Secretary. This celebrated brewery is located at 44-46 Garrison Lane, Baltimore, where is brewed the surpassing "Deutsches Beer," "XXX Porter," and "Pale Beer." The product of this brewery is rightly called "Ye old Steil Beer," because that is exactly what it is; the kind of beer that tastes like beer ought to taste, and is as pure as beer ought to be. The Steil Brewery is one of the very up-to-date beer making plants in the country, thoroughly sanitary and equipped with the latest machinery. It has been said that after you once drink "Ye old Steil Beer," all the "new style beers" become old style to your palate—it is just that superior to others in purity and flavor.

THE CARBONDALE MACHINE CO.

Wm. M. Chatard, Manager, 1412 Continental Building

BALTIMORE, MD.

ICE MACHINES, REFRIGERATING PLANTS, COLD STORAGE

The Baltimore branch of the Carbondale Machine Co. was established July 1, 1904. With an experience of twenty years and maintaining its own corps of men to erect, care for and repair its ice-machines, this company ranks as one of the largest and most competent manufacturers of ice machinery in the country. The latest machines manufactured by this company may be operated by exhaust steam, thereby saving much fuel.

Among the important Baltimore contracts fulfilled by this company may be noted: The refrigerating plant of Hutzler Bros. (which is the first and largest fur storage vault to be installed in Baltimore), the B. & O. office building, Gardiner Dairy (three orders), The Belvedere Hotel, Pikesville Dairy Co., the Washington Apartments and the Standard Oil Co. (four orders).

THE SIMMONS MANUFACTURING CO.

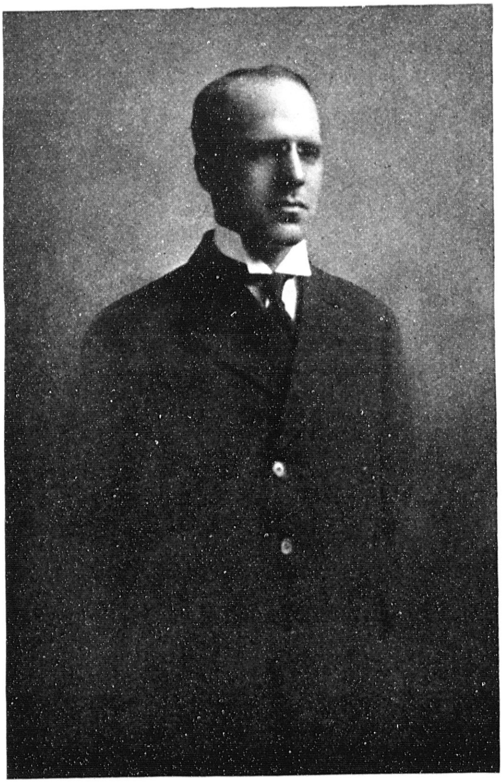
612-618 WEST PRATT ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

From a two horse-power equipment in 1871 to 4,000 horse-power in 1907, and from nine employees to 2,500, expresses the evolution of the Simmons Manufacturing Company, of Kenesha, Wis.

An immense amount of raw material is required to run a factory covering thirty-two acres of floor space, comprising thirty-six buildings in all, with an average daily output of 500 brass beds, 3,600 iron beds, 2,400 spring beds, 1,500 wire mattresses, 800 couches, 800 cots, 200 cribs, 150 costumers and 1,000 folding chairs, or in other words, a solid trainload of finished products.

The Baltimore branch of the Simmons Manufacturing Company is located at 612 to 618 West Pratt Street.



SIMON H. STEIN

WALLACE STEBBINS & SONS

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

CHARLES AND LOMBARD STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established by Mr. Wallace Stebbins in 1893, who, prior to which time, had been for thirty-three years the active head of the firm of Thomas C. Basshor & Co. This house maintains a shop of large capacity, and the growth of this business is ample warrant that its methods, equipment and output are of the very highest character. Wallace Stebbins & Sons are steam-pipe fitters and machinists; also dealers in boilers, engines, tanks and supplies, and make a specialty of heavy pipe work and cylinder boring. This firm also handles Ideal engines and Fitzgibbons boilers.

Wallace Stebbins & Sons are contracting engineers, with headquarters at the corner of Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore.

EUGENE D. SPRINGER

Baltimore's rapid growth has afforded a fine opportunity for the expert builder and contractor, especially since the destruction of so many fine buildings during the late fire. Among the builders and contractors who have established a high reputation for reliable and effective work is Mr. Eugene D. Springer. He established himself in business in 1896 and is located at 424 South Charles Street, with his shop on the second floor, which is completely fitted with all the modern tools and appliances of the business. Some twenty-five hands are employed, and more, as the nature of the contracts demand. His business is chiefly in the city and vicinity. He contracts for and builds factories, warehouses, store buildings and residences. He makes a specialty of giving prompt and careful attention to job work, and in addition is an expert adjuster of machinery. His business extends among the best and most prominent property owners of the city, and he has established a reputation for honest workmanship which adds yearly to his large business.

WILLIAM C. SCHERER & CO.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

BALTIMORE, MD.

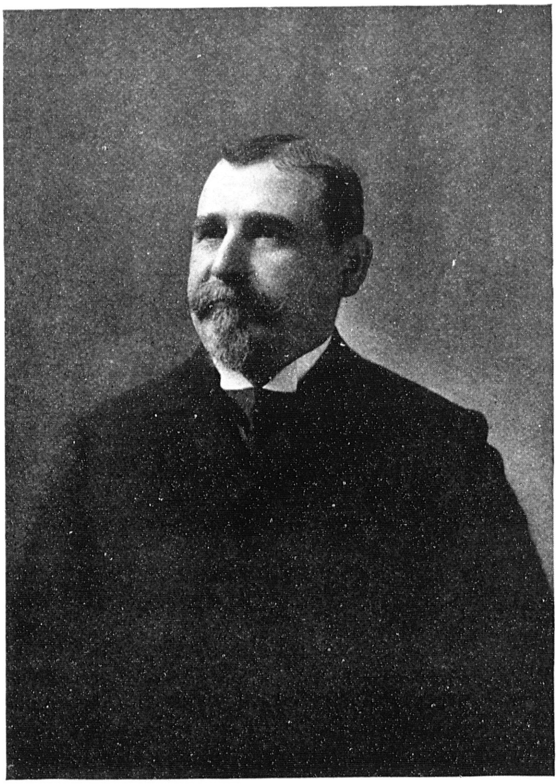
William C. Scherer & Co. are the successors of the old house of John Scherer & Son, and the firm is composed of William C. Scherer and Philip Green. This firm is located at 808-809-810-812 West Baltimore Street, and are wholesale and retail dealers in sash, doors and blinds, window and door frames, brackets, mouldings, stair work, porch work, interior finish, cabinet mantels, etc. The Frame Department of Wm. C. Scherer & Co. is situated at 807, 809, 811, 813, 815 Raborg Street, and the Wholesale and Shipping Department 847, 849, 851, 853 Raborg Street.

THE STANDARD CAP CO.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CAPS

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Standard Cap Co. was established in 1900 by Max Joffe, who previous to this time had been a wholesale and retail merchant in Hagerstown, Md. Up to the time of the fire of 1904 this business was located at 38 West Baltimore Street, since which time it has been situated at 638 West Baltimore Street. The Standard Cap Co. makes a specialty of manufacturing hats and caps, and has facilities for turning out 300 dozen. The Standard Cap Co. has had special orders for the caps worn in the Gompers "Home Coming" in Washington and other large organizations. The trade of this company extends into the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Washington, D. C.



SOLOMON FRANK

CALVERT STOVE AND HEATING COMPANY

The Calvert Stove and Heating Company, 107 Commerce Street, was organized February, 1906, to take over the contract department of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., which firm is and has been well known in this community for many years through the excellent line of goods which it manufactures, among which are the Excelsior ranges, Paragon furnaces and Paragon hot-water and steam boilers, for all of which they are agents. There are several hundred of the Paragon steam and water plants and several hundred of the Excelsior ranges and Paragon furnaces in successful operation in and around Baltimore. The officers of the company are: Charles S. Austin, president: William E. Austin, treasurer, and Clarence B. Rauch, secretary.

GIBSON & YOUNG

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

110 NORTH EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Gibson & Young were established in 1907, by M. O. Gibson and J. W. Young, Jr., both men of large practical experience in their line of business. The location of this firm is at 110 North Eutaw Street, and in point of facilities is capable of undertaking and fulfilling all character of contracts in an expert and prompt manner. Gibson & Young are electrical engineers and have been awarded many large contracts in their line of business and enjoy a favorable standing in the construction world.

F. X. GANTER CO.

SHOW CASES, BAR, BANK, JEWELERS' AND DRUGGISTS' FIXTURES

BALTIMORE, MD.

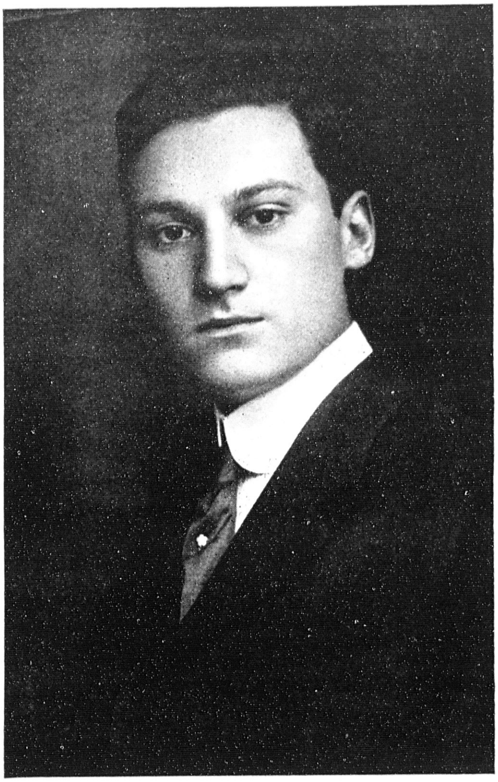
This business was established in 1876 by Mr. Francis X. Ganter and conducted by him under his individual name until January 7, 1909, when the title was changed to F. X. Ganter Co. The original location of this business was on Hanover Street, near Lombard Street, moving in 1884 to 9 and 11 West Pratt Street, and in 1898 to its present location, which takes in the entire city block bounded by Leadenhall, Stockholm, Peach and West Streets, where is maintained one of the largest factories in the country for the manufacture of show cases, store, office and restaurant fixtures; billiard and pool tables; mirror plates and beveled plate glass.

P. J. CUSHEN

This business was established in 1900 by Mr. P. J. Cushen and Mr. Wm. E. Ferguson, trading as P. J. Cushen & Co. In 1904 Mr. Wm. E. Ferguson withdrew from the firm, since which time Mr. Cushen has conducted the business on his own account. This firm is engaged in a general contracting and building business and has facilities for handling all character of work; its motto being "Good Work at Fair Prices."

Among the contracts fulfilled may be mentioned:

Empire Theatre (now Blaney's).
No. 16 Engine House (Fire Boat Station).
Twelve portable schools (for School Board of Baltimore City).
Lexington Market
Cross Market



SIDNEY B. COHEN

KRUSE'S HOTEL

308 NORTH EUTAW STREET

This homelike little hotel was established March 17, 1904, and contains twenty neatly furnished rooms (single and double), is located in the heart of the city and shopping district, opposite Blaney's Theatre and within two squares of the Academy of Music, Auditorium, Maryland and Ford's Theatres, accessible by all car lines traversing the city.

The hotel has one of the largest and best ventilated dining-rooms in the city for ladies and gentlemen, where the choicest of everything in season is served by polite and attentive waiters, who are ever ready to please. Our specialties are mostly German dishes and delicacies in great variety.

The kitchen is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Kruse.

The bar is stocked with the best and purest products.

Special attention is paid to after-theatre parties; also caterers to outside wedding and reception parties.

OTTENHEIMER BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SAUSAGES AND DEALERS IN BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

Ottenheimer Bros. was established in 1875 by Moses and Eleazer Ottenheimer, trading under the firm name of M. Ottenheimer & Son. In 1895 the firm name was changed to Ottenheimer Bros., the firm consisting of Eleazer, Bernard M. and Samuel M. Ottenheimer (sons of Moses Ottenheimer). The factory of Ottenheimer Bros. is located at 15-17 Frederick Avenue, where are manufactured the famous Ottenheimer sausage, which are vended in all the leading markets of the city.

The Butchers' Supply Department is located at 221 South Eutaw Street, with annex at 208 South Eutaw Street, where are sold all manner of butchers' tools, files and machinery, refrigerators, racks and blocks, shelving, scales and spice-mills. The constant increasing of this enterprising firm is ample testimony of the merits of its enterprise and integrity.

KAUFMAN BEEF CO.

BALTIMORE DRESSED BEEF

The Kaufman Beef Co. was originally established in 1875 by H. C. Kaufman; the firm later became Kaufman Bros., and in 1906 was incorporated as the Kaufman Beef Co. The original location of this business was 18 Hollins Market and the present locations are 607-609 Lexington Market and 18-20 Hollins Market. The Kaufman Beef Co. do strictly Kosher killing, at the local abbatoir, for the wholesale and retail trade. The policy of the Kaufman Beef Co. is to deal honestly, and its aim is to have satisfied customers. That it has succeeded in these aims is best evidenced by the large and constantly increasing patronage which it enjoys.

NORTH BROS. & STRAUSS

The firm of North Bros. & Strauss was established in 1887 by Henry F. Strauss, James E. North and Israel R. North. Prior to engaging in the above business, the members of the firm were engaged in the retail furnishing line. The firm was originally located at 325 West Baltimore Street, and now occupies the magnificent seven-story building at the northeast corner of Pratt and German Streets, where is maintained one of the best equipped factories of its kind in the country. Prior to moving to their present quarters, and subsequent to their location 225 West Baltimore Street, the firm was located at Light and Mercer Streets, and Hanover and German Streets. The North Bros. & Strauss are jobbing manufacturers of negligee and dress shirts, gent's night robes and summer underwear. This firm employs one thousand operatives.

A. EISENBERG

McINTYRE & HENDERSON

ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

McIntyre & Henderson were established in 1901, the firm members being Edward McIntyre and J. E. Henderson. The plant of this firm is located at the foot of Montgomery Street, and is equipped with every facility adapted to the high order of work which they execute. McIntyre & Henderson are engineers and boiler-makers and make a specialty of general repair work.

SOLD TO

ATLANTIC COPPERSMITH AND PLUMBING WORKS

812 REPPERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE MALLORY MACHINERY CO., INC.

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. COMPLETE PLANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Office and Sales Room, 308 to 318 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Among the leading industrial enterprises of Baltimore is The Mallory Machinery Co., Inc., which is the successor of a firm established thirty-nine years ago. The new company was incorporated recently and deals in all kinds of machinery—boilers, steam pumps, engines, lathes, drill presses, saw-mills, contractors' equipment, ice and refrigerating plants, and carry and have ready for shipment the largest stock of second-hand machinery in the South.

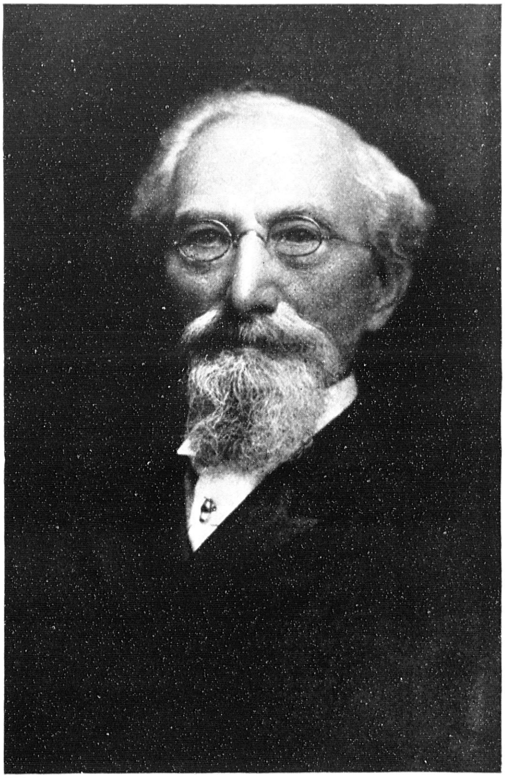
The Mallory Machinery Co., Inc., have their office and sales rooms at 308-318 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. Its officers are: George A. McCauley, president; Henry H. Hubner, treasurer; Jacob Noll, secretary.

WILLIAM J. S. MILLAR

856 W. NORTH AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Millar began business on his own account in 1894, having had prior experience in his special line of business both in Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Millar is engaged in the heating, plumbing and roofing business and has up-to-date facilities in every department of his business for the handling and execution of work. His establishment is located at 856 West North Avenue, near Linden Avenue, and his motto of "honest dealing and long friendship" has won for him an extensive patronage, as shown by the many large and general contracts which he has fulfilled in Baltimore and in Washington.



ELKAN DREY

THOMAS MATTHEWS & SON

This old-established house was founded in 1815, by Thomas Matthews, who later associated with him in the business his son, Joseph Matthews, the father of Henry C. Matthews, the present head of the firm of Thomas Matthews & Son.

Joseph Matthews died in the year 1892. H. C. Matthews in February, 1907, admitted into the firm Harry J. Matthews, his son, so that the business is at present conducted by the grandson and the great-grandson of the founder. The first location of the business was on North High Street, and about the year 1844 the lot facing on Fleet, Albermarle and Exeter Streets was purchased. At present the business is situated on Fleet and Albermarle and Block and Willis Streets.

The special and general lines of lumber handled by Thomas Matthews & Sons are white and yellow pine, Oregon pine, cypress, oak, California redwood, special timber, large sizes and long lengths.

MORGAN COMPANY

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF MILL WORK

OSHKOSH, WIS., AND BALTIMORE, MD.

This company was established in 1886, succeeding The Carleton-Foster Company, and was composed of three cousins, Thomas R. Morgan, Albert T. Morgan and J. Earl Morgan, all substantial young men and strongly identified with the lumber and banking business of Oshkosh, Wis. The Morgan Company was originally a firm, but in 1904 was incorporated, with the following officers: J. E. Morgan, president; E. S. Richmond, vice-president; J. W. Baker, secretary; J. G. Lloyd, treasurer. The plant of the Morgan Company is located at Oshkosh, Wis., and the Baltimore office, which was opened in 1889, is under the management of Mr. C. A. Hanscom. The Morgan Company are manufacturers of the "Perfect Door," and all lines of interior finish. The capacity of this company may be inferred from the fact that it can turn out 1,500 doors, 1,500 windows, 500 pairs of blinds, and 500,000 feet of moulding per day. The policy of the business is conservative, yet strong in enterprise and character, aiming to supply the best of material, and to maintain, at all times, a reputation far above its competitors. The Morgan Company's product has been installed in the following buildings in the East (a few of many): Baltimore, Md.—St. Joseph's House of Industry, Preston Apartments, Earl Court Apartments, Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Building, Professional Building, Cecil Apartments, Bellevue-Manchester Apartments, Maryland Life Insurance Company, rows of houses in all sections of Baltimore, among them Auchentoroly Terrace, facing Druid Hill Park, St. Paul Street, Cromwell Street, Madison Avenue, Whitlock Street, North Calvert Street, West North Avenue, Linden Avenue, Robert Street, and many others, also Summer House for Sisters of Notre Dame, Notch Cliff, Md. Washington, D. C.—St. Rose's Industrial School, many apartments and rows of houses. Philadelphia, Pa.—Many apartments and rows of houses. Old Point Comfort, Va.—Hotel Chamberlain. Norfolk, Va.—Hospital St. Vincent de Paul.

NEWTON & PAINTER

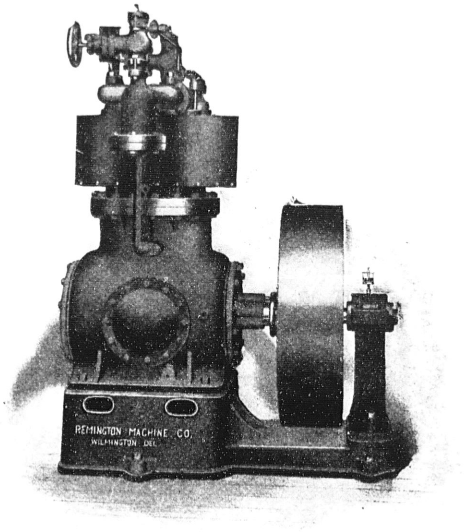
Newton & Painter were established in March, 1904, by C. W. Newton and C. E. Painter. Mr. Newton previously had been chief engineer of the heating department of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., and Mr. Painter was a practising consulting engineer, having also been chief engineer of the Crown Cork & Seal Company. The office of Newton & Painter was originally at 19 E. Saratoga Street, and later in the American Building. The firm at present occupy a suite of offices at 614-615-616 Professional Building. The following is a selected list of buildings which have been perfected under the plans and supervision of Newton & Painter: The Chamber of Commerce, B. & O. Central Building, American Building, Crown Cork & Seal Building, Hutzler Bros., Woman's College, The Hebrew Hospital and Esylum, The Hub, all in Baltimore; the United States Courthouse and Post Office, at Baltimore.

HENRY BURGUNDER (DECEASED)

CHARLES ZIES & SONS

Engineers and Machinists

BALTIMORE, MD.



REFRIGERATING PLANT INSTALLED IN A. A. BRAGER'S STORE

The firm of Charles Zies & Sons was established September 4, 1884, by Mr. Charles Zies, who was born in Germany, February 14, 1840, and who, prior to coming to this country, was foreman of Hentschell & Sons' Locomotive Works, located in Cassel, Germany. In 1906 Mr. Zies took into the firm his sons, John, Chas. N., Wm. C. and Frederick Zies. The original location of this business was 316 S. Fremont Street, to which has been added since 314 and 318 S. Fremont, and later extended through to 313-315-317-321 Ringgold Street.

Charles Zies & Sons are manufacturers of ice machines, butchers' and brewery machinery, steam engines, and deal in all kinds of boilers, pumps, pipes, valves, fittings, belting, packing, etc. The aim of this firm is to serve its patrons faithfully and at reasonable rates consistent with the highest class workmanship. Charles Zies & Sons are agents for Remington Ice Company, Paul Pulley Company, Canton-Hughes Pump Company, Princess Automatic Washing Machine Company, Lycoming Engines, etc.

In their ice-making and refrigerating machine department may be noted the following installations recently:

ALBERT A. BRAGER, Department Store	6-ton refrigerator.
BERNHEIMER BROS., Department Store	12-ton refrigerator.
OTTENHEIMER BROS., Provisions	12-ton refrigerator.
WAGNER BROS., Provisions	20-ton refrigerator.
W. P. BIRD & BROS., Provisions	4-ton refrigerator.
SEVERN APARTMENT CO.	6-ton refrigerator.
NOTRE DAME COLLEGE	8-ton refrigerator.
SPARROWS POINT STORE CO., Provisions	6-ton refrigerator.
GEORGE HORN, Provisions	2-ton refrigerator.
BLOME & SON CO., Chocolates	10-ton refrigerator.
BLUE RIBBON CANDY CO., Chocolates	12-ton refrigerator.
LAUER & SUTER, Chocolates	110-ton refrigerator.
GUTH CHOCOLATE CO., Chocolates	8-ton refrigerator.
CHAS. W. TREUTH, Ellicott City, Provisions	4-ton refrigerator.
JOS. R. COALE, Belair, Md., Provisions	6-ton refrigerator.
HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Jessups, Md	10-ton refrigerator.
SPRINGFIELD STATE ASYLUM, Sykesville, Md	8-ton refrigerator.
SAMUEL H. YATES, Glyndon, Md	8-ton refrigerator.

and many others.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

A. A. BRAGER DEPARTMENT STORE

WILLIAM C. FREDERICK'S

Ice Cream Plant

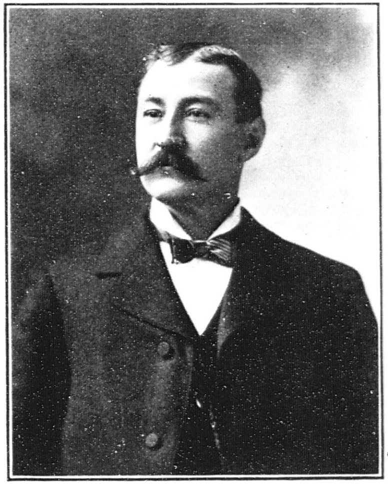
1224-1225-1226 GREENMOUNT AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

FREDERICK'S ICE CREAM PLANT

A quarter of a century ago Mr. Frederick started the Ice Cream business, of which he is yet the head and sole proprietor, at the corner of Greenmount Avenue and Colvin Place. His motto from the beginning was "Keep trade as well as make it, and never betray a confidence." That his **ice cream,** as well as his policy, has been a success, is attested by his magnificent plant now at 1224 and 1226 Greenmount Ave., covering ground 40x150 feet, with a capacity of 3,000 gallons of **ice cream** daily.

SANITARY THROUGHOUT

The process used by Mr. Frederick for the manufacture of high grade of **ice cream** is so cleanly that a man in full dress could operate it all day without injury to his appearance. In fact, from the time that the pure cream is poured into the Agitator until it is carried off in parchment-covered cans to the cold storage room, **it is not touched by hands or exposed to contact with the dust-laden air.** The cream is drawn from the Agitator through sanitary tubes to the refrigerating cylinders, where it is frozen by Cold Brine System. The interior of all the receptacles are German silvered and absolutely rust proof. Only electric light and power are used, and there is a commodious storage room 30x70 feet, with ample shipping facilities.


WILLIAM C. FREDERICK

PURE CREAM

To insure the *purity* of the cream used, Mr. Frederick uses his own separator and contemplates the installation of his own ice plant in the near future. Mr. Frederick employs an average force of fifteen men, each of whom takes an especial pride in helping to make and keep the reputation of this factory for cleanliness and sanitation at the high standard which has won for it the magnificent patronage which it enjoys. Mr. Frederick has an open door to visitors, and prides himself that he has sold many of the same people continuously during the 25 years of his business career. If it's Frozen and Good to Eat "Frederick" Makes It.

GOMPRECHT & BENESCH

There are few larger and more complete emporiums of house-furnishing lines in the country than the well-known and highly esteemed firm of Gomprecht & Benesch, 316, 318, 320 and 322 North Eutaw Street. This house was established in 1883 as the Eutaw Furniture Co. In September, 1897, the business came under the control of J. Gomprecht, and in 1901 the firm became as at present. The structure was rebuilt that same year, and is a handsome six-story building of brick and terra-cotta, with dimensions of 60 x 140 feet. Here is displayed one of the largest and most complete lines of furniture and pianos carried by any house in the United States. A most attractive exhibit is made of furniture of all styles and makes, for parlor, bedroom, library, boudoir and kitchen uses. A large and varied assortment of carpets, rugs, mattings, oilcloths and linoleums are always in stock. The house is popularly called the "home-making establishment"; and, in fact, a tasty and comfortable home can be equipped from cellar to garret without having to go out of the store. The house sells for cash, or on a most convenient and easy system of payments graduated to suit persons of moderate incomes. The equipment of the house is perfect, and the salesmen are experienced and courteous, with every facility for the prompt delivery of goods of the most satisfactory character. The firm consists of J. Gomprecht and J. Benesch, both of Baltimore.

S. GINSBERG & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

GERMAN AND PACA STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

S. Ginsberg & Co. was established in 1893 by Solomon Ginsberg, who is the sole owner of the business. The original location of the firm was at 29 Hopkins Place, and its present home is the magnificent structure at the northwest corner of Green and German Streets, where is conducted one of the largest wholesale clothing manufacturing establishments in Baltimore. S. Ginsberg & Co. do an extensive business throughout the south and southwestern sections of the country, which territory is traveled by eight salesmen. The number of operatives employed by this house ranges from 350 to 400.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.

JOHN R. LIVEZEY

Designer and Contractor for

Cold Storage Insulation and Refrigerators

Brine and Ammonia Pipe Covering

Philadelphia Office

1933 MARKET STREET

Baltimore Office

308 NORTH HOLLIDAY STREET

R. W. BAIR, Local Manager

This business was established over fourteen years ago by John R. Livezey, who had been in the employ of J. K. Kilburn, one of the pioneer Ice Machine Builders in England and this country, opening an office as Consulting Engineer in Ice and Refrigerating plant construction.

A short while after the business was started he added to the business the designing and contracting for Cold Storage Insulation and Refrigerators, and Pipe Covering work of all kinds.

Among the large contracts fulfilled for hot and cold pipe covering is the Bellevue-Stratford, Phila., where he had the entire contract for all of the insulating work. Also at the Penna. Railroad Station, Phila., and the Union Station, Washington, D. C.

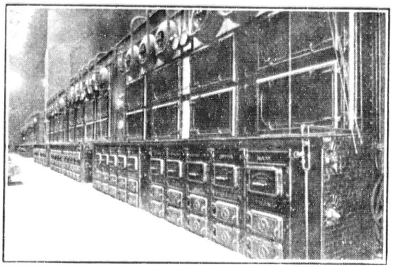
Cold storage insulation has become an important industry, and Mr. Livezey, with his knowledge of refrigeration work and with the assistance of those who are well equipped, produces results in a line which is as of as much importance as the refrigerating machine, and is excelled by none.

A few of the important contracts for cold storage insulation are given hereunder:

Arbogast & Bastian....Allentown, Pa.
Jacob Ulmer Packing Company....Pottsville, Pa.
Croninger Packing Company....Shamokin, Pa.
Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel....Atlantic City, N. J.
Royal Palace Hotel....Atlantic City, N. J.
Jos. Campbell Company....Camden, N. J.
Penna. Cold Storage and Market Company....Philadelphia
D. B. Martin Company....Philadelphia
Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company....Philadelphia
Abbott's Alderney Dairies....Philadelphia
Standard Ice Company....Philadelphia
Washington Market Company....Washington, D. C.
Hutzler Bros.' Fur Vault....Baltimore, Md.
Greenwald Packing Co....Baltimore, Md.
Gardiner Dairy Company....Baltimore, Md.
Standard Oil Company....Baltimore, Md.
American Ice Company....Baltimore, Md.
Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital....Baltimore, Md.
Belvidere Hotel....Baltimore, Md.
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company....Norfolk, Va.
Montauk Dairy Company....Norfolk, Va.
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company....Richmond, Va.
Crystal Ice Company....Richmond, Va.
Shepherd Ice Cream Company....Richmond, Va.
Kingan & Company....Richmond and Baltimore

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

HUB BUILDING



HAWLEY DOWN-DRAFT FURNACE COMPANY OF MARYLAND

GEORGE F. WHITING, Lessee

2100 EAST NORTH AVE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

We install our furnaces entirely at our own risk, subject to the following guarantees according to condition:

GUARANTEES:

First: To prevent 90 per cent. of the smoke, burning any fair grade of bituminous coal.

Second: To increase capacity of boiler to from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. above rating.

Third: To save from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of fuel, according to conditions.

Fourth: To show higher economy and less repairs than any other patent furnace.

Fifth: To remove our furnaces and replace original settings if we fail in any guarantee.

Upon application our representative will visit your plant, carefully consider your conditions, and make you a proposition guaranteeing you a definite return yearly on your investment, an increased boiler power and other advantages, as your conditions may suggest.

REFERENCES

BALTIMORE

U. S. Post-Office and Court house, 5 furnaces
Bernheimer Bros., 3 furnaces
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., 4 furnaces
Hutzler Bros., 4 furnaces
Rennert Hotel, 2 furnaces
Sharp & Dohme, 2 furnaces
Monticello Distilling Co., 4 furnaces
National Brewing Co., 5 furnaces
Crystal Ice Co., 3 furnaces
Mercy Hospital, 3 furnaces
American Tobacco Co., 4 furnaces

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Municipal Electric Light Plant, 2 furnaces

WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

W. D. Byron & Son Co., 2 furnaces

SUFFOLK, VA.

Virginia Mills
Electric Light, Ice & Power Co., 3 furnaces

RICHMOND, VA.

Home Brewing Co., 4 furnaces

NORFOLK, VA.

Citizens Bank Building, 2 furnaces

PULLMAN, ILL.

Pullman Palace Car Co., 22 furnaces

NEW YORK

U. S. Post-Office, 8 furnaces

BOSTON, MASS

Boston Electric Light Co., 33 furnaces

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bureau Printing & Engraving, 7 furnaces
U. S. Treasury Building, 9 furnaces
Stoneleigh Court, Apt., 2 furnaces
Post Building, 2 furnaces
Providence Hospital, 3 furnaces
Potomac Electric Light and Power, 13 furnaces
Gordon Hotel, 2 furnaces
Evening Star Building, 2 furnaces
Washington Market, 2 furnaces
S. Kahn & Son Co., 2 furnaces
Winder Building, 4 furnaces

YONKERS, N. Y.

Alex Smith & Son (Complete), 32 furnaces

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. K. Fairbanks Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

U. S. Court House, 4 furnaces

ST. LOUIS, MO.

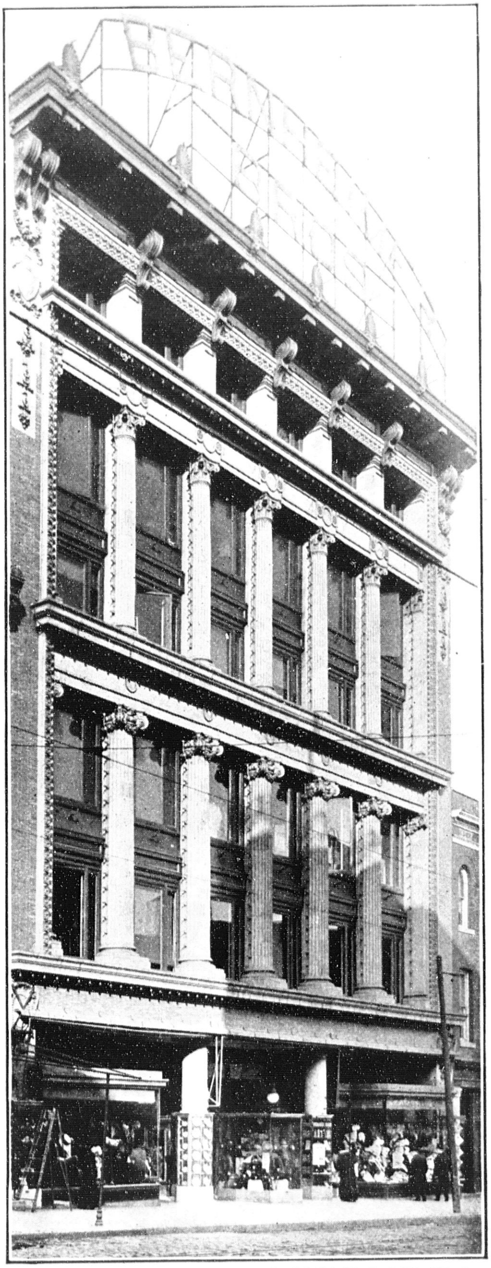
Anheuser Busch Brewing Co., 20 furnaces

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Post-Office and Court House, 8 furnaces

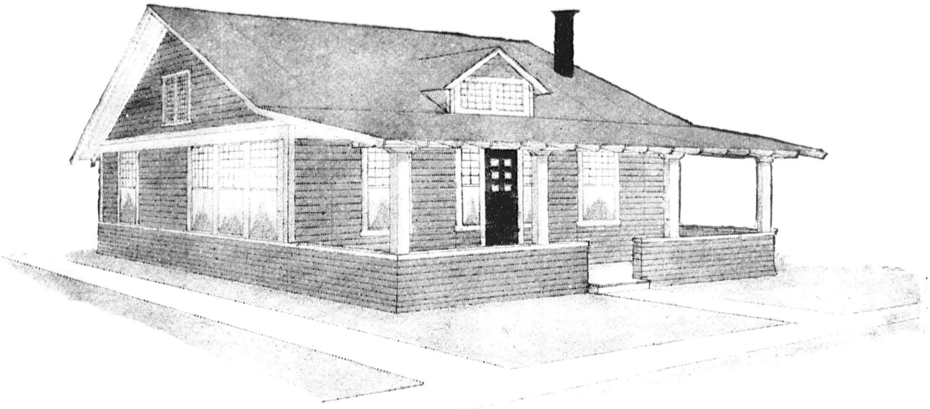
CHICAGO, ILL.

People Gas Light & Coke Co., 46 furnaces



J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

BERNHEIMER BROS.' FAYETTE STREET STORE



Established 1907

PATUXENT LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Portable Houses and Bungalows

OFFICE AND FACTORY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Patuxent Lumber Co. was established 1907, as a partnership by L. J. Houston, Jr., Lemue Wilmer and W. S. Edge, as contractors and dealers in Lumber Supplies for Railroads, Sewer and Foundation Work and Heavy Timber. Their work with Railroads brought many orders for Portable Bunk Houses, among which contracts may be mentioned a recent order from Claiborne, Johnston & Co., for 5 Portable Bunk Houses, to be used near their works at Cumberland, Md., and West Virginia Junction, W. Va. The Patuxent Lumber Co. are building a Portable Bath House for the Free Bath Commissioners of Baltimore, also have recently completed a 7-room Portable Bungalow, with 2 fire places, 27 ft. front x 44 ft. 7¾ in. deep, for Mrs. Frank Baldwin, wife of Mr. Baldwin, with Baldwin & Pennington, architects, a 42-foot Portable Poultry House for T. Dudley Riggs, and a 5-room Portable Bungalow for Col. A. E. Randle, Washington, D. C.

Bungalows	Club Houses	Invalid Houses	Bath Houses	Hunters Cabins
Cottages	School Houses	Summer Houses	Boat Houses	Plantation Cabins
Garages	Voting Houses	Contractors Offices	Bunk Houses	Laborers Shanties
	Photograph Galleries	Shooting Galleries	Play Houses	

POULTRY HOUSES, PENS AND COOPS OF ALL KINDS

The above design Bungalow may be made into any size by adding or taking away sections.

Porch may be of any desired width and roofed with same material as the house.

Fireplace and chimney are of fire-proof material and conform in finish to the interior.

Our houses are stronger than other portable houses, also cheaper, which is made possible by our owning our own timber and saw mills, thus being able to secure the raw material at an advantage over our competitors.

Complete plans, specifications and prices furnished for houses to conform to any desired design.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

BALTIMORE BARGAIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE STREET

J. S. CARTER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. DEALERS IN EXCELSIOR, GRAIN, MILL FEED, HAY, STRAW AND MARSH GRASS

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. S. Carter & Co. was established in 1879, succeeding the original firm of Owens & Bro. The original location of the business was 121 West Pratt Street, but is now situated at 105 Hanover Street. J. S. Carter & Co. are commission merchants and extensive dealers in excelsior, packing material, grain, mill feed, hay, straw and marsh grass. This house enjoys a wide representation for integrity, service and quality, and machinery facilities of the most modern and approved type for the handling of a large and growing business.

OTTO M. DU BRAU

ARTISTIC INTERIOR DECORATIONS

607 NORTH EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

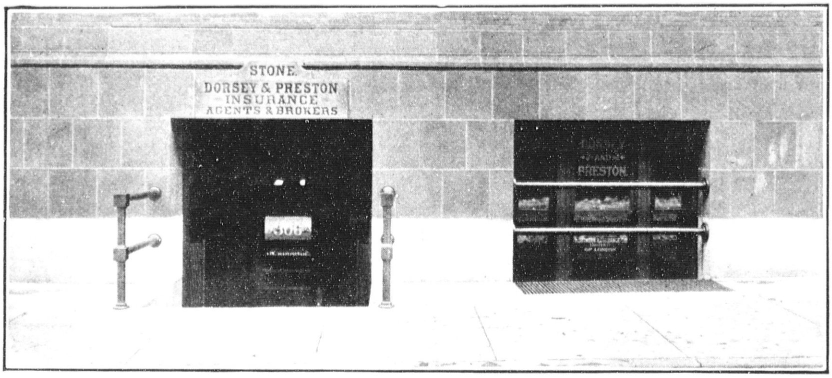
Mr. Otto M. Du Brau was born in Germany and studied in Hamburg under Professor Rachee for five years, subsequent to which time he traveled for three years through Germany and England, broadening his knowledge of ancient and modern art. In 1895 he came to this country, and he soon saw his field open to find free latitude for the exercises of his ideas and artistic individuality.

Mr. Otto M. Du Brau enjoys to-day the enviable reputation of being one of the most distinguished and artistic decorators in the country; he has decorated a number of the finest residences and he lists among his customers such names as: Mr. Sol. Frank, Mrs. Chas. Hutzler, Mr. H. Grinsfelder, Messrs. Max Hochschild, Chas. E. Bartell, Isaac E. Emerson, etc.

Mr. Otto M. Du Brau also makes a specialty of church decoration, and he is known as one of the most successful and conscientious men in this field. Among the many churches he decorated may be noted: Foundry M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.; New M. E. Church, Havre de Grace, Md.; Madison Ave. M. E., Union Square M. E. Church, First, Second and Third Reformed Churches, St. Cecilia Roman Catholic Church, German Zion Church, Anshei Emunah Synagogue and many others. Mr. Du Brau is also closely connected with the Baltimore Interlocking Tile Company, of which company he is president.

J. C. Christhilf Photo.

BALTIMORE BARGAIN STORE, FAYETTE STREET



STONE, DORSEY & PRESTON

GENERAL

Insurance Agents and Brokers

306 WATER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established November 1, 1907, by Jas. M. Dorsey and Jas. Oscar Preston. Mr. Dorsey has eighteen years' experience in underwriting through the old fire-insurance firm of Maury & Donnelly, having started as office boy and worked his way up the ladder. He has personally inspected more risks and met more special agents than any other man in the city to-day.

Mr. Preston has the experience of a bank clerk and credit man, and for four years was an individual broker. He is fully able to hold his own in any of the intricate insurance branches and is widely known throughout the wholesale district.

On February 1, 1908, seeing the wisdom and necessity of specializing and forming departments, they took two partners, Newell Stone and Jas. E. Godwin, and continued under the name of Stone, Dorsey & Preston, at the same time forming Stone, Godwin & Co., Inc., with the Hon. Wm. F. Stone, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, as President, to handle the liability lines.

Mr. Newell Stone was brought up with the Maryland Casualty Company, and has the experience of an agent and special field man in accident, health and liability lines.

Mr. Godwin, by his legal training, is able to give opinions and interpretations of contracts and agreements which are of vast benefit to customers and his own office. He is also endowed with an enviable disposition and hosts of friends.

This firm has the distinction of being the only insurance office on Water Street, which is in the heart of the financial and insurance district. Their office is a wide-awake beehive, handling fire, life, casualty, marine, credit, sprinkler insurance and bonds, and keeps strictly up to date in all branches. By the above qualifications this firm is better able to handle, through personal assistance, the business intrusted to them than other offices not so well equipped.

Their reputation is made and they propose to build a monument of fair dealings with their fellow brothers and customers and they have this motto: "Never be satisfied with your personal amount of productiveness." Their customers are some of the largest Jewish and Christian firms, as well as corporations, clubs and secret organizations. Telephone C. & P., St. Paul, 5112.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

STROUSE & BROTHERS

AMERICAN COAT PAD COMPANY

1007 AND 1009 EAST PRATT STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY

This company was established January 28, 1901, by Louis Bouchat, President, and George Schleunes, Secretary and Treasurer. The original location of the business was at 220 S. Eden Street, but it now occupies 1007, 1009, 1011 E. Pratt Street, which is equipped with the most modern and improved mechanical devices adapted to its special class of business. This company is engaged in the manufacture of apparel pads for men's and women's wear, also non-breakable concave coat fronts.

The business of this company extends over the United States and into Canada and Mexico as well. The offices maintained directly by the American Coat Pad Company throughout the country and Canada are as follows:

New York....817 Broadway
Philadelphia....221 Church St.
Boston....77 Summer St.
Chicago....231 E. Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati....Rawson Bldg., 4th & Ems Sts.
Cleveland....16 Blackstone Bldg.
St. Louis....527 Victoria Bldg.
Louisville....522 W. Main St.
Buffalo....202 Main St.
Rochester....502 Cox Bldg.
Syracuse....25 Union St.
San Francisco....2d and Mission Sts.
Montreal, Canada....212 Coristine Bldg.

The American Coat Pad Company enjoys the distinction of ranking as the largest establishment of its kind in the United States.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO.

PEABODY PIANO CO.

REPRESENTING THE PEABODY, HENRY F. MILLER, DECKER, STARR, WEAVER AND YORK PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS

216 WEST SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PEABODY PIANO CO., Inc., 216 West Saratoga Street. JOHN STENGEL, JR., President; LOUIS A. BLAMBERG, Secretary and Treasurer; both being practical piano men of over twenty-five years' experience; representing and carrying a well-selected stock of such leading high-grade pianos and player-pianos as the PEABODY, HENRY F. MILLER, DECKER, STARR, WEAVER, YORK, etc.; and make a specialty of Piano Tuning and Repair Work, which is given personal supervision. Our business being managed on an economical basis, and our fixed expense being small, we are able to undersell our competitors, and our ability to select our exceptional line of pianos, together with our easy payment plan enables everyone purchasing from us to secure the best values at the right price. We have Upright Pianos as low as $200, Player-Pianos $350 to $850 and Grand Pianos at $750 up. Be sure to investigate our claim for Lowest Prices, Best Values and Reasonable Terms. Tuning, Repairing and Moving a Specialty.

THE CASTELBERG NATIONAL JEWELRY COMPANY

JACOB CASTELBERG & SON

106 N. EUTAW ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The history of this house extends back to 1853, when it was established by Mr. Jacob Castelberg. The firm is now composed of Jacob Castelberg, Joseph Castelberg, and Albert Wildman. This house carries one of the most complete and general lines of jewelry in the city, and has branches in Washington and cities in Pennsylvania. By reason of the very large output through its various stores this house maintains its own importing department and manufacturing plant, which puts it in a position to offer the very best jewelry productions at the most reasonable prices, and that this fact is generally known to jewelry buyers is attested by the vast and constantly increasing trade which it enjoys.

PICTURES—FRAMES—MIRRORS—KODAKS

Our line of Pictures and Frames is exclusive. Portrait Frames a Specialty. Mirrors to order. We are headquarters for Eastman Kodaks and Supplies.

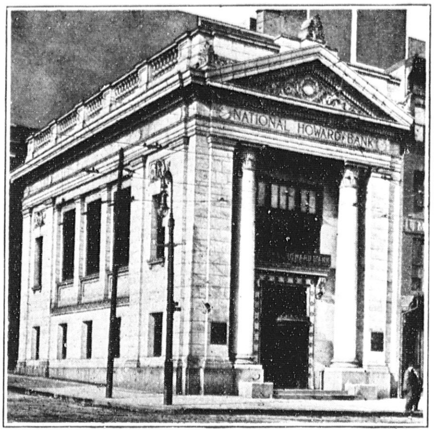
H. W. JACKSON COMPANY

NUMBER 20 WEST LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Look for the big electric sign

J. C Christhilf, Photo.

JOEL GUTMAN & CO



NATIONAL HOWARD BANK

NORTHWEST CORNER OF
HOWARD AND FAYETTE STREETS

BALTIMORE, MD.

This bank was originally established in 1848 as a savings depository. In 1854 it became a state bank, and in 1890 it was converted into a national bank. The officers of the National Howard Bank are: Harry Clark, President; Thomas O'Neill, Vice-President; William H. Roberts, Jr., Cashier; J. Walter Oster, Assistant Cashier.

A condensed statement showing condition of the business October 13, 1909, is set forth below:

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	$944,730 56
Securities	385,996 52
Cash	344,145 61
Due from Banks	248,118 80
	$1,922,991 49

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$230,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	109,618 68
Circulation	134,000 00
Deposits	1,449,372 81
	$1,922,991 49

DIRECTORS

Henry Clark.	Wm. H. Bayless.	Joseph A. Bolgiano.	James H. Parrish.
Henry Burgunder.	John Waters.	Wm. C. Carroll.	E. Clay Timanus.
Thomas O'Neill.	Wm. H. Roberts, Jr.	Jacob Epstein.	John W. Grace.

O. C. Chenoweth W. J. Chenoweth

MONARCH LAUNDRY

CHENOWETH BROS., PROPRIETORS

360 NORTH GAY STREET

C. & P. 'Phone, St. Paul 2336

We want your trade. If you want good laundry work why not give us a trial? This will convince you that we are good as the best and better than the rest. Drop postal or 'phone us and one of our wagons will call.

THE EAGLE WHITE LEAD CO.

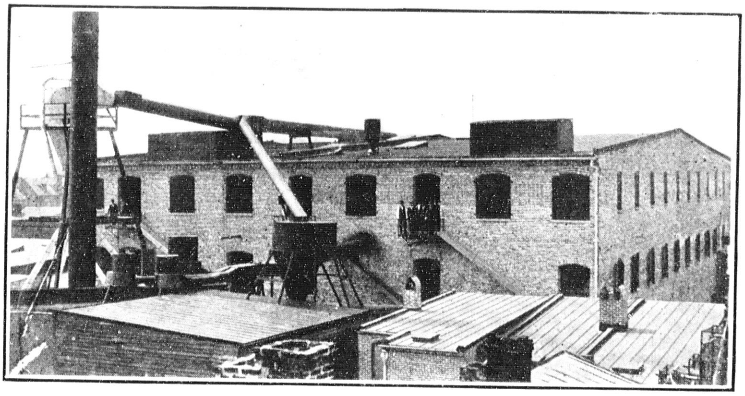
The Eagle White Lead Co. was established under the name of Conklin, Wood & Co., which was later succeeded by Wood & McCoy, and on January 10, 1867, the firm was incorporated as the Eagle White Lead Co. The original and present location of the plant of this company is in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it occupies the same ground as it did in 1843, plus additions made necessary by the increasing business. The Eagle White Lead Co. manufacture white lead (dry and oiled), red lead, litharge, lead pipe, traps, bends, ferrules, solder, babbitt metal, etc. The plant of The Eagle White Lead Co. covers four acres of ground and has facilities equal to those of any other plant in the world; its policy being to produce the best possible goods *first*, and then, if possible, to reduce the cost of manufacturing. The Baltimore office of The Eagle White Lead Co. is situated at 147 North Street.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

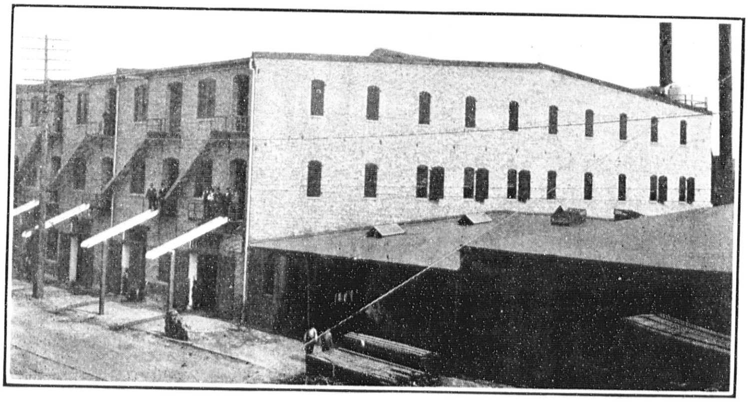
CROWN CORK & SEAL CO., GUILFORD AVENUE

J. H. THIEMEYER COMPANY

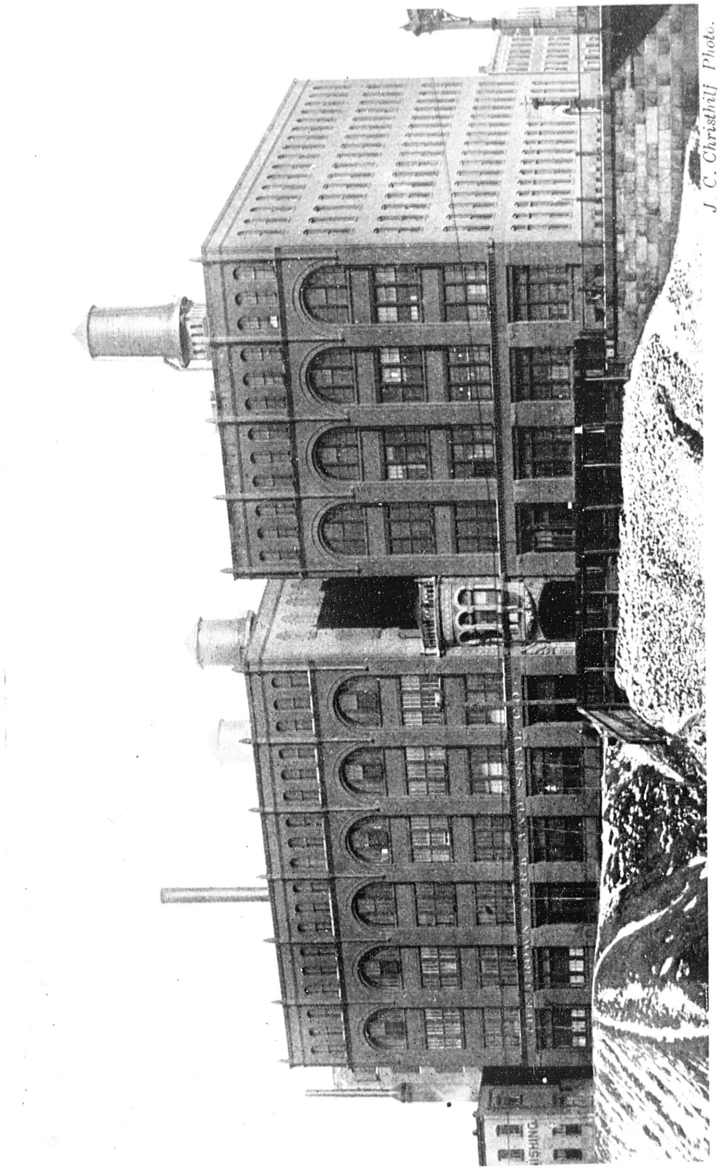
A very important part in the business of Baltimore is filled by the enterprising and progressive box manufacturing company of J. H. Thiemeyer Company. Boxes enter into a vast field of uses with manufacturers and jobbers, and the supply of the canneries alone is an enormous business of itself. This company is an incorporation of the old firm of J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., which was founded by Mr. J. H. Thiemeyer in 1848. The incorporation took place in January, 1904, under the laws of Delaware, with a



capital stock of $75,000. The plant is located at 901 South Caroline Street on what is styled the back basis, and covers the greater part of a city block, about 300 by 300 feet, and contains a two and three story building furnished with steam power. All the machinery and fittings are of the most modern and improved type, and the capacity is from 35,000 to 38,000 boxes of all kinds per day. The factory gives employment to 250 to 300 hands. The trade extends all over the United States. A specialty is the manu-



facture of "Thiemeyer's Patent" beer and bottle boxes, which have a wide reputation and a large demand. A very large quantity of boxes for the use of canneries is made, and the house is the recognized supply source for many of the large canners.



J. C. Christhilf Photo.

CROWN CORK & SEAL CO., GUILFORD AVENUE

CANTON BOX COMPANY

A flourishing and representative manufacturing enterprise is the Canton Box Company, manufacturers of boxes and box shooks. The company was incorporated in 1897, with an ample capital and a large investment, under the laws of Maryland. This is one of the largest and best equipped plants of the kind in the United States and does a large business. The plant covers over 400 by 300 feet, with 400 feet of water front, and with a wharf on deep water, where vessels can unload and receive cargo. There are two mills, both used for the manufacture of boxes and box shooks. These mills are most thoroughly fitted with all modern patterns of machinery specially belonging to this line of manufacture, such as nailing and printing machines. The plant is situated at 2515 Boston Street and employs 200 hands. The capacity of the two mills is 60,000 feet of lumber per day, used in the manufacture of boxes and shooks. The company manufactures all kinds and sorts of packing boxes, including those used in the canning industry. The company has a most admirable situation for handling its large business, being connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and also having a water front, and thus enabled to ship to its customers by either rail or boat without loss of time. The business of the company is large and augmenting; the consumption of packing boxes among the fruit and vegetable canners alone is enormous. The firm has a high reputation for quality of product and for the prompt fulfilment of orders. A specialty is the manufacture of special sized boxes to order. The company manufactures wooden boxes only. The officers are: Rufus K. Goodenow, president; John S. Sutton, vice-president, and S. Edward Schwartz, secretary and treasurer.

ALPHA PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTO ENGRAVINGS

NORTHEAST CORNER HOWARD AND FAYETTE STREETS

The Alpha Photo-Engraving Co. was established under the laws of Maryland in 1895, with P. T. Blogg, treasurer and general manager, and H. K. Ogier, secretary. Mr. Blogg had been previously connected with Bartgis Bros. Co. and the Lord Baltimore Press, and Mr. Ogier with the Maryland Color Printing Co. The company was originally located at 217 East German Street, where their plant was destroyed by the fire of 1904. The present home of the company is admirably located at the northeast corner of Howard and Fayette Streets, with unsurpassed facilities for the manufacture of photo-engravings and line cuts.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

CROWN CORK & SEAL CO., HIGHLANDTOWN

CROWLEY & SKIPPER

PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

237 RICHMOND STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was originally established by Mr. D. Fred. Crowley, whose experience had been acquired with such firms as C. Y. Davidson Co., Geo. W. Walther Co. and Arthur Franzen & Co. Mr. Crowley has since associated with him Mr. Chas. O. Skipper, a man of wide and practical experience. The original location of the business was at 24 Clay Street, where is conducted a thoroughly equipped and up-to-date establishment for the conducting of a general plumbing and electrical construction business. The firm refers to its work at all times and mentions among its many contracts those of:

Ephraim Macht Building, City; Tolchester Beach Comfort Building; Mr. Stewart Oliver, City; apartment house for Clyde N. Friz, Mrs. Wm. R. Martin, Royal Oak, Md.; A. W. Wamfale, Roland Park; Frederick H. Weber, Mt. Washington.

CHAS. H. LUCAS

1013 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Lucas' experience covers a range of more than thirty years, five years of which have been directed from the above address. All kinds of painting—house, cottage and large work—are cheerfully estimated. Among the residences and cottages painted by Mr. Lucas are those of the following representative Baltimoreans:

Benj. J. Nusbaum, Woodbrook Avenue.

Chas. Hahn, Assistant Cashier National Mechanics' Bank.

Chas. F. Fiske, Sewing Machine Dealer.

F. L. Schillinberg, Furniture, and more recently the handsome residence of Mr. Louis T. Weis, U. S. Immigration Commissioner at the Port of Baltimore.

Mr. Lucas' "Carbon" paint for tin roofs is highly recommended and widely endorsed.

FLANNERY-GRIFFITHS CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This firm was established in 1905 by B. G. Griffiths and M. H. Jones under the firm name of B. G. Griffiths & Co., which firm was later changed to the Flannery-Griffiths Co., composed of M. Frank Flannery and Brighton G. Griffiths. The original location of the firm was 103 Mercer Street, and the present location is 111 Mercer Street. The Flannery-Griffiths Co. are engineers, machinists and contractors, and furnish and install boilers, pumps, engines, marine repairs, general steam and hot-water heating, stationary and steamship supplies, and are special manufacturers of steel dies, special machinery and propeller wheels. Among the important contracts handled by this company are the rebuilding of the 175-kilowatt Armington & Sims engines in Baltimore Post-office Building; also Lipps-Murbach Co., Calverton; installation of the Marine Hospital steam-heating plant, which amply show the capacity and facilities of this company for handling large work.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

MACHT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

UNITED CRAFTSMEN

THE LEGALIZED RESERVE ORDER

HOME OFFICE: 403-404-405 CARROLL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

The United Craftsmen Insurance Order made its début in the Baltimore insurance field in the fall of 1909—being authorized to operate under a special charter granted by the Maryland Legislature. This order has attracted much attention among insurance experts—especially fraternal organizations.

The United Craftsmen has made rapid strides since it began operating, and the prophecy made by Prof. Walter S. Nicholos—the Yale University insurance lecturer, who in a speech delivered in Baltimore said "that the Maryland organization of the United Craftsmen furnishes a model for organizations of its kind in the country"—has been verified.

The order is safe, sound and scientific, and an opportunity and a privilege awaits the applicant.

Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Smith, of the First Congressional District, is the Supreme President of the order, and Mr. James Higgins, formerly of Cambridge, Md., is the Supreme Secretary.

Mr. Higgins is well and favorably known in Baltimore, where he has a host of friends, being prominently identified in legal circles, having been at one time States Attorney for Dorchester County, Md.

JOHN A. GRIFFITH & COMPANY

IMPORTERS OF TAILORS' TRIMMINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.

John A. Griffith & Co. was established seventy-two years ago, originally by John A. Griffith, James O'Neil and Joseph Maguire. The business is now conducted by Edward A. Griffith, son of John A. Griffith, all the original members of the firm being deceased. The original location of the business was in Cincinnati, and now in Chicago and Baltimore. The first store location of this firm in Baltimore was over Canfield's jewelry store, at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets. John A. Griffith & Co. may be justly called the pioneers in their line of business.

SECURITY HEATING CO.

HOT WATER AND STEAM HEATING

416 CONWAY STREET

This business was established in December, 1908, and at the present time is under the management of Robert A. Sumwalt. The Security Heating Co. are specialists in the installation of hot water and steam heating plants. Among the contracts fulfilled are the following:

Frank Callaway	McLaughlin Bros.	J. Holtz
Bartlett S. Johnston	Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.	S. Linthicum
Louis Roth		C. D. Kenny Co.
C. P. Hammond	C. E. McLane	J. H. Reid

And many other prominent builders, firms and individuals.

J. C. Christhilf, Photo.

GOMPRECHT & BENESCH

M. & A. LEVI

The firm of M. & A. Levi was established October, 1896, by Mr. Max Levi, who prior to that time had been with Strouse & Bros. for eleven years. Later Mr. Abraham Levi became a member of the firm. The original location of this business was at 533 North Gay Street, but, owing to the growth of the business, it was moved to the present location, 582-584 North Gay Street, where every equipment and facility essential to high-class production are installed. This firm manufactures children's dresses, rompers, aprons and kindred items, and employs six salesmen and from 150 to 200 hands. M. & A. Levi also conduct a mail-order system, which brings them business from nearly every State in the Union. The reputation of this firm has been earned by the high-class production and constant integrity in every department.

BALTIMORE LUMBER CO.

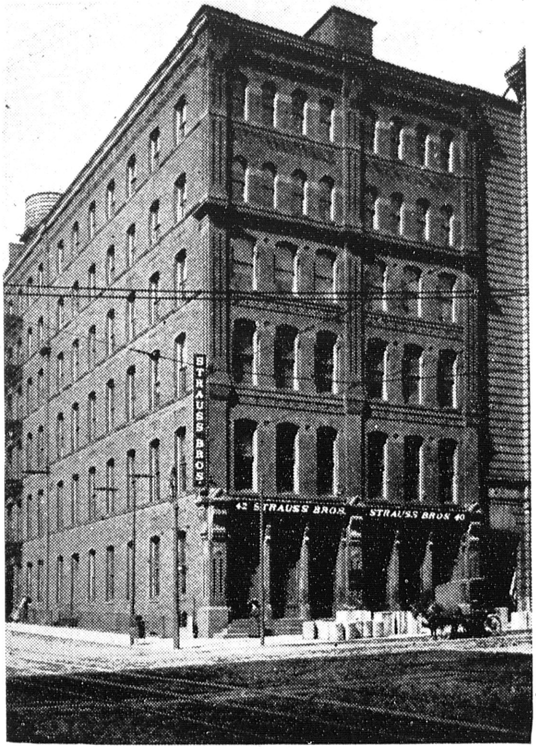
Toney Schloss, Proprietor

BUILDING LUMBER AND MILL WORK

YARDS: 1119-1131 WATSON STREET

WAREHOUSES: 1118-1126 WATSON STREET AND CENTRAL AVENUE, FAIRMOUNT AVENUE AND EDEN STREET

This business was established by Mr. Toney Schloss, February, 1908, under the firm name of Baltimore Lumber Co. The Company enjoys an extensive trade in building lumber and mill work. The yards of the Company are situated at 1119-1131 Watson Street, with warehouses at 1118-1126 Watson Street and Central Avenue, Fairmount Avenue and Eden Street. The policy of the business is "To Sell Honest Goods at Honest Prices," which policy has won, and continues to win, for it large business favors from users of high-grade lumber and mill work.



STRAUSS BROTHERS

S. A. RIPPLE & BRO.

BROOM MANUFACTURERS

1214-1216 RIDGELY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The firm started business in a stable loft in 1886. In 1890 they were occupying quarters at 1232 to 1239 Burgundy Alley, remaining there till the completion of their present home—a three-story structure 120 by 32 feet on Ridgely Street.

The number of employees is 150, and nine Cassard Baltimore stitching machines and thirty-five winding machines are kept going.

The 1909 output was slightly over 60,000 dozen brooms and wisps. Their trade extends throughout the country in general.

F. E. SCHNEIDER PAVING CO.

ASPHALT BLOCK, SHEET ASPHALT, BELGIAN BLOCK AND VITRIFIED BRICK PAVEMENTS, ASPHALT TILE, GRANOLITHIC AND ARTIFICIAL STONE SIDEWALKS, CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, CEMENT FLOORS, CELLARS, ETC.

The F. E. Schneider Paving Co. has for its officers: John G. Schwind, president; Robert J. Padgett, treasurer and general manager; Frank E. Schneider, manager of construction; Charles Frederick, Jr., secretary. The company has fulfilled many large street paving contracts for the City of Baltimore, and its main office is at Monroe and Lorman Streets, with office of the general manager at 331 Law Building.

JOHN R. YOUNG

CATERER

134 RICHMOND STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

SOLD TO

GRANT STOCKHAM & CO.

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

417 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PHOTOCHROME ENGRAVING COMPANY

Designers and Engravers of Half-Tone, Line and Color Plates of the Highest Quality

ONE SIXTY-TWO AND ONE SIXTY-SIX LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK

MARK D. HARRIGAN

MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-CAST PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND PRESS ROOM SUPPLIES

This business was established in 1898 at 109 South Street, but shortly afterward moved to 310 North Holliday Street, where a daily capacity of 100 rollers is maintained. To meet the growing demand Mr. Harrigan will shortly occupy a new large three-story plant, where his capacity will be increased to 400 rollers per day.

The "Harrigan Roller" is shipped to all points in the North, East and South, and is the largest establishment of its kind in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE ROLLER CO.

102 MARKET PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD.

This business was established in 1903 by Herman Baumgarten and Arthur Baumgarten, under the title of Baltimore Roller Co., which business was purchased in 1905 by Mr. H. C. Godwin. The original location of this plant was 613 Water Street, but is now situated at 102 Market Place, where is manufactured the highest grade of printers' rollers. The quality of the roller manufactured by Mr. Godwin, coupled with his fair dealing methods, have made and retained for him a broad line of patrons.

PURITY CREAMERY CO.

HARRY F. GRIGGS, PROPRIETOR

429 WEST LEXINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Purity Creamery Co. is owned by Mr. Harry F. Griggs, who does an extensive business in fine butter, butterine and eggs, in both wholesale and retail lines. The company maintains a magnificent store at 429 West Lexington Street.

GAITHER'S CITY AND SUBURBAN EXPRESS CO.

407 WEST LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Gaither's City and Suburban Express Co. was organized in 1900 and is engaged in the Express and Transfer business, *via* wagons and express cars, forwarding baggage and freight to all parts of the city and suburban points. The company operates express cars by trolley between the following suburban and interurban points, viz.:

Govans	Walbrook	Woodlawn
Towson	Ellicott City	Hilldale
Roland Park	Highlandtown	Halethorpe
Mt. Washington	Canton	Pleasant Hill
Pikesville	Locust Point	Tobins
Owings Mills	Back and Middle Rivers	Relay
Reisterstown	Oella	Laurel

The Gaither's City and Suburban Express Co. maintains the highest class of service and is noted for prompt and efficient deliveries.

CHAS. L. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE, MADE-TO-ORDER FLY SCREENS

845 WEST LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

This company manufactures high-grade, made-to-order Fly Screens and Doors, and its business extends through Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

Monarch Interlocking Metal Weather Strip.

WILLIAM F. WELSH

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

250 WEST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Welsh began business in 1905 on Centre Street near Calvert, and later moved his shop to the above address. Among the contracts completed are the following:

Chapel and hall, Oblate Sisters of Providence (colored), Chase and Forrest Streets; residence and undertaking establishment for John J. Cowan; twenty-five dwelling houses for Dr. Bernard Muse; store and dwelling for James Dignan & Sons, Hamburg and Paca Streets; store front and improvements for the "Quality Shop" Clothing Store, and also for New York Clothing House; apartment houses, 1919-1923 Eutaw Place for Thos. W. Brundige, and many others.

H. W. BISSING

BOTTLER AND DISTRIBUTOR LEMP ST. LOUIS BEER

409 W. SARATOGA ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Established above agency 1908. Prior experience 25 years in beer business. First Pabst Brewing Company agent in Baltimore and for eight years was general agent and manager of Ruppert's bottling plant in New York City. Mr. Bissing is also local representative of Rudolf Oelsner, beer importer of New York.

CHARLES FICKERT

ALL KINDS OF COPPERWARE FOR BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS. HOTEL AND KITCHEN WARE

824 ENSOR STREET

This business was established about nine years ago by Mr. Charles Fickert, and now occupies a well-equipped plant at 824 Ensor Street. Mr. Fickert enjoys a large local and out-of-town trade, shipping his goods throughout the United States.

NIEDERHOEFER'S RESTAURANT

FRITZ W. BAUM, PROPRIETOR

320 W. SARATOGA ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Early in the present year (1910) Mr. Fritz W. Baum, an experienced restauranteur of Washington, D. C., assumed charge of the well-known Niederhoefer Restaurant, which was established by John Niederhoefer and conducted during many years by him.

Mr. Baum was for seven years in charge of "The Lose Kam" restaurant in Washington, and his thorough training in the restaurant field is in evidence in his present venture. "Niederhoefer's" is not unknown to the business men of Baltimore—those who enjoy an excellent cuisine

THE OLD TOWN NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, $200,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $95,000
AVERAGE DEPOSITS, $1,400,000

GAY AND EXETER STREETS

The Old Town National Bank is a United States, State and City Depositary, and issues Letters of Credit and Foreign Exchange. The officers are: Jacob W. Hook, President; Aaron Benesch, Vice-President; Henry O. Redue, Cashier.

JOHN COWAN

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR

106 WEST MADISON STREET

Mr. Cowan began business on his own account in 1873, in Baltimore County near Pikesville, and after ten years, owing to the widened area of his business he moved to 106 West Madison Street, Baltimore City. Mr. Cowan is one of the most widely known builders in Baltimore and has been identified with the construction of the most important buildings in this section of the country. Notably among which may be mentioned the following:

Blue Mountain House, Pen Mar, Md.
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Surgical Buildings.
Maryland Country Club, Park Heights Avenue.
Baltimore Country Club, Roland Park.
Baltimore Club, Charles and Madison Avenues.
Power House and Cottages, Maryland Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, Sabilasville, Md.
Hospital for Women of Maryland.
Enoch Pratt Library No. 12.
Administration Building, Maryland School for Boys.
Residence, Mr. Louis Gutman.
Cohen & Hughes Building.
Gate House Oheb Shalem Cemetery.
HeNo Tea Building.
Mr. R. Brent Keyser, Residence.
Mr. Wm. Keyser, Jr., Residence.
Women's Exchange Building.
Muth Bros. Building.
Sanders & Stayman Building.

WARREN-EHRET COMPANY

131 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

This Company was established in 1852 and is the originator of Composition manufacturing and later on patented Ehret's Slag Roofing. It is now the Standard roof for all large Manufacturing Plants, Hotels, Municipal buildings and others, because of its known merits, and is guaranteed 10 years.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Norfolk.

New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
(One of our references)

BENJAMIN F. BENNETT BUILDING CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

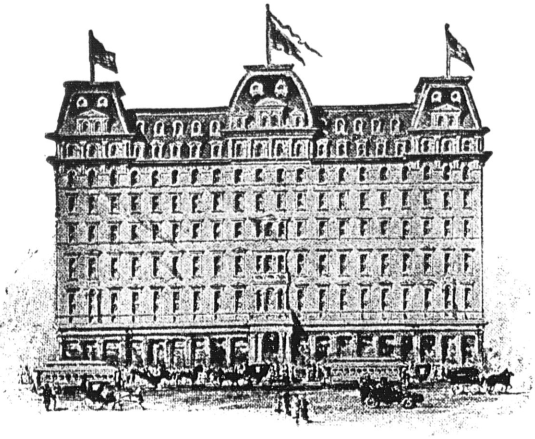
123 SOUTH HOWARD STREET

This company was incorporated January, 1908, succeeding to the business founded and maintained for many years by Benjamin F. Bennett, who is now president and treasurer of the succeeding company, with S. Frank Bennett, vice-president and general manager and Robert H. Dew, secretary. This company does a general building business and has facilities for handling contracts of any proportion. The offices of the Benjamin F. Bennett Building Co. are located at 123 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

BROADWAY, CORNER THIRD STREET

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK



ONLY MEDIUM PRICE HOTEL LEFT IN NEW YORK

Special attention given to ladies unescorted

Special Rates for Summer

OUR TABLE
is the foundation of our enormous business

American Plan - **$2.50** upwards
European Plan - **$1.00** upwards

SEND FOR
LARGE COLORED MAP OF
NEW YORK, FREE

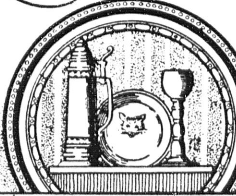
DAN. C. WEBB, Proprietor

The Only New York Hotel Featuring American Plan

MODERATE PRICES EXCELLENT FOOD
GOOD SERVICE

The Fuchshöhle
GERMAN CAFÉ and RESTAURANT

MÜNCHNER LÖWENBRAU
AND
PILSNER BEER



IMPORTED
RHINE AND MOSELLE
WINES. SPECIALTIES

403 West Lexington Str. near Eutaw

ALBERT BRUGGER

This well-known German restaurant was established by the late Fritz Fuchs, who died in 1906. Since then it has been operated by Albert Brugger, who for six years prior to Mr. Fuch's death was in his employ as manager. Mr. Brugger has made many improvements, equipped a handsome dining-room on the second floor, and established one of the finest German kitchens to be found in Baltimore, on the third floor. The service is strictly German and the choicest of foreign wines and imported beers are served.

MOSES N. FRANK

JAMES W. DORSEY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TRUNKS AND PARCELS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

CORNER LINDEN AVENUE AND McMECHEN STREET

Mr. Dorsey established his grocery business in 1895 at 209 McMechen Street, and in 1898 moved to his present location, where is conducted an ideal grocery and provision store. Mr. Dorsey also does an extensive baggage and parcel express business.

C & P Phone, St. Paul 5224.

STANFIELD-BEVAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

14 NORTH GREENE STREET

Jobbing given prompt attention.
Nothing too large, nothing too small for us to handle.
Get an estimate from us before going ahead.
It will pay you and us.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

26 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Established 1854. This institution has always occupied the original site. August, 1902, a new bank building was erected, which, however, was destroyed by the "big fire," February, 1905. The present magnificent structure was erected and occupied January, 1905—less than one year after the notable conflagration. The National Bank of Commerce claims the distinction of being the first financial institution to occupy a "new home" after the fire. The officers are Eugene Levering, President; Jas. R. Edmunds, Vice-President and Cashier; Magruder Powell and Thomas Hildt, Assistant Cashiers.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits $1,050,000.

SOLD TO

N. KRAMER

LADIES' TAILOR

1602 WEST LAFAYETTE AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

E. ROSENFELD & CO.

SOLD TO

HENRY SCHWARZ

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

313 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

SOLD TO

MANNO SWARTZ

BALTIMORE, MD.

SOLD TO

ASSET-AUDIT & ADJUSTMENT CO.

ADJUSTERS OF FIRE LOSSES FOR THE INSURED

L. M. LANG
Attorney-at-Law (Succeeding P. Carter Ko Eune & Co.)

1614 CONTINENTAL BUILDING

SOLD TO

WILLIAM G. HENKEL

HEATING AND PLUMBING

1021 LIGHT STREET

MAX JOFFE

CHARLES S. LEDVINKA

HAVE YOU VISITED Huyler's

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA AND SONDAES

BONBONS **CHOCOLATES**

FANCY BASKETS, BOXES AND NOVELTIES

18 AND 20 EAST BALTIMORE STREET

Open Evenings

DR. JARVIS

BILIOUS AND BOWEL BULLETS PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION

JARVIS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

PARK AVENUE AND MULBERRY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

All all Druggists Ask for B B B

This Ammunition is Protection Against all Sickness

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF BALTIMORE

This bank was founded in April, 1871, and has had a long and prosperous career, being one of the most important financial institutions in the eastern section of the city. The bank has a capital of $300,000, surplus and profits $130,000, and deposits $800,000. The officers of the company are: President, William Schwarz; vice-president, Samuel Smith; cashier, C. R. Evans. *Directors:* William Schwarz, Samuel K. Smith, J. Edward Duker, J. G. Lamp, E. D. Schluderberg, Gebhard Leimbach, Samuel A. Rice, John Mahr, William Booz, William A. Smith, George Gunther, Jr.

JOHN E. HURST & COMPANY

HOPKINS PLACE AND LOMBARD STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

As a great dry goods market, Baltimore stands in the front rank among the eastern cities, and with its vast assortment of domestic and imported stocks, its low prices and its shipping facilities, commands a trade of national scope. Immense dry goods emporiums have been organized to supply the vast tributary section of which Baltimore is the natural source of supply, and great sums of money are represented by great modern establishments. The oldest and largest house in the dry goods line is that of John E. Hurst & Company, which has been actively identified with the rapid growth of the dry goods jobbing trade of Baltimore since 1831, when the business was founded as Hurst & Co. Later the style became Hurst, Purnell & Co. In 1895 Mr. Purnell withdrew from the business, and the style became as at present. Mr. John E. Hurst died January 6, 1904. The immense trade of the house covers the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. They are direct importers of dry goods, notions, white goods, gloves, corsets and a varied assortment in this line.

SOLD TO

CLUB HAND LAUNDRY

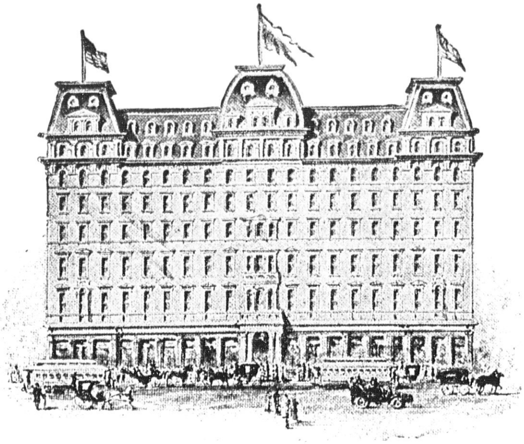
902 MADISON AVENUE

BALTIMORE, MD.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

BROADWAY, CORNER THIRD STREET

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK



ONLY MEDIUM PRICE HOTEL LEFT IN NEW YORK

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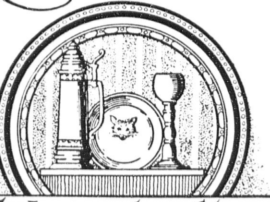

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